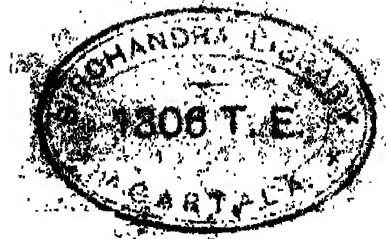


THE



ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY:

A NEW AND ORIGINAL WORK OF REFERENCE TO ALL THE
WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

WITH A

FULL ACCOUNT OF THEIR ORIGIN, MEANING, PRONUNCIATION, AND USE.



WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

b.2-3788
REFERENCE

VOL. V

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1904

~~magnum~~—memory

[illegible]

[illegible]

meningitis—menseful



mén in gi-tis, s. [Mag. &c. meningitis; mēn-itis]

Pathol. The term applied by Berpin to the inflammation of the membranes enveloping the brain. Acute simple meningitis is a rare disease of the membranes extensively, but is more marked over the convexity of the cerebral hemisphere than at the base or any localized spot. The preliminary symptoms are usually well marked, as headache, gradually getting worse, heaviness, giddiness, irritability, and frequently nausea and vomiting. When the disease is established, it presents the following stages: (1) Excitement, (2) Delirium, (3) Depression. The extent of the inflammation and its position on the brain determine the symptoms. There are acute and chronic forms of the mindy. The former generally terminates in death whilst the latter results first in maniacal excitement, and then in idocy.

mén-itis, s. [Menitis] Pertaining to or of the form of a menitis

mén-in-ciō s, s. pl. [Mod Lat mēn-itis; Lat mēn pl adj suff. -itis]

Bot. A subtribe of Polydorieae ferns without so inclusion.

mén-in-ciō s, s. pl. [Dimin. of Mod Lat mēnitis (q.v.)]

Bot. The typical genus of the subtribe Menisium. The fruit is reniform, seated on the back of the transverse ventiles, the virus minutely anastomosing. (Gr. mēn & hēnē)

mén-itis-cold, s. [Gr mēnitis (mēnitis) - a cold] A cold of the (mēn) form of apoplexy. Having the form of apoplexy of a mēnitis, convex convex, crescent shaped.

mén-itis-cold, s. [Gr mēnitis (mēnitis) - a cold] A cold of the (mēn) form of apoplexy.

1 A cold of the (mēn) form of apoplexy. Having the form of apoplexy of a mēnitis, convex convex, crescent shaped.

2 A cold of the (mēn) form of apoplexy. Having the form of apoplexy of a mēnitis, convex convex, crescent shaped.

3 A cold of the (mēn) form of apoplexy. Having the form of apoplexy of a mēnitis, convex convex, crescent shaped.

mén-itis, s. [Menitis]

mén-i-son, mēn-i-son, s. [O Bēn-son]

1 A cold of the (mēn) form of apoplexy. Having the form of apoplexy of a mēnitis, convex convex, crescent shaped.

2 A cold of the (mēn) form of apoplexy. Having the form of apoplexy of a mēnitis, convex convex, crescent shaped.

mén-i-spēr-mid, s. [Mod Lat mēnispēr-mid; Eng. suff. -id]

Bot. The name given by Lindley to the genus Menispermica (q.v.)

mén-i-spēr-mal, s. [Mod Lat mēnispēr-mal; Eng. suff. -al]

Bot. Of or belonging to the genus Menispermum of the order Menispermaceae (q.v.)

mén-i-spēr-mal-illanoe, s. [Menispermica]

mén-i-spēr-mal-illanoe, s. pl. [Mod Lat mēnispēr-mal-illanoe; Lat mēn and mēn pl. adj. suff. -illanoe]

mén-i-spēr-mal-illanoe, s. pl. [Mod Lat mēnispēr-mal-illanoe; Lat mēn and mēn pl. adj. suff. -illanoe]

mén-i-spēr-mal-illanoe, s. pl. [Mod Lat mēnispēr-mal-illanoe; Lat mēn and mēn pl. adj. suff. -illanoe]

Let. An alliance of Dielousa Fragaria, consisting of those with monochlamydeous flowers, superior diamid-capsule and an embryo surrounded by abundant albumen. It contains six orders: Monilidaceae, Athoraceae, Myricaceae, Lerdicaceae, Schizandraceae and Menispermaceae (q.v.)

mén-i-spēr-mid, s. [Mod Lat mēnispēr-mid; Eng. suff. -id]

Chem. A salt of menispermic acid

mén-i-spēr-mid, s. [Flg. & mēnispēr-mid; Eng. suff. -id]

menispermic acid, s. [Chem. & mēnispēr-mid; Eng. suff. -id]

mén-i-spēr-mid, s. [Flg. & mēnispēr-mid; Eng. suff. -id]

menispermic acid, s. [Chem. & mēnispēr-mid; Eng. suff. -id]

mén-i-spēr-mid, s. [Flg. & mēnispēr-mid; Eng. suff. -id]

mén-i-spēr-mid, s. [Flg. & mēnispēr-mid; Eng. suff. -id]

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mén-i-spēr-mid, s. [Flg. & mēnispēr-mid; Eng. suff. -id]

Chom: Nollg. Mercurammonium. Not known in the free state. The hydrous oxide, $\text{Hg}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, is prepared by pouring a solution of ammonia upon yellow mercuric oxide. It forms a yellowish-white powder, yielding definite salts with the mineral acids.

mér-our-âm-mô-ni-âm. (Eng. mercur. am., and ammonium.) [MER. AMMONIUM]

mér-our-î-ql. s. & a. (Lat. mercurialis, from mercurius = mercury (q.v.), Fr. mercuriel, Sp. mercurial, Ital. mercuriale)

As an adjective

1. Of or pertaining to Mercury; having the qualities ascribed to Mercury. An astrological word introduced when men believed that those who were born when the planet Mercury was in the ascendant would necessarily be light-hearted, sprightly, gay, flighty, changeable, &c.

2. Having a more forward and mercurial manner of playing of the piano, not sedate.—Hunt & Scott, vol. 2.

3. Pertaining to Mercury, regarded as the god of trade, hence, pertaining to trade or money-making.

4. (From which, lying in union with several other metals) combined with an acid, for purposes relating to the practice of the law as well as to the mercantile profession.—F. W. Whitcraft (London) Dr. 1 (Mer.)

5. Of or pertaining to mercury or quicksilver containing or consisting of quicksilver.

6. Caused by quicksilver.—H. Mercurial.

As a substantive

1. A person of a mercurial temperament, one who is sprightly, quick, or lively.

2. A preparation of mercury used as a drug.

mer-our-î-ql bath. s. A bath used in the treatment of mercury, consisting of such a quantity of mercury dissolved in water.

mercurial finger. s. The little finger (8. extract) with which the mercury is rubbed on the skin.

mercurial gauge. s. The instrument by which the level of mercury is measured in a glass.

mercurial level. s. A form of level in which mercury is used.

mercurial ointment. s. Plaster. An ointment made of mercury, lard, and resin, rubbed thoroughly together.

mercurial pill. s. [MER. PILL]

mercurial plaster. s. Plaster. A plaster made of mercury, olive oil, sulphur, and lead plaster.

mercurial pump. s. A pump invented by Haskins in 1770, in which a column of mercury acts as plunger and piston packing.

mercurial suppository. s. [MER. SUPP.]

mercurial thermometer. s. A thermometer tube filled with mercury in contact with a spirit air, or metallic substance.

mercurial vapour bath. s. [VAPOR BATH]

mér-our-î-ql-î-ql-î-ql. (Mod. Lat. mercur. i. q. l.) Eng. mercur. i. q. l.

Mer. s. A volatile base obtained together with ammonia, by distilling the oxide of mercury with lime or potash and water. According to L. Berthollet, this base is identical with ammonia.

mér-our-î-ql-î-ql-î-ql. (Lat. mercur. i. q. l.) Eng. mercur. i. q. l.

mér-our-î-ql-î-ql-î-ql. (Lat. mercur. i. q. l.) Eng. mercur. i. q. l.

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mér-our-î-ql-î-ql-î-ql. (Lat. mercur. i. q. l.) Eng. mercur. i. q. l.

mér-our-î-ql-î-ql-î-ql. (Lat. mercur. i. q. l.) Eng. mercur. i. q. l.

mér-our-î-ql-î-ql-î-ql. (Lat. mercur. i. q. l.) Eng. mercur. i. q. l.

mér-our-î-ql-î-ql-î-ql. (Lat. mercur. i. q. l.) Eng. mercur. i. q. l.

at the ascending node in November, those at the descending one in May. They are at intervals of about thirteen or seven years. Transits occurred in this century in 1631, 1632, 1645, 1648, 1667, 1686, 1702. Other transits will take place on May 8, 1849, and November 26, 1854.

2. *Mer.* - The genus *Mercurialis* (q.v.).

3. *Chem.* - A diatomic metallic element; symbol Hg; atomic weight, 200.5; sp. gr. 13.55; boiling point, 357°C.; known from the earliest historical times, and the only liquid metal at ordinary temperatures. It occurs most frequently in the form of mercuric sulphide, or cinnabar, as it is found in Spain, Austria, and other parts of the world, from which it is extracted by melting the ore in a furnace, and conducting the vapours into a chamber where the mercury is condensed, while the sulphurous acid is allowed to escape. It possesses a lustre like that of polished silver, and softens at -39°C. to a tin-white, malleable mass, contracting at the moment of solidification. Hydrochloric acid is without action upon mercury. Cold sulphuric acid does not attack it, but the hot concentrated acid dissolves it with evolution of sulphurous anhydride. It is soluble in gold dilute nitric acid, mercurous nitrate being formed. Mercury is invaluable to the chemist, who employs it in collecting gases which are soluble in water. It is also used in medicine, in extracting gold and silver from their ores, in coating mirrors, and in painting. The vapour of mercury, when inhaled, acts as a poison, producing salivation.

4. *Class. Mythol.* - A Roman deity, identified with the Greek Hermes. He was the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was originally the god of trade and gain (from Lat. *merx*, *merces* = merchandise, gain), and the protector of merchants and shopkeepers. Afterwards, being identified with Hermes, he was regarded as the god of eloquence and commerce and the protector of robbers. He was also the messenger and herald of the gods, and as such he was represented as a youth, lightly clad, with the petasus or winged hat, and wings on his heels, bearing in his hand the caduceus or emblem of his office as a herald, a rod with two serpents twined round about it.

5. *Med.* - The chief preparations of mercury used in medicine are calomel, corrosive sublimate, hydragogue cathartic, and blue pill. Mercury should not be given in anæmia, hectic, scurvy, syphilis, or infectious disease, nor in chronic diseases, such as gonorrhoea, fatty disease, or chronic hepatitis. In chronic affections, and especially mercurial syphilis, in some forms of diarrhoea, in infantile disease, in iritis, and in acute and chronic rheumatism, it is a very valuable remedy, and in all forms of inflammation unaccompanied by dropsy. Its chief actions are absorbent, alterative, antiphlogistic, purgative, and also in a lesser degree tonic, stimulant, and emollient. Children usually find it better than grown-up people; with them the best form of administration is the grey powder, and for adults, calomel or blue pill; and in syphilis, corrosive sublimate. As an external application, ointment, or calomel and lime water (black wash) are also useful remedies.

6. *Min.* - An isometric mineral, found at ordinary temperatures. Volatilizes at 602°F., and may be crystallized in orthorhombic at -36°F. Sp. gr. 13.55; lustre metallic; colour tin-white; opaque; compact, pure mercury, with occasionally some silver. Occurs in small grains scattered through cinnabar (q.v.) or in grains. The most important mines are those of Almaden, Spain, and Idria, Carinthia. In the Placer mine, Santa Valley, California, quick quarts are sometimes found which contain several pounds weight of mercury.

mercury-amalgam, s.

1. *Chem. (P.)* - The compounds formed by the union of mercury with the other metals. The only compound known to be definite is calomel, which the liquid amalgams are supposed to be heavy solutions of calomel in mercury, or perhaps in excess of mercury, and a few others.

2. *Med.* - The same.

3. *Min.* - The same.

4. *Min.* - The same.

5. *Min.* - The same.

6. *Min.* - The same.

7. *Min.* - The same.

8. *Min.* - The same.

9. *Min.* - The same.

10. *Min.* - The same.

11. *Min.* - The same.

12. *Min.* - The same.

13. *Min.* - The same.

14. *Min.* - The same.

mercury-alloy, s.

Chem. - Hg + C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁. A colourless liquid, prepared like the metallic compound, and possessing similar properties. It boils at 120°C., and has a sp. gr. of 2.44; at 100°C. the vapour decomposes into mercury and carbon.

mercury-di-arsenyl, s.

Chem. - Hg(C₂H₅AsO₂)₂. A colourless liquid, obtained by gently heating mercuric iodide, arsenic ether, and sodium amalgam. Sp. gr. 1.04, insoluble in water, giving, with a solution of iodine, crystalline plates of mercury di-arsenyl iodide, Hg(C₂H₅AsO₂)₂I₂.

mercury-diethyl, s.

Chem. - Hg(C₂H₅)₂. A colourless refractive liquid, prepared by mixing mercuric amalgam to a mixture of mercuric iodide and ethyl acetate. It is miscible with water, boils at 95°C., and has a sp. gr. of 1.00 at ordinary temperature. It is a solvent for camphene, resin, and phosphorus.

mercury-diphenyl, s.

Chem. - Hg(C₆H₅)₂. A crystalline substance, prepared by boiling a mixture of bromophthalide and mercuric iodide with sodium amalgam. It melts at 200°C., is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in hot alcohol, but very soluble in chloroform.

mercury-diphenyl, s.

Chem. - C₁₂H₁₀O₂. A crystalline body, obtained by heating bromo-benzene with sodium amalgam and a small quantity of ethyl acetate. It becomes yellow on exposure to light, melts at 120°C., and sublimes unchanged. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, but very soluble in benzene.

mercury-goose foot, s.

Bot. - *Chenopodium Bonus Heros*. It has hastate-triangular leaves, and compound and solitary spikes of flowers. The leaves are used as spinach. Collect also Good King Henry.

mercury-iodide, s.

Min. - The same as COCKWITZ (q.v.).

mercury-iodide, s.

Min. - The same as THOMANNITE (q.v.).

mercury-sulphide, s.

Min. - The same as CINNABAR and METACINNABARITE (q.v.).

Mer-ou-ry, *n.* (MERCURY, *s.*) To treat with a preparation of mercury.

"They are so tender as a baby's face new-born."

"A few drops" (*Arthur's Novel*, l. 1).

mer-ou, mer-ou, mer-ou, s.

From Lat. *mercedem*, *merces*, or *mercedis* = reward, pay, pity, mercy; *merces* (genit. *mercedis*) = merchandise; from *merco* = to gain, to buy, to purchase; Port. *merar*; Ital. *merco*.

1. That benevolence or kindness of disposition which induces a person to seek injuries, or to treat an offender with greater forbearance and clemency than he deserves; a disposition to temper justice with mildness, and to inflict a lighter punishment for offences than they strictly call for; clemency, leniency of heart, mildness, compassion.

"There's mercy in every place."

Shakespeare: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act I.

2. An act or exercise of kindness, compassion, or clemency; a blessing; a kind or merciful act proceeding from Providence.

"For a judgment making way for thee."

Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

3. Pardon, forgiveness.

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

4. Compassion.

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

5. Pardon, forgiveness.

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

6. Pardon, forgiveness.

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

7. Pardon, forgiveness.

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

8. Pardon, forgiveness.

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

9. Pardon, forgiveness.

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

10. Pardon, forgiveness.

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

11. Pardon, forgiveness.

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

12. Pardon, forgiveness.

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

13. Pardon, forgiveness.

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

"(3) To take to mercy; to forgive, to pity most of a kind of person."

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

"I have won my life's price" - Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, Act I.

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100-443887-100

mesh-work, *c* **Network**
mesh (1), **mesh** (2), *a* [**Mesh**] The grain or wash of a highway; mesh.

mesh (1), **mesh** (2), *a* [**Mesh**] The grain or wash of a highway; mesh.

mesh, *a* [**Mesh**] To catch in a net or mesh, to ensnare.

mesh, *a* [**Mesh**] To catch in a net or mesh, to ensnare.

mesh, *a* [**Mesh**] To catch in a net or mesh, to ensnare.

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mesh, *a* [**Mesh**] To catch in a net or mesh, to ensnare.

mesite, *a* [**Mesite**] A mineral, having a rhombohedral cleavage. Hardness, 4 to 4.5; sp. gr. 3.35 to 3.50; lustre, vitreous, sometimes pearly; colour, yellowish white to yellowish brown. Composed of carbonates of magnesia, 69%, carbonate of iron, 40%, 100, represented by the formula $MgCO_3 + FeCO_3$. Occurs with quartz and magnetite at Traversella, Piedmont, and with pyrite and quartz at Montevideo, Brazil. Named mesite because intermediate in composition between magnesian and siderite (q.v.). Called also mesitine spar.

mesite spar, *a* [**Mesite**] The same as mesite (q.v.).

mesite, *a* [**Mesite**] The same as mesite (q.v.).

mesite, *a* [**Mesite**] The same as mesite (q.v.).

mesite, *a* [**Mesite**] The same as mesite (q.v.).

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mesite, *a* [**Mesite**] The same as mesite (q.v.).

mesite, *a* [**Mesite**] The same as mesite (q.v.).

of mesitylene with dilute nitric acid. It is sparingly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol from which it crystallizes in large, monoclinic crystals melting at 166°, and subliming with decomposition. By crystallization with charcoal it is converted into the isomeric triphenyl and finally into the triphenyl triazine and finally into the triphenyl triazine and finally into the triphenyl triazine. All its salts are more or less soluble in water.

mesitylene, *a* [**Mesitylene**] A triphenyl triazine.

mesitylene, *a* [**Mesitylene**] A triphenyl triazine.

mesitylene, *a* [**Mesitylene**] A triphenyl triazine.

mesitylene, *a* [**Mesitylene**] A triphenyl triazine.

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mesitylene, *a* [**Mesitylene**] A triphenyl triazine.

2. One who or that which is a shadow or prelude, a harbinger. *Prophetic, a forerunner.*

*"Down in shadow upon they lay,
Till redoubt from the mountain of day."
— Pope, *Imaginary* xv 364.*

II. Technical

1. *Law* A person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties in bankruptcy or insolvency, such as to take charge of the estate of the bankrupt or insolvent, and to transact certain other duties in reference to the proceedings in bankruptcy or in insolvency [RECEIVER].

2. *News* A rope passing from the capstan to the cable to which it is fastened by nipper. The winding of the messenger on the capstan hauls in the cable, and the nipper is suspended off that part of the cable that is approaching the capstan, and put upon that part which has just come aboard, through the hawse hole.

3. (1) *Queen's* (or *King's*) *Messenger* An official employed under the Secretaries of State to carry dispatches to foreign courts.

(2) *Messenger of Arms* *Arms* (Lat.) An officer appointed by and under the control of the king-at-arms, to execute all summonses and letters of diligence in connection with the Courts of Session and Justiciary.

**mān-māt*, *n* [Hijm dambaf] A mongrel dog, a cur, a mongrel (q v).

**mān-mā*, *n* [From Mowab, on the shadow of Elia, Lat. 1] A poetic name having the Mowab for its hero, sport, an epithet in the satirists and triumphs of Chit. I, written by J. J. W. W.

**mān-mā*, *n* [Hijm dambaf] A mongrel dog, a cur, a mongrel (q v).

1. *Manuscript of Faith* The An. title of one certain passage of the Bible regarding whom Daniel prophesied. He was called the "Prince" was apparently included with the "most Holy" one, was to appear at the end of seven weeks and three days and two weeks from the time of the decree to build Jerusalem. He was to be cut off but not himself after which Jerusalem was to be destroyed by foreign invaders (Dan. ix. 2, 26). In Psalm li. 2 the Lord anointed might be seen in the Lord and in the Lord. Three clauses of this passage are included under the Jewish dispensation. (1) The first and especially the first (Ex. xxi. 14, Lev. iv. 3, 5, 10, Num. xv. 25, 26) Kings (1 Sam. ix. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). (2) The second and especially the second (Ex. xxi. 14, Lev. iv. 3, 5, 10, Num. xv. 25, 26) Kings (1 Sam. ix. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). (3) The third and especially the third (Ex. xxi. 14, Lev. iv. 3, 5, 10, Num. xv. 25, 26) Kings (1 Sam. ix. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). The name "the Prince" would suggest that kingly functions would be performed; but during the later and more cautious period of the old Hebrew monarchy, there were distinguished and direct for the coming of the Messiah, who was expected chiefly as a deliverer from foreign oppressors. In Jewish belief that advent is still to be expected.

2. *Christianity* *the Faith* The Anointed One is in Greek *Xristos* (Christ), from *xristos* = to anoint. So thoroughly are the words identified, that the Heb. *Meshiach*, which occurs thirty-nine times in the Old Testament, is in every case rendered in the Septuagint *Christos* (Christ). When Jesus of Nazareth is presented to accept the appellation "the Christ," or simply "Christ," as his official designation, he is called the Messiah of Jewish prophecy (Matt. i. 16, xvi. 20, xxi. 40, xxi. 42, xxi. 43, xxi. 44, xxi. 45, xxi. 46, xxi. 47, xxi. 48, xxi. 49, xxi. 50, xxi. 51, xxi. 52, xxi. 53, xxi. 54, xxi. 55, xxi. 56, xxi. 57, xxi. 58, xxi. 59, xxi. 60, xxi. 61, xxi. 62, xxi. 63, xxi. 64, xxi. 65, xxi. 66, xxi. 67, xxi. 68, xxi. 69, xxi. 70, xxi. 71, xxi. 72, xxi. 73, xxi. 74, xxi. 75, xxi. 76, xxi. 77, xxi. 78, xxi. 79, xxi. 80, xxi. 81, xxi. 82, xxi. 83, xxi. 84, xxi. 85, xxi. 86, xxi. 87, xxi. 88, xxi. 89, xxi. 90, xxi. 91, xxi. 92, xxi. 93, xxi. 94, xxi. 95, xxi. 96, xxi. 97, xxi. 98, xxi. 99, xxi. 100).

3. *The Holy Spirit* *the Spirit* The Anointed One is in Greek *Xristos* (Christ), from *xristos* = to anoint. So thoroughly are the words identified, that the Heb. *Meshiach*, which occurs thirty-nine times in the Old Testament, is in every case rendered in the Septuagint *Christos* (Christ). When Jesus of Nazareth is presented to accept the appellation "the Christ," or simply "Christ," as his official designation, he is called the Messiah of Jewish prophecy (Matt. i. 16, xvi. 20, xxi. 40, xxi. 42, xxi. 43, xxi. 44, xxi. 45, xxi. 46, xxi. 47, xxi. 48, xxi. 49, xxi. 50, xxi. 51, xxi. 52, xxi. 53, xxi. 54, xxi. 55, xxi. 56, xxi. 57, xxi. 58, xxi. 59, xxi. 60, xxi. 61, xxi. 62, xxi. 63, xxi. 64, xxi. 65, xxi. 66, xxi. 67, xxi. 68, xxi. 69, xxi. 70, xxi. 71, xxi. 72, xxi. 73, xxi. 74, xxi. 75, xxi. 76, xxi. 77, xxi. 78, xxi. 79, xxi. 80, xxi. 81, xxi. 82, xxi. 83, xxi. 84, xxi. 85, xxi. 86, xxi. 87, xxi. 88, xxi. 89, xxi. 90, xxi. 91, xxi. 92, xxi. 93, xxi. 94, xxi. 95, xxi. 96, xxi. 97, xxi. 98, xxi. 99, xxi. 100).

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**mān-mā*, *n* [Hijm dambaf] A mongrel dog, a cur, a mongrel (q v).

**mān-mā*, *n* [From Mowab, on the shadow of Elia, Lat. 1] A poetic name having the Mowab for its hero, sport, an epithet in the satirists and triumphs of Chit. I, written by J. J. W. W.

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the same root as *lat.* *metere* = to measure; *metor* = to measure; *meteo* (Latin) = to live; *meteor* (Latin) = a meteor; *Eng.* *meteo*, *meteor*, etc.]

A. Transitive:

1. To measure; to ascertain the measure, dimensions, or capacity of.

"His great mind made the lives of others, turning past evils to all advantages." *Shakespeare, Henry IV., iv. 1.*

2. To distribute by measure.

"For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again." *Matthew 23, 38.*

3. To be the exact measure or equivalent of; to define exactly.

Met. Intrans. : To measure with the eye; to gaze.

"Let the mark Harry's eye, which he's to mete at." *Shakespeare, Henry V., Act 1, sc. 2.*

mete-rod, meet-rodde, c. A measuring rod or pole.

"The meet-rodde that he holds in his hands, was as a winged angel and a sign." *Shakespeare, Richard III., 1611.*

mete (2), c. [*Met. v.*]

mete (3), meet-an, c. [*A.S. metana.*] To dream.

"*Metan a dream.*" *Piers Plowman, prol. 11.*

mete (1), c. [*Met. v.*]

mete-borde, c. An edging or bounding-table.

mete (2), c. [*A.S. met, past; cogn. with feel.*]

mete-corn, c. [*Eng. mete (1), v.; and corn.*]

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Ches. The solar system necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bi-monthly once in 104 years. The opposite to this is the precession, or the addition of a day every 850 years, and another every 2,500 years. [*Populations.*]

met-en-oph-a-lon, c. [*Prof. met., and Gr. encephalon (enkephalon) = the brain.*]

Met. : A term introduced by Quain for the after-brain (the notochord of German embryologists). It contains the notochord, the fourth ventricle, and the auditory nerve. Both the notochord and the auditory nerve develop from the posterior primary vesicle. [*Anal. (9th ed.), 11, 150.*]

met-en-oph-a-lon, c. [*Gr. met (meto), denoting change, and encephalon (encephalon) = an encephalon, from en (en) for in, and cephal (cephal), head, encephalon (encephalon) = a body.*]

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~~... ..~~

bou, boy . pout, jow; oat, qoll, chorus, chin, bench . go, gem, thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-sian, -tian = shan, -tion, sion = ahün : tion -sion -shün -tious -tious -sions = shüa -hie -dio, etc. -bei del

Swan-skin, * [F₁] Swan-skin, a kind of
woollen blanketing used by printers.

Bot The typical genus of the tribe Mollu.

Mát, māt, mare, amidst, wāt, fāt, father; wē, wūt, here, camp, hār, thār; pine, pāt, sire, ar, marine; gō, pō, qō, wūre, wolf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mātā, cōh, cūre, qūta, cūr, rāle, fāl; ar, Syrian. a, cō = ē; oy = ē; an = kv.

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Đào, táo, tare, amidst, what, fäll, father; wê, wét, here, camel, hêr, there, pine, pít, sire, sir, marine; gá, pôt, or, wôre, wolf, wôrk, wâo, sôn, mute, cûh, cure, unite, cûr, rûle, sâll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = é; qu = kw.

bēl, bēl: pēn, jōw, cat, cēl, chorn, phin, bēnch, go, gēm, thīn, thī, sin, aq, expect, Xomophon, exist. -īng.
-cīn, -tīn = shēn. -tīn, -tīn = shūn. tīn, -tīn = shūn. -cīn, tīn, sīn = shūn. bī, -dī, &c. = bēl, dēl

bēl, bōy : pōut, jōwī ; emt, pōll, ehōrus, phin, bēnch ; gō, gēm ; thīn, thīe sīn, ap ; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f
shan, tīan = shān. -tīon. shōn = shūn. -tīon, -shōn = shūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, (- bpl, dpl

2. A long, narrow boat, used on canals. [FLY-BOAT.]

monkey-cup, s. [Mowat's cup.]

monkey-engine, s. A form of pile-driver, having a monkey or ram weighing about 400 pounds, moving in a wooden frame. The monkey is held by a staple in a pair of tongs, and is drawn up 10 or 15 feet, or higher if necessary, by means of a winch. At the top of the lift the handles of the tongs come into contact with two inclined planes, which cause the tongs to open and drop the monkey. The tongs, being then lowered, become self-engaged with the staple, and so the work proceeds. The pile-heads are hardened by fire to withstand concussion. [PILE-DRIVEN.]

monkey-flower, s.

Bot.: The genus *Mimulus* (q.v.).

¶ The Gaping Monkey-flower is *Mimulus ruginus*; the Orange Monkey-flower or Orange-flower is *M. glutinosus*; the Yellow-flowered Monkey-flower is *M. luteus*; the Scarlet Monkey-flower, *M. cardinalis*; the Ray-scarlet Monkey-flower, *M. roseo-cardinalis*.

monkey-hammer, s. A drop-press in which the hammer is a falling weight; called so because the name as the hammer of a pile-driver. [Oxley.]

monkey-jacket, s. A short close-fitting garment of material, worn by sailors, &c.

monkey-pot, s.

Bot.: The woody pericarp of *Lecythis*, especially of *Lecythis ollaria*.

monkey-press, s. A hammer in which the driver consists of a monkey which is alternately raised and dropped, striking in guides. One form of power-hammer.

monkey-rail, s. The name of a rail introduced at a gunboat in a wine or spirit cask.

monkey puzzle, s.

Bot.: *Amorcan imbricata*.

monkey-rail, s.

Arch.: A supplementary rail, above and lighter than the quarter rail.

monkey-stove, s. A small domestic stove.

monkey tail, s. A small crow-bar used by naval gunners.

monkey-wrench, s. A spanner with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted by a screw in the handle to the size of the nut to be turned.

monkey's bread, s.

Bot.: The *Arbutus*, *Adiantum digitata*. [ADIANTHUM.]

monkey's cup, monkey-cup, s.

Bot.: The genus *Nepenthes*; specially *Nepenthes distillatoria*.

monkey's dinner-bell, s.

Bot.: *Bienertia*, the Sacred box-tree (q.v.).

monkey's porridge pot, s.

Bot.: *Lupinus albus* and *L. minor*.

***môn-kay, s.** [MONKEY, s.] To imitate as a monkey; to ape.

"Monkey, the word"

Mr. Newman's "Use of Villages"

môn-kay-lam, s. [Eng. monkey; Lam.] Resemblance to a monkey in habits, disposition, or actions.

môn-kay-hoed, s. [Eng. monkey; hood.] The character or condition of a monkey.

***môn-kay-lag, s.** [Eng. monkey; lag.] Monkish. "Monastic and other monkey escapades."—*Cyclopedia*. [ADAMANTIA.]

môn-kay-lah, *monk-yah, s. [Eng. monkey; lah.] Pertaining to a monk or monks; monastic.

¶ Right intersects the risk, though in then of true devotion monkish ingenuities.

môn-kay-lah-noss, s. [Eng. monkish; noss.] The quality or state of being monkish.

***môn-kay-lay, *monko-lye, s.** [Eng. monk; lay.] Monkish.

¶ The chastity of his monkish members.—*St. P. Miro*. [WORKS, p. 371.]

môn-kay-hoed, s. [Eng. monkey; hood.] so called from the hooded sepals.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Aconitum*, called also Wolfsbane; spec., *Aconitum Napellus*.

2. *Dicentra Cucullaria*.

môn-ni-ná, s. [Named after Monmino, Count of Flora Blanca.]

Bot.: The bark of the root of *Monimia polytachya* and *M. adicifolia*, when pounded and moulded in a fresh state into balls, or when kept till dry, is detergent.

mô-nô, s. [Native name in Guatemala.]

Zool.: *Myotis vespertilio*, the Black Howler, a black monkey with a voice which may be heard two miles off. The Indians eat its flesh. It is found in forests in Guatemala to Paragvay. [HOWLER.]

môn-ô, s. [Mon, prefix.]

mono-compounds, s. pl.

Chem.: A term applied to compounds containing one atom of the element specified, e.g., $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$, monochloroacetic acid; $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Br}$, monobromoacetic acid.

môn-ô-bas-ic, s. [Prof. mono, and Eng. bas-ic.] (See the compound.)

monobasic acid, s.

Chem.: An acid in which one atom of hydrogen only is capable of displacement by one equivalent of a metal radical, when presented to it in the form of a hydrate.

môn-ô-brôm, s. [Prof. mono, and Eng. brom-ine.] Containing one atom of bromine.

monobrom-butylene, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{Br}$, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{Br}_2$. A colourless oil formed from butyl monobromide by the action of alcoholic potassic hydrate. It boils at 150°, and unites with two atoms of bromine to form tetrabromide.

môn-ô-carp, *môn-ô carp-ôn, s. [Prof. mono, and Gr. carp-ôn (carp-ôn) = fruit; Fr. mono-carp.]

Bot.: A plant which bears fruit but once. [MONOCARPIC.]

môn-ô-car-pê-lay-y, s. [Prof. mono, and Eng. car-pê-lay-y.]

Bot.: Having a pistil consisting of a single carpel, as in Leguminosae and Umbelliferae.

môn-ô-car-pi-ê, (pl. môn-ô-car-pi-ê, s. [MONOCARPIC.]

Bot.: The name given to a De Caille to plant a single flower, as aly once.

môn-ô-car-p-ôn, môn-ô-car-p-ôn, s. [Prof. mono, and Gr. carp-ôn (carp-ôn) = fruit; and Eng. car-p-ôn.]

Bot.: Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fruitfulness. Some are annuals, some biennials, a few, like the *Arceuthobium*, live many years before flowering, and then after blooming once die. [MONOCARPIC, LINDLEY, &c.]

môn-ô-cên-tris, s. [Prof. mono, and Gr. cên-tris (cên-tris) = a pinhole.]

Bot.: An antherophyllous genus, family Berberideae. Small oblong, convex, short, eye of moderate size; villiform teeth on palatine base, none on vomer. Scales very large, long, forming a tube. Ventrals reduced to a single strong spine, and a few rudimentary rays. One species known, *Monocentropus*, from the west of Japan and the Philippines. It is not common, nor does it attain any size. [CENTROPUS.]

môn-ô-cêph-ê-loth, s. [Gr. monocêphalos (monocêphalos) = single-headed.]

1. Science: Having one head, but two distinct, or sometimes blended, bodies.

2. B. t.: Having a single head of flowers.

môn-ô-cêph-ê-lus, (pl. môn-ô-cêph-ê-lus, s. [Gr. monos (monos) = single, and kêphalê (kêphalê) = the head.] A compound monster, having one head and two bodies united more or less intimately.

mô-nô-cêr-ôn, *mô-nô-cêr-ôn, s. [Lat., from Gr. monocêrus (monocêrus), from monos (monos) = single, and cêrus (cêrus) = a horn.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: A one-horned creature; a unicorn.

*2. "Mighty monochromes with unmeasured eyes."—*Spenser*. P. 6. ll. xli. xlii.

Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The Unicorn, one of the constellations introduced by Hevelius. It is surrounded by Hydra, Canis Major, Orion, and Canis Minor. All the stars in it are small.

2. *Zool.*: Unicorn-shell: a genus of prosobranchiate gastropods, division Siphonotomata, family Buccellidae. The genus is peculiar to the west coast of America, whence eighteen species have been brought. The shell resembles that of *Purpura* (q.v.), but with a spiral groove on the whorls, ending in a prominent spine, or tooth, at the lower or anterior end of the outer lip.

mô-nô-cêr-ôn, s. [MONOCEROS.]

môn-ô-chlê-mýd-ô-m, s. pl. [Prof. mono; Lat. chlê-mýs, (genit. chlê-mýgon) = a cloak or mantle; and fem. pl. adj. suff. -m.]

Bot.: The name introduced by Professor Parlat in 1845 for a class of Exogens having the perianth simple, incomplete, or wanting. Hooker and Arnott adopt the name, making the dicotyledonous or exogenous plants a class and Monochlamydeae a sub-class.

môn-ô-chlê-mýd-ô-m, s. [Mod. Lat. monochlamydeus, Eng. suff. -m.]

Bot.: Having but one floral envelope; having a calyx but no corolla.

môn-ô-chlôr-ê-cêt-ic, s. [Prof. mono, and Eng. chlôr-ê-cêt-ic.] Derived from chloric and acetic acid.

monochloroacetic acid, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{ClO}_2 = \text{CH}_2\text{ClCOOH}$. Produced by the action of chlorine on boiling glacial acetic acid in sunlight. It boils at 150°, but solidifies on cooling to a crystalline mass which melts at 61°, and dissolves easily in water.

môn-ô-chlôr-hý-drin, s. [Prof. mono, and Eng. chlôr-hý-drin.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3(\text{OH})_2\text{Cl} = \begin{cases} \text{CH}_2\text{Cl} \\ \text{CH}(\text{OH}) \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{cases}$ Ob-

tained by heating glycercine saturated with hydrochloric acid to 150° for 40 or 50 hours. It is a thick, sweet, and sharp-tasting liquid; sp. gr. 1.3, and boiling at 150-160°.

môn-ô-chord, s. [Gr. monôchordos (monôchordos), from monôchordos (monôchordos) = having only one string (monôchordos) = alone, single, and chordos (chordos) = a string, a cord; Fr. monochorde.]

Music:

1. An ancient instrument with one string which was played as a guitar. It was used in a monochord, in which numerous strings were played by quills.

2. A single string stretched across a board or soundboard, under which a movable bridge can be moved at pleasure. By placing under the string a diagram of the proportionate lengths of string required for the production of just intervals, the ear can be trained and experiments can be made. It was also called, or rather the results obtained from it were called, the harmonic canon. It is said to have been invented by Pythagoras.

môn-ô-chôr-f-ê, s. [Gr. môros (môros) = alone, and xêpos (xêpos) = a dancer.]

1. t.: A genus of Pteridaceae. *Monochoria rugicollis* given by the native Indian Doctors for liver complaints and disorders of the stomach.

môn-ô-chôr-mât-ic, s. [Gr. môros (môros) = alone, single, and xêpos (xêpos) = colour; Fr. monochromatique.] Consisting of one colour only; presenting rays of light of one colour only.

monochromatic lamp, s. A lamp fed with a mixture of a solution of common salt and alcohol. It gives a yellow light and a ghastly appearance to the human face, objects appearing yellow or black.

monochromatic-light, s.

Optics: The same as HOMOGENEOUS LIGHT (q.v.).

bôl, bôy, pout, jôw, cat, poll, chorus, chin, bouh, go, gam, thin, this, sin, ag; expot, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -clan, -clan = ahlan, -clon, -clon = ahlan, -clon, -clon = ahlan, -clous, -clous, -clous = ahlan, -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

môn-ô-chrômê, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and *chroma* (chroma) = a colour.]
Art.: A painting executed in imitation of bas-relief, in tints of one colour only, relieved by light and shade.

môn-ô-chrôm-y, *s.* [Eng. *monochrome* (e); *y*.] The art of painting in monochrome.

môn-ô-chrôm-ic, *a.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, *chronos* (chronos) = time.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to one and the same time; existing at the same time; contemporaneous.

2. *Geol. (Of strata, &c.)*: Contemporaneous; deposited at or about the same time.

môn-ô-cư-l-i-ê-têđ, *a.* [Prof. *mono*, and Eng. *elated* (q.v.).] Furnished with one elium.

môn-ô-cư-rhư, *s.* [Prof. *mono*, and Lat. *cursus* = a curl, a tendril.]

Ichthy.: An acanthopterygian genus, family Polycentridae (q.v.). One of the two species known, from the Atlantic rivers of tropical America. They are small fishes, and feed upon aquatic insects.

môn-ô-clin-ê-l, *a.* [Prof. *mono*; Gr. *klina* (klina) = to make to bend.]

Geol.: Having one single dip, persistent for a considerable distance.

môn-ô-clin-ic, **môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ**, *a.* [MONOCLINAL.]

Min. & Cryst.: Inclining in one direction.

monoclinic system, *s.*

Min. & Cryst.: Having two of the axial intersections rectangular and one oblique; having the lateral axes at right angles to one another, one of them, moreover, being oblique to the vertical axis and the other at right angles to it.

môn-ô-clin-ê-hô-dric, *a.* [Prof. *mono*; Gr. *klina* (klina) = to bend, and *dris* (dris) = a seat, a base.] The same as MONOCLINIC (q.v.).

môn-ô-clin-ê-hô-dric, *a.* [MONOCLINIC.]

Bot.: Having the two sexes in the same flower; hermaphrodite.

môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ, *a.* [MONOCLINIC.]

Bot.: The same as MONOCLINIC (q.v.).

môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ, *a.* [Prof. *mono*, and Eng. *clinal* (q.v.).]

1. *Sing.*: A plant having a single cotyledon, or seed leaf; a plant belonging to the Monocotyledonous (q.v.).

2. *Pl.*: The English name of the Monocotyledonous (q.v.).

môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ, *a.* [Prof. *mono*, and Lat. *clinal* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The first form was used by Jussieu, and the second by De Candolle to designate the vegetable sub-kingdom called also Eudogens. [BENTHAM.]

môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ, *a.* [Eng. *monocotyledon*; *ous*.] Having a single cotyledon.

monocotyledonous plants, *s. pl.* The sub-kingdom or class Eudogens. [BENTHAM & ARNOLD: *British Flora* (ed. 7th), p. 429.]

môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ, *a.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and *klina* (klina) = to rule.] Government by a single person; autocracy.

môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ, *s.* [MONOCRACY.] One who governs alone; an autocrat.

môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ, *a.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and Lat. *oculus* = an eye.]

1. Having one eye only; one-eyed.

2. *Those of China regard the rest of the world monocular*. [BENTHAM & ARNOLD: *British Flora* (ed. 7th), p. 429.]

3. Adapted for use with one eye only; as, a monocular microscope.

4. The act, capacity, or result of seeing with an instrument adapted for one eye only.

5. *On the relative apparent brightness of objects in monocular and binocular vision*. [BENTHAM & ARNOLD: *British Flora* (ed. 7th), p. 429.]

môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ, *a.* [MONOCULAR.]

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Zool.: According to Linnaeus, a genus of Aptera Insects. He included under it various Eutetrastriace, such as Iaphnia.

môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ, *a.* [Prof. *mono*, and Latinised dimin. of Gr. *kystris* (kystris) = a bladder.]

Zool.: A doubtful order of Gregarinida, consisting of those which have but a single cavity. Perhaps all the Gregarinida may answer to the description, in which case the order lapses. [NICHOLSON, &c.]

môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ, *a.* [Gr. *monodactylos* (monodactylos) = one fingered; part. *monos*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = a finger.]

Zool.: Having one finger or one toe.

môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ, *a.* [MONODACTYL.]

Zool.: A mammal of the division or sub-class Monodelphida.

môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ, *a.* [Prof. *mono*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the wound.]

Zool.: The name given by De Blainville to a division of Mammalia, in which the uterus is single, but still shows a tendency to duality by being divided above. It opens into a single vagina, which is distinct from the rectum. The young are nourished within the uterus until they are able to suck. This division contains all Mammals, except Marsupials and Monodelphids. It was divided by Prof. Huxley into Decidua and Non-decidua, but now forms his class Eutheria. [P. S. TROCHETA.]

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môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ, *a.* [MONOCOR.]

Zool.: A genus of holostomatous procelbranchiate gastropods, family Turridae. Top shaped, resembling the periwinkle in form; the whorls are grooved and granulated spirally; lip thickened and grooved, columella irregularly toothed; operculum small and horny. Ten recent species are known from West Africa, the Red Sea, India, and Australia. Mangrove-swamps form their favourite habitat.

môn-ô-clin-ê-têđ, *a.* [Prof. *mono*, and Gr. *koros* (koros) = a gift.]

Bot.: A genus of Annonaceae, tribe Annonaeae. There are numerous species. Five are known, natives of Africa. *Monochoria* Maritima has the qualities of the nutmeg. It has been introduced into the West Indies.

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môn-ô-gâm-ic, *a.* [Eng. *monogamy* (*y*); *-ic*.] The same as **MONOGAMOUS** (q.v.).

* **mô-nôg-ê-mist**, *a.* [Eng. *monogamy* (*y*); *-ist*.]

1. One who disallows or disapproves of second marriages; an advocate of marrying only once.

"I valued myself upon being a strict monogamist."

2. One who has only one wife; as opposed to a bigamist or polygamist.

mô-nôg-ê-môis, *a.* [Eng. *monogamy* (*y*); *-ois*.]

I. Ordinary language:

1. Advocating monogamy or the practice of marrying only once.

2. Marrying only one at a time; opposed to bigamous or polygamous.

II. Technical:

1. *Bot.*: Having flowers distinct from each other. [**MONOGAMIA**.]

2. *Zool.*: Having with a single mate, and living in couples.

mô-nôg-ê-mý, **mô-nôg-ê-miô**, *s.* [Lat. *monogamus*, from Gr. *monogamia* (*monos* = alone, single, and *gamos* (*gamos*) = marriage.)]

I. Ordinary language:

1. The practice of marrying only once; the principle which forbids the second marriage of a widow or widower.

2. The marrying of only one at a time; as opposed to bigamy or polygamy.

II. *Zool.*: The habit of pairing with a single mate.

môn-ô-gâm-tric, *a.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *trigon* (*trigon*) = the side, triangle.] Having any one side.

môn-ô-gôn-ê-sis, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *gonos* (*gonos*) = origin.]

Etymology:

1. A term used by Van Bravden to denote direct development of an embryo from a parent similar to itself. (*Arch. & A. 1*)

2. In *A. Thomas*, applied the term to the descent of an individual from one parent form, containing both the sperm cell and germ cell, monogamy. (It is used also by Haeckel in this sense.)

môn-ô-gôn-ê-sý, [**MONOGONISTS**.] The doctrine that the human race has sprung from a single species.

môn-ô-gô-nê-tic, *a.* [**MONOGONISTS**.] Of or pertaining to monogonists; monophyletic.

"There are noted in each of the phyla, the polygenetic and the monogenetic, the latter coming from the beginning of primitive cell, the latter justifying but one cell as the source of all being." — *Max Müller*, *Principles of Zoology*, 1875.

mô-nôg-ên-ism, *s.* [Fr. *monogénisme* (*monogénisme*); *-ism*.]

Anthrop.: The system which assumes that all men belong to a single race, or that all men are descended from a single pair. [**MONOGENISM**.]

"Elaboration of the public we taught the Adamites monogénisme, so that we are established truth." — *Huxley*, *Critique* (1879), p. 120.

mô-nôg-ên-ist, *a. & s.* [Fr. *monogéniste* (*monogéniste*); *-ist*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or in any way connected with monogénisme.

"The monogénist hypotheses." — *Huxley*, *Critique* (1879), p. 120.

B. *As substantive*:

Anthrop.: A supporter of monogénisme. Huxley divides them into three classes: (1) "Adamites," who accept the Moslem account of the creation literally; (2) those who occupy a middle position between the "Adamites" and the "Rational Monogenists"; and (3) "Rational Monogenists," including Lamarck, Buffon, Blumenbach, Cuvier, and Prichard. Their views are: (1) that the present condition of the earth has existed for all ages; (2) that at an extremely remote period man was created somewhere between the Caucasians and the Hindoo Kooris; (3) that as soon multiplied they migrated; and (4) that climatic influences and other conditions are sufficient to account for all the diversities of mankind.

"According to the monogenists all mankind have sprung from a single pair." — *Huxley*, *Critique* (1879), p. 120.

môn-ô-gôn-ê-tic, *a.* [Eng. *monogamy* (*y*); *-ic*.] The same as **MONOGAMOUS** (q.v.).

"Combining all that is good in the Monogenist and Polygenist schools." — *Huxley*, *Critique* (1879), p. 120.

môn-ô-gôn-ê-tis, *a. & s.* [Pref. *monog-*, and Gr. *gonos* (*gonos*) = to produce.]

Chem.: A term applied by Eilsmeyer to those elements which combine with one another in one proportion only: thus hydrogen and chlorine unite in the proportion of one part by weight of the former to 35.5 parts of the latter, and in no other.

mô-nôg-ôn-y, *s.* [Gr. *monogonia* (*monos* = alone, and *gonos* = to produce) = of one and the same blood; *protos*, *pros*, and *gonos* (*gonos*) = first, stock, family.]

Anthrop.: The opinion or fact that mankind sprang from a single pair.

môn-ô-gôn-ic, *a.* [Eng. *monogamy* (*y*); *-ic*.] Belonging to or in any way connected with monogamy (q.v.).

"The phenomenon of a sexual or monogamous relation." — *Huxley*, *Critique* (1879), p. 120.

mô-nôg-ôn-ny, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *monogamia*; *monogamia*, and Gr. *gonos* (*gonos*) = birth, descent.]

Bot.: Propagation by first or germination; non-sexual propagation.

"The kind of a tree, extremely widely spread." — *Huxley*, *Critique* (1879), p. 120.

môn-ô-grâm, *s.* [Lat. *monogramma*, from Gr. *monogramma* (*monos* = alone, single, and *gramma* (*gramma*) = a mark, formed of one letter, *monos* = alone, single, and *gramma* (*gramma*) = a letter; *monogramma*.]

1. A single character in writing.

"The doctor's of opinion, that, before the writing of words was simplified, as to the letters of the alphabet, were expressed, by some arbitrary signification of character, denoted to express, complete words, and which he therefore calls *monogramma*." — *Huxley*, *Critique* (1879), p. 120.

2. A picture drawn in lines without colour; a sketch.

3. A cipher composed of two or more letters, arranged or interwoven in such a manner as to form a single object, and used in seals, letters, paper, etc., and by artists as the signature on their paintings, engravings, etc.

môn-ô-grâm-mal, *a.* [Eng. *monogram* (*mal*); *-mal*.]

1. In the style or fashion of a monogram; pertaining to monograms.

2. In manner of a sketch.

"Though it be but a mere sketch, it is a description, and a kind of sketch, of a word with a color." — *Huxley*, *Critique* (1879), p. 120.

môn-ô-grâm-mic, **môn-ô-grâm-mous**, *a.* [Eng. *monogram* (*mic*), *-mic*, *-ous*.] The same as **MONOGRAMMAL** (q.v.).

môn-ô-grâph, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *grapho* (*grapho*) = to write; *graphos* (*graphos*) = to write.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things; an essay on a single object.

"The pamphlet still remains the best monograph on the subject in point of method." — *Am. Monist*, Aug. 1882, p. 216.

môn-ô-grâph-ic, [**MONOGRAPIH**.] To write or compose a monograph of; to describe in a monograph.

"The British species of *Lambicus* have never been previously monographed." — *Huxley*, *Critique* (1879), p. 120.

mô-nôg-râ-phêr, *s.* [Eng. *monograph* (*phêr*); *-phêr*.] One who writes or composes a monograph.

môn-ô-grâph-ic, **môn-ô-grâph-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *monographos* (*monographos*); *-ic*, *-al*.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monograph.

2. Drawn in lines without colour.

môn-ô-grâph-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *monographically* (*ic-al-ly*); *-ly*.] In the manner of a monograph; in a monograph.

mô-nôg-râ-phist, *s.* [Eng. *monograph* (*ist*); *-ist*.] A writer of a monograph.

mô-nôg-râ-phôis, *a.* [Eng. *monograph* (*ois*); *-ois*.] The same as **MONOGRAPIH** (q.v.).

mô-nôg-râ-phý, *s.* [**MONOGRAPIH**.]

1. A monograph.

2. Definition in lines without colours; an outline sketch.

môn-ô-gyn, *s.* [**MONOGYNIA**.]

Bot.: A plant of the Linnean order **MONOGYNIA** (q.v.).

môn-ô-gyn-i-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *monog-*, and Gr. *gynai* (*gynai*) = a woman.]

Bot.: An order of plants in Linneus's artificial system. It consists of those with one stamen. Various classes have an order **MONOGYNIA**.

môn-ô-gyn-i-an, **mô-nôg-yn-ôis**, *a.* [Eng. *monogynia* (*an*), *-ois*.] Pertaining to the order **MONOGYNIA**; having only one style or pistil.

môn-ô-gyn-ôis, *a.* [Pref. *monog-*, Gr. *gynai* (*gynai*) = a woman, a pistil, and *ois* (*ois*) = a house.]

Bot. (Of a fruit): Formed of one pistil from a single flower.

mô-nôg-yn-y, *s.* [**MONOGYNIA**.] Marriage to one wife only; the state of having only one wife at a time.

môn-ô-hôm-êr-ôis, *a.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *hômêr* (*hômêr*) = a day.]

Med.: Existing or continuing only for a single day.

môn-ô-ôis, *a.* [**MONOTIS**.]

môn-ô-ô-try, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *ôtrion* (*ôtrion*) = service, worship.] The worship of one God.

"The religion of the old Testament is no more natural variety of Semitic monolatry." — *W. Robert*, *on Smith*, 1882, in *Jewish Church*, lect. 2.

môn-ô-lôp-ê-s, *s.* [Pref. *monog-*, and Gr. *lôpê* (*lôpê*) = a scale.]

Zool.: A genus of Macrobrachia Crustacea, akin to *Portunus*.

môn-ô-lith, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *lithos* (*lithos*) = a stone.] A column or block formed of a single stone.

The term is applied to such structures as the obelisks of Egypt.

môn-ô-lith-al, **môn-ô-lith-ic**, *a.* [Frac. *monolith*; *-al*, *-ic*.] Formed of a single stone or block.

"The most remarkable monoliths are the obelisks of Egypt." — *Huxley*, *Critique* (1879), p. 120.

"The term *monolith* is also applied to structures in which the blocks are immense, in some cases reaching from the foundation to the entablature."

mô-nôl-ô-gist, *s.* [Eng. *monology* (*g*); *-ist*.] One who soliloquizes; one who monopolizes conversation.

môn-ô-lôgue, *s.* [Fr. *monologue* (*monologue*); *-logue*.] One who soliloquizes; one who monopolizes conversation.

1. A dramatic scene in which a person speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

"I once saw in Shakespeare many scenes of rhyme together and the like in Ten Jonson's tragedies in Latin and English sometimes thirty or forty lines; I mean in such the obelisks or monoliths." — *Huxley*, *Critique* (1879), p. 120.

2. A long speech or dissertation uttered by one person in company.

mô-nôl-ô-gý, *s.* [**MONOLOGUE**.] The act or habit of indulging in monologues, or of monopolizing conversation by long dissertations; a habit of soliloquizing.

mô-nôl-ô-chist, *s.* [Eng. *monomachy* (*y*); *-chist*.] One who fights in single combat; a duellist.

mô-nôl-ô-chý, **môn-ô-mâ-chý**, *s.* [Gr. *monomachia* (*monomachia*), from *monomachos* (*monomachos*) = fighting in single combat; *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *machos* (*machos*) = to fight; Ital. & Lat. *monomachia*; Fr. *monomachie*.] A duel; a single combat.

"The morning came—and man to man, The grand monomachy began." — *Shakespeare*, *The Twelfth Night*.

môn-ô-mâ-né, *s.* [**MONOMANIA**.] One suffering from monomania; a monomaniac.

môn-ô-mâ-ni-a, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *mania* (*mania*) = madness; Ital. & Sp. *monomaniac*; Fr. *monomane*.] Madness or derangement of the mind with regard to one subject only. The monomaniac often takes up a wrong principle, but reasons

bôn, bôy, pôut, jôw, oot, qall, chorus, chin, bench; go, gam; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lâg. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -ious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dile, &c. = bôl, döl.

logically from it. Thus, believing himself to be made of glass, he takes every prudent precaution against falling and being broken.

"Each of them had his monomania, and the two monomaniacs shared with other perfectly. — *Monomania*, *Mon. Mag.*, ch. 217.

môn-mô-mi-ê-sô, s. & n. [Pref. *môn-*, and Eng. *moniac* (q.v.).]

A. As subst.: One who suffers from monomania.

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to monomania; produced by monomania.

2. Suffering from monomania; or partial derangement of the mind.

môn-ô-mô, s. [MONOMIAL, s.]

mô-nôm-êr-g, s. pl. [Pref. *mô-*, and Gr. *nomos* (νόμος) = the law.]

Etym.: A tribe of Homoptera, in which the tarsi have only one joint.

môn-ô-mêr-ô-sô-ma-ta, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from *per* (per) = Gr. *meros* (μέρος) = a part, and *σῶμα* (σῶμα) = the body.]

Etym.: A name sometimes given to the order Acarina (q.v.), because the segments of the body are fused into a single mass.

môn-ô-mê-tai-llo, n. [Pref. *môn-*, and Eng. *metallism* (q.v.).] Pertaining to monometallism (q.v.).

môn-ô-mê-tai-llem, s. [Pref. *môn-*; Eng. *metall*; (q.v.).] The fact or principle of having only one metal as a standard for coinage; belief in the advantages of a single metallic standard.

môn-ô-mê-tai-llet, s. [Pref. *môn-*; Eng. *metall*; (q.v.).] One who supports or advocates monometallism.

mô-nôm-ê-têr, s. [Gr. *nomos* (νόμος) = alone, single, and *μετρον* (μέτρον) = measure.] A rhetorical verse, consisting of a single metre.

môn-ô-mê-tai-ric, n. [Pref. *môn-*, and Eng. *metall*; (q.v.).]

Met. & Etym.: Having one measure or proportion; having the three axes equal and intersecting at right angles.

môn-ô-mê-tai-ric-al, n. [Pref. *môn-*, and Eng. *metall*; (q.v.).] Pertaining to or consisting of monometrics, containing only one metre.

mô-nô-mi-ai, s. & n. [Gr. *monos* (μόνος) = alone, single, and *μαίνα* (μαίνα) = a tribe.]

Algebra:

A. As subst.: An expression or quantity consisting of a single term, one associated with any other by signs of addition, subtraction, equality, or inequality.

B. As adj.: Consisting of only one term.

môn-ô-mêr-phôus, môn-ô-mêr-phic, n. [Gr. *monos* (μόνος) = alone, single, and *μόρφη* (μόρφη) = form, shape.]

1. **Mod. Lat.:** Consisting of a single form.

2. **Etym.:** Having one form both in the larval and mature state, though in the former it may be wingless, and in the latter winged.

môn-ôm-phê-lia, s. [Gr. *monos* (μόνος) = alone, single, and *ὄμφαλος* (ὄμφαλος) = the navel.]

Physiol.: A single umbilicus connecting two distinct individuals, such as the Siamese twins, making the monstrosity of one compound individual.

môn-ô-mi-ai-ê-sô, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from *per* (per) = Gr. *monos* (μόνος), and *μαίνα* (μαίνα) = a muscle.]

1. **Zool.:** A name for that section of bivalves in which there is only one adductor muscle. It was first given by Lamarck. The Monomyaria are the Ostreidae, part of the Aviculidae, and the genera Tridacna and Mulleria.

2. **Palaeont.:** As none of the monomyaria are fresh-water, it may be assumed that any stratum in which they occur fossil was of marine origin.

môn-ô-mi-ai-ê-sô, s. [MONOMYARIA.] Any bivalve possessing but one adductor muscle.

"We may also notice in the valve of the monomyaria a simple narrow line just within the margin of the shell. — *Dr. H. Woodward, in Cooper's Nat. Hist.*, 1852.

môn-ô-mi-ai-ê-sô, s. & n. [MONOMYARIA.]

A. As subst.: Possessing but one adductor muscle.

"In the monomyaria bivalves the posterior adductor is the one which remains. — *Woodward, Zoology* (1875), p. 325.

B. As subst.: A bivalve mollusc possessing only one adductor muscle, and consequently having only one muscular impression on the shell.

"Bivalves with only one adductor muscle are termed monomyaria. — *Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. Zool.*, p. 181.

môn-ôn-yx, s. [Pref. *môn-*, and Gr. *ὄνυξ* (ὄνυξ) = a claw.]

Etym.: A South American genus of Hydrozoa, family Galgubidae. The four tentacles are represented only by a sort of claw.

môn-ô-ôu-gi-ous, môn-ô-ôu-gi-an, n. [Gr. *monos* (μόνος) = of a single essence; *ουος* (ουος) = alone, single, and *ουσία* (ουσία) = essence, nature.] Consisting or composed of identically the same nature or essence.

mô-nôp-ath y, s. [Gr. *μονοπάθεια* (μονοπάθεια), from *monos* (μόνος) = alone, single, and *πάθος* (πάθος) = suffering.]

1. **Med. Lat.:** Suffering or sensibility.

2. **Pathol.:** Disease affecting only one organ or function of the body or the mind on a single point.

môn-ô-pêr-sôn-ai, n. [Pref. *môn-*, and Eng. *person* (q.v.).]

Etym.: Having but one person.

môn-ô-pêr-ai-lous, n. [Pref. *môn-*; Gr. *μονοπάθεια* (μονοπάθεια) = a petal (q.v.), and Eng. *petal* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having the petals collected into a single piece, generally in symmetrical.

mô-nô-phânê, s. [Gr. *μονοφάνης* (μονοφάνης) = appearing to have a single direction.]

Met.: The same as UNIDIRECTIONAL (q.v.).

mô-nô-phân-ous, n. [Gr. *μονος* (μόνος) = alone, single, and *φάνη* (φάνη) = to appear.]

Similar in appearance to something else; resembling each other.

môn-ô-phôn-ic, n. [Gr. *μόνος* (μόνος), alone, single, and *φωνή* (φωνή) = sound.]

Met.: A term applied to a composition having but one part, single vocal.

mô-nô-phô-thang, s. [Gr. *μονοφθόγγος* (μονοφθόγγος), from *monos* (μόνος) = alone, single, and *φθόγγος* (φθόγγος) = sound.]

1. A simple vowel sound.

2. A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one.

"But as, in, for example, monophthongs are not single letters, but letters joined together. — *Dr. H. Woodward, in Cooper's Nat. Hist.*, p. 325.

môn-ô-phô-thang-ai, n. [Gr. *μονοφθόγγος* (μονοφθόγγος).] Pertaining to or consisting of a simple vowel sound.

"The monophthongs of the ancient Greek of the Tarsus. — *Dr. H. Woodward, in Cooper's Nat. Hist.*, p. 325.

môn-ô-phô-lê-ic, n. [Gr. *monos* (μόνος) = alone, single, and *φύλη* (φύλη) = a tribe, a family.]

Of or pertaining to a single family.

"He who maintains a hypothesis of genealogical time. — *Dr. H. Woodward, in Cooper's Nat. Hist.*, p. 325.

monophyletic hypothesis, s.

Bot.: The hypothesis of descent which endeavours to trace the origin of all individual groups of organisms to a single common species of Monomon, which originated by spontaneous generation. It is opposed to Polyphyletic (q.v.).

"I consider it best in the meantime to adopt the monophyletic hypothesis of descent, both for the animal and vegetable kingdoms. — *Huxley, Nat. Trans.*, 1852.

mô-nô-phô-yl-lous, n. [Gr. *μονοφύλλος* (μονοφύλλος), from *monos* (μόνος) = alone, single, and *φύλλον* (φύλλον) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having only one leaf; formed of one leaf; gamophyllous, amphiphylous. (Used especially of the sepals when coherent.)

mô-nô-phô-yl-lus, s. [MONOPHYLLOUS.]

Zool.: Redman's Bat; a genus with a single species belonging to the sub-family Phyllostominae, group Glossophaginae. The wingspan is about twelve inches; the fur grayish-brown

above, with the tips of the hair slightly hoary dusky gray, tipped with white, on the lower surface; wing-membranes dark-brown. Habitat, Jamaica and Cuba.

môn-ô-phô-ô-dônt, s. & n. [Gr. *monos* (μόνος) = once; *φύω* (φύω) = to generate, an *ôdônt*, genit. *ôdôntos* (ôdôntos) = a tooth (tooth).]

A. As subst.: A term applied to the dentition described under B, or to a mammal having such a dentition.

"Such a dentition is also monophodont. — *Leop. Hist. Nat.*, 1852, p. 325.

B. As adjective:

Zool.: One of the two classes into which Professor Owen divided the Mammalia, "in regard to the time of formation and the succession of teeth." It includes those which have no milk dentition, as the true Cetacea.

"Monophodonts are those that generate a single set of teeth. — *Owen, Plan of Mammalia*, p. 13.

mô-nô-phô-y-aitê, s. & n. [Gr. *monos* (μόνος) = alone, single, and *φύω* (φύω) = nature.]

A. As adjective:

Church Hist. (H.): Those who with Eutyches believed that there was only one nature in Christ, namely, that of the Word, who became incarnate, and that the divine and human elements in that one nature were blended in the body and soul in one. (For the early history of the Monophysites, see EUTYCHIAN.)

In the sixth century, when the Monophysites were in considerable numbers, their property was restored by the eloquence and zeal of a certain monk, Jacobus or James, surnamed the Great or Zaccarius. He died at Edessa in A.D. 578. From him the Monophysites are often called Jacobites. They established twelve bishops or patriarchs, one at Alexandria, with jurisdiction over Egypt and Abyssinia, and the others at Antioch, with jurisdiction over Syria and Armenia. When the Monophysites were struggling for victory, it was their policy to protect all heretics, and to the view of making them friends in the side of the Church. They did not at first reject the Monophysites, but only rejected the doctrine.

In the seventh century the Monophysites organized the Monophysite controversy (Monophysism). The Eutychians and the Monophysites are said to have been united.

B. As subst.: One belonging to the Monophysites, Eutychian.

môn-ô-phô-y-aitê-ic-al, n. [From *monos* (μόνος) = alone, single, and *φύω* (φύω) = nature.]

Of or pertaining to the Monophysites, or their doctrine.

môn-ô-phô-y-aitê-ic-al, n. [From *monos* (μόνος) = alone, single, and *φύω* (φύω) = nature.]

Of or pertaining to the Monophysites, or their doctrine.

môn-ô-plast, s. [Pref. *môn-*, and Gr. *πλαστός* (πλαστός) = to form.]

Met.: An individual, an object, a thing, a person.

môn-ô-plêur-ô-brân-chi-an, s. [From *monos* (μόνος) = alone, single, and *πλευρά* (πλευρά) = the side, the Monophyletic branch (q.v.).]

môn-ô-plêur-ô-brân-chi-ai-ta, s. pl. [From *monos* (μόνος) = alone, single, and *πλευρά* (πλευρά) = the side, the Monophyletic branch (q.v.).]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the western of gastropodous molluscs, now called, after Cuvier, Pterobranchia (q.v.). Named also Pterobranchia (q.v.).

mô-nôp-nê, s. [Pref. *môn-*, and Gr. *νόμος* (νόμος) = law, breathing.]

Zool. & Etym.: Professor Owen's name for a subdivision of reptiles containing all those which do not live in the water.

mô-nôp-ô-ô-y, s. [Gr. *monos* (μόνος) = alone, single, and *πύω* (πύω), genit. *πύω* (πύω) = a point.]

Met.: A measure consisting of only a single foot.

mô-nôp-ô-lêr, s. [Eng. *monopoly*; (q.v.).] A monopoly.

mô-nôp-ô-lê-m, s. [Eng. *monopoly*; (q.v.).] Monopolizing, monopoly.

"A kind of monopoly and some relations. — *Nature*, vol. 21, (1871), p. 225.

mô-nôp-ô-lê-tat, s. [Eng. *monopoly*; (q.v.).]

1. One who monopolizes; one who has a monopoly or exclusive command over any branch of trade, or article of production; one

the, this, there, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wê, here, camel, hêr, there; pîn, pîn, air, marine; gâ, pôt, or, wêr, wêr, work, who, sên, mûta, sùh, cûr, pûta, cûr, râl, râl; trý, sýrian. m. o = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

who is licensed for the exclusive manufacture, sale, or purchase of any article; one who buys up the whole available stock of any commodity in order to resell at an advanced price.

2. One who assumes or claims the right to anything to the exclusion of others.

"Some green heads as cold of wit as thought,
Suppose themselves monopolists of nature."
Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, etc.

môn-ô-pôl-i-tan, *s.* [Eng. *monopoly*; *t* connective; suff. *-tan*.] A monopolist or monopolizer.

"Monopolists of starch, tin, fish, cloth, &c."—*Older's Life of Sir W. Raleigh*.

môn-ô-pôl-i-te, *s.* [MONOPOLY.] A monopolist.

"You merchant rogues, and monopolists!"—*Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*, Act 3, sc. 1, 322.

môn-ô-pôl-i-tiz, **môn-ô-pôl-i-tize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *monopolize* (*g*); *-ize*; Fr. *monopoliser*.]

1. To obtain or possess a monopoly of; to have exclusive command over for production, sale, or purchase.

2. To obtain or hold exclusive possession of; to engross.

"It is natural that they should demand a division of the common property among all the citizens rather than allow it to be monopolized by a few unscrupulous men."—*Locke's Two Treatises of Government*, Book II, ch. 23.

môn-ô-pôl-i-z-er, *s.* [Eng. *monopolize* (*g*); *-er*.] One who monopolizes; one who holds a monopoly; a monopolist.

"Patentees and monopolizers in the trade of book-selling."—*Milton's Areopagitica*.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty, **mon-o-po-ly**, *s.* [Lat. *monopolium* (from *monos*, *monopolos* (*monopolis*) = the right of monopoly; *polos* (*polos*) = single, and *polos* (*polos*) = to sell, to traffic; Fr. *monopole*.)]

I. *Of ordinary Language:*

1. An exclusive trading right over; the exclusive right to produce, sell, or purchase, or to purchase of any commodity, the sole right or power of selling any commodity; the exclusive right or privilege of trading in any commodity, or with any country; hence the right from the proper authority to any person or company to make, sell, export, import, buy, or otherwise deal in a commodity in violation of the law. Thus a patent for an invention gives the inventor the exclusive right of making or dealing in the article patented.

"He thinks he can never trade to his advantage unless he is a monopolist of every thing he wishes."—*Southey's Roderick*, Vol. 1, ch. 10.

2. That which is the subject of a monopoly; as, Opium is a government monopoly in India.

3. The assuming or claiming right to or possession of anything to the exclusion of others; as, He claims a monopoly of the conversation.

II. *Law:* Some of our early sovereigns assumed to themselves the right of granting to certain favoured subjects the monopoly, or sole right of selling and dealing in particular commodities. This prerogative was carried to a most unprincipled length in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and led to the passing of the Statute of Monopolies, 21 Jac. I., c. 3, which, while declaring the illegality of such grants of exclusive trading in general, contained an exception in favour of new and original inventions in manufacture, and limited that the declaration against monopolies should not extend to letters patent and grants of privilege for the term of fourteen years or under, of the sole working of any manner of new manufactures within the realm, to the true and first inventor thereof, provided such manufactures were not in use by others at the time of granting the letters patent. Upon this exception, which, to a certain extent, recognizes the royal prerogative, the modern law of patents for inventions in manufactures may be considered to rest.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lôgue, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single; *polos* (*polos*) = many, and *logos* (*logos*) = a word, a speech.] An entertainment in which a single actor sustains several characters.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and dimin. of Gr. *polos* (*polos*) = a saw.]

Zool. (*Of grasshoppers*): Having only a single row of hydrochore or cellular in the simple or branched polyary.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [MONOPTEROS.]

A. *As adj.*: Shaped or formed like a monopterous.

B. *As subst.*: A monopterous.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Gr. *monopteros* (*monopteros*), from *monos* (*monos*) = single, and *pteros* (*pteros*) = a wing, a row.]

Arch.: A species of temple without walls, and composed of columns arranged in a circle, and supporting a entablature, or a central roof. Called also a Monopteros.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [MONOPTEROS.]

Ichthy.: A genus of physostomous fishes, family Symbranchidae (q.v.). *Monopterus javanicus* is extremely common in the East Indian Archipelago. It is upwards of three feet long.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Gr. *monopteros* (*monopteros*) = having but one case; *monos* (*monos*) = single, and *pteros* (*pteros*) = a falling, a case.]

Gram.: A noun which has but one oblique case ending.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *pteros* (*pteros*) = anything folded, a fold, *pteros* (*pteros*) = to fold, to double up.]

Zool.: A genus of holothurians, prosobranch elvite gastropods, family Pyramidellidae (q.v.). The shells are beautiful and delicate. The animal has short tentacles, with the eyes at their inner bases, rudimentary tongue, and elongated, narrow foot. Twelve species are known.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *pteros* (*pteros*) = a stone or kernel, and Eng. suff. *-ty*.]

Bot.: Having but a single stone in kernel.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. suff. *-ty*.] Belonging to or affecting one organ or set of organs.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Gr. *monorhythmos* (*monorhythmos*), from *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *rhythmos* (*rhythmos*) = rhythm.] A composition of verse in which all the lines end in the same rhyme.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *rhyma* (*rhyma*) = a hollow-line.]

Bot.: A genus of Nostochaceae (Conferend Algae) founded by Bory de Saint-Vincent. One is British, *Monostroma setosum*, which occurs in algaes, in reddish brown gelatinous masses, about the size of a walnut.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. suff. *-ty*.]

Bot.: Having one sepal, i.e., the sepals united into a single perianthous.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *sis* (*sis*) = isolation.]

Bot.: The isolation of one organ from the rest.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *sis* (*sis*) = isolation.]

Zool.: An order of Rhinopoda, established by Siebold, comprising those which consist of only a single animal. They are naked or enclosed in a capsule, with the opening for the extrusion of the interior filaments. Families, Proteidae and Aecellidae. (q.v.)

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *spērma* (*spērma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A plant having one seed.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Eng. *monopterous*, *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having but one seed.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. suff. *-ty*.] Consisting of or having a single style.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *stachys* (*stachys*) = an ear of corn.]

Bot.: Having a single spike.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. suff. *-ty*.]

Chem.: $(C_2H_5)_2(OH)(CO_2H)_2$. Prepared by heating a mixture of stearic acid and glycerin to 200° in a sealed tube for forty hours. It crystallizes in small white needles, which melt at 61° and resolidify at 60°.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Gr. *monostichos* (*monostichos*) = consisting of only one verse; *monos* (*monos*) = single, and *stichos* (*stichos*) = a verse.] A poem consisting of but a single verse.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Hydrozoa or Hydromedusae, order Discophora or Actinophora.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Gr. *monostrophos* (*monostrophos*) = consisting of a single strain; *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *strophos* (*strophos*) = a turning, a strophe.] Having only one strophe, written in one unvaried measure; not varying in measure.

"The dithyramb of Læon everlastingly became monostrophic."—*Donaldson's The Art of the Greeks*, p. 57.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *stolos* (*stolos*) = a pillar, a style.]

Architecture:

1. A term applied to the pillars of mediæval architecture when they consist of a single shaft, in distinction to Polystyle.

2. Applied to a building which is of the same style of architecture throughout.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. suff. *-ty*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Consisting of a single syllable; as, a monosyllabic word.

2. Consisting of monosyllables; as, monosyllabic verse.

II. *Philol.*: Applied to those languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root. Such are the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, Tibetan, &c.

"If we treat with monosyllabic languages in different parts of the earth, we should have no right to infer their connection."—*Whitney's Life & Growth of Language*, ch. 11.

monosyllabic echo, *s.*

Acoustics: An echo of which only the last syllable can be heard. It arises when one station is 112½ feet from the reflecting surface.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Eng. *monosyllabic* (*g*); *-ty*.] A predominance of monosyllables.

"Recent changes in the constitution of Philological Classification."—*Journal of the Philological Society*, 1867, p. 11.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Gr. *monosyllabos* (*monosyllabos*), from *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *syllabos* (*syllabos*) = a syllable (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.*: A word of only one syllable.

"In monosyllabic languages the power of the word is lost."—*Whitney's Life & Growth of Language*, ch. 11.

B. *As adj.*: Consisting of only one syllable; monosyllabic. (*g*); *-ty*.]

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Eng. *monosyllabic* (*g*); *-ty*.] Reduced to a monosyllable.

"The system of distichs applied into one word are monosyllabic."—*Whitney's Life & Growth of Language*, ch. 11.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. suff. *-ty*.]

Bot.: A term used of flowers which can be divided into two exactly equal parts.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *stachys* (*stachys*) = four.] A harmony of the four gospels; a single narrative compiled from a collection of the four gospels.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [MONOTHALAMIA.]

One of the Monothalamia (q.v.).

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *thalamos* (*thalamos*) = an inner room or chamber.]

Zool.: A division or sub-order of Foraminifera, embracing those which have only a single chamber. The animals consist of sarcodæ, with a calcareous integument. The division in an unusual one, for the Polythalamia, from which the Monothalamia are distinguished, are monothalamous in the early stage of their existence.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [MONOTHALAMIA.]

Zool.: Possessing only a single chamber; unilocular. Used of the chambered shells of the Foraminifera and the gastropodous mollusca.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [MONOTHALAMIA.]

Bot. (*Of fruits*): Formed from one pistil.

môn-ô-pôl-i-ty-lô-gu, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *theca* (*theca*) = a box, a chest, and Eng. suff. *-ty*.]

Bot.: Having only one theca or locament.

bôl, bôy; pôn, jôw; cat, gell, chorna, ghin, bengh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f; -cine, -tine = -shin; -tion, -sion = -shin; -clous, -tious, -sious = -shin; -ble, -die, &c. = bôl, dël.

Monsieur (as m'-sieu), pl. **Messieurs** (as mēs'-sieu), s. [Fr.]

* 1. The title given to the eldest brother of the king of France.

* 2. The ordinary title of address or courtesy in France, corresponding to the English Mr. or Sir. It is abbreviated in writing to M. or Mons., and in the plural to MM. or Messrs.

* 3. A term applied in contempt by Englishmen to Frenchmen.

"A Frenchman his companion;
An eminent *monsieur*, that, it seems, much loves
A Gallian girl." *Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, l. 7.

mōn-sō mī-q, s. [Named after Lady Ann Montson, who assisted Lee in his *Introduction to Botany*.]

Bot.: A genus of Cape Geraniaceae, having five equal sepals, five equal petals, and fifteen stamens in five bundles or in a single one. The stem of *Monsia spinosa* bears like a touch, and emits an agreeable odour.

mōn-soon, * **mon son**, * **mon-zoon**, s. [Lat. *monsion*, from Malay *monson* = a season, a monsoon, from Arab. *maṣim* = a time, a season; Fr. *monsoon*, *monçun*, *monçun*; Port. *monção*; Sp. *monçón*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 1, 2.

2. A breed of race horses, descended from a horse so named.

II. *Metaphorical*:

1. (Pl.): A modification of the trade winds, operative from the tropic of Cancer to Lat. 7° S., and from the coast of Africa through the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal to Japan and the Western Pacific. There are two monsoons, the South-western and the North-eastern. The latter prevails from October to April, and the former from April to October.

"The bursting of the monsoon commences in early season, a deluge, the south-western bringing that of Bombay and Central India, and the north-eastern that of Madras and other parts of the east coast. [RAINY-SEASON.] The monsoons are caused by the unequal heating of the land and water and of the several land masses themselves in the regions which they affect. Independently of their great use in bringing rain to countries which otherwise would be sterile, the monsoons are useful for navigation. As in the case of the trade winds, navigators can so plan their voyages as to take advantage of the monsoons, though powerful steamships can now achieve the feat of running at the teeth of the monsoon, but not without some discomfort to those on board.

2. Any similar wind blowing half the year in one direction and half in the other.

mōn-stēr, * **mon stre**, s. & n. [Fr. *monstre*, from Lat. *monstrum* = a divine omēn, a monster, from *monere* = to warn, to admonish; Sp. *monstruo*, *monstruo*; Port. *monstro*; Ital. *mostro*.]

A. *Ambulatory*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Anything extraordinary or out of the common order of nature, a prodigy, a marvel, a portent; a creature marvellous to see on account of size, form, or shape.

"So it became a roll thee to the deep,
Whose cry, wave some way try monster bring." *Pope: Homer, Iliad*, xii. 139.

2. Anything horrible from deformity, ugliness, wickedness, cruelty, or the commission of extraordinary or horrible crimes; a vile creature.

"We hear the world with every day at millions of ingratitude." — *Dickens: Barnaby Rudge*, ch. xxix.

3. A fanciful or chimerical creature, compounded in various ways of human and bestial forms, such as the wyvern, the cockatrice, the mermaid, &c. Many of these creatures are borne on casts of nature.

II. *Physical*: A being presenting some characteristics rarely met with in the species to which it belongs; a being having some monstrosity (q.v.). (Used both of animals and plants.)

B. *Adjective*: Of enormous or extraordinary size or numbers.

"The monster club within the cave I spied." *Pope: Homer, Odysseus*, l. 324.

* **mōn-stēr**, ct. [MONSTER, s.] To make monstrous; to put out of the common or ordinary course of nature or things.

"Her offences
Must be of such monstrous degree
Shakspeare: *Lea*, l. 1

mōn-stēr-q, s. [Name unexplained (Purton).]

Bot.: A genus of Orobanchaceae, tribe Calceae. It consists of climbing plants from the warmer parts of America. *Monstera Adansonii* or *Dracopis pertusum* is a caustic. The Indians of Demerara use the fish leaves of *M. pertusum* as rubefacients and vesicatories in dropsy.

* **mōn-stēr-ēr**, s. [Eng. *monster*; -er.] An exaggerator.

* **mōn-stēr-fūl**, * **mon-ster-full**, a. [Eng. *monster*; *full*.] Wonderful, extraordinary.

"These monstrous things I devise to thee
Because thou didst bid of them abroad to be."
Chaucer: The Merchant's Second Tale.

mōn-strange, s. [Low Lat. *monstrum*, from *monstris* = to show; O. Fr. *monstrance* = demonstration; O. Sp. & Ital. *monstranza*.]

Roman Liturg.: A vessel in which the Host is exposed to the adoration of the people during the Forty Hours' Adoration, or in which it is exposed for Benediction. Prior to the institution of the feast of Corpus Christi (A.D. 1264) the Host was exposed for adoration in a pyx (q.v.). The chief part of the monstrance is formed by two discs of crystal, set vertically, between which the Host is placed. These discs are surrounded by rays of metal, emblematic of glory, and the whole is mounted on a stem.

* **mon-strā-tion**, s. [Lat. *monstratio*, from *monstrare*, *monstrum* = to show.] A demonstration, a showing, a proof.

"Gentle the day as a certain *monstratio*, lower he was the order of his death." — *Shakspeare: Henry II.*, act iii.

* **mōn-strā-tōr**, s. [Lat.] A demonstrator; an exhibitor.

* **mon stre**, s. [MONSTER, s.]

* **mōn-strī-cide**, s. [Lat. *monstrum* = a monster, and *caedere* (comp. *caedo*) = to kill.] The slaughter of a monster.

"He would have committed not unjustifiable *monstrum*." — *Shakspeare: As You Like It*, act iii.

* **mōn-strī-er-ōus**, a. [Lat. *monstrum* = a monster, and *erere* = to bear, to produce, and the suff. -erous.] Bearing or producing monsters.

"This *monstrum* empire of woman." — *Anna Plaf*, *Blad*.

* **mōn-strōs-i-tē**, * **mōn-strōg-i-tē**, s. [MONSTRUM, s.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being monstrous, or out of the ordinary or common course of nature.

"We desire to possess it with enormities, this should be accounted for, that it may be entertained more. They will not say as they had from their folly, but more as they would to give with their children, and to be a creature they should wish to be a creature." — *Shakspeare: As You Like It*, act iii.

2. That which is monstrous; a monster; a monstrous or unnatural condition.

"We shall tolerate living horrors, black swans, hydrae, centaurs, harpies, and others, for these are monstrous creatures, and the greatest of all." — *Brown: Coleridge's Biograph*, bk. i, ch. xix.

II. *Metaphorical*: A character appearing in an individual animal or plant, which is very rare in the species to which it belongs. It is abnormal in the sense of being exceptional, but not in the sense of being produced as a mere sport of nature independent of law. "By a monstrosity," says Mr. Darwin, "I presume is meant some considerable deviation of structure, generally injurious or not useful to the species." (*Orig. of Spec.*, vol. viii, p. 25.) They are, in man, in the inferior animals, and in plants. Idiocy, hermaphroditism, albinism, the possession of an unusual number of fingers or toes, more teeth than two, two heads, or no head at all, physical union by flesh, cartilage, or bone to any other individual, &c., are cases of human monstrosity. Monstrosities which graduate into slight variations are so similar in man and the lower animals, that the same classifications and the same terms, as has been shown by Lillie (see *St. Hilary*), can be used for both. (*Thoreau: Descent of Man*, p. 80.) Among some of the many monstrosities of the lower animals may be mentioned that discoidal shells occasionally become spiral, and fossil periwinkles from the Norwich Crag are often distorted. (*S. P. Woodward: Monstrosities* (ed. 1876), p. 37.) All cases of monstrosity are to be accounted for by law. In most cases they are caused by arrest of de-

velopment, in some by reversion to the character of a remote ancestor, in others by hyperactivity of a particular part.

* **mōn-stroūs**, * **mōn-strōūs**, a. & n. [O. Fr. *monstrueux*, from Lat. *monstruosus*, *monstrum*, from *monstrum* = a monster (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *monstruoso*; Ital. *monstruoso*, *monstruoso*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Unnatural in form or appearance; deviating from the natural order of things.

"We sometimes read and hear of monstrous births." — *South: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 6.

2. Enormous, huge, extraordinary.

"The sheriff with a most monstrous watch is at the door." — *Shakspeare: Henry II.*, act i.

3. Shocking, horrible, hateful.

"Give you a monstrous project all its face." *Shakspeare: Titus Andronicus*, act iii.

4. Out of reason; horrible, extravagant.

"His children were monstrous, but they were well timed." — *Shakspeare: Henry IV.*, act iii.

5. Containing or full of monsters.

"Where the perhaps under the following tide
Vibrates the bottom of the monstrous world." *Milton: Lycidas*, l. 186.

* B. *As adverb*: Enormously, extraordinarily, exceedingly.

"gilt infinite or monstrous desperate." *Shakspeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, act i.

* **mōn-stroūs-lē**, adv. [Eng. *monstrous*; *ly*.]

1. In a monstrous manner; against the common order of nature; unnaturally.

2. Shockingly, unreasonably, enormously, extravagantly.

"The value of that grant was monstrously exaggerated." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* **mōn-stroūs-nēss**, * **mōn-strōūs-nēss**, s. [Eng. *monstrous*, *ness*.] The quality or state of being monstrous; monstrosity.

"Whose most monstrous doth so paradox,
Of reason and depravity." *Shakspeare: As You Like It*, act iii.

* **mōn-strōūs-i-tē**, s. [Eng. *monstrous*; *ity*.] Monstrosity.

"This is the monstrosity in love, that the will is infinite, and the execution finite." — *Shakspeare: Twelfth Night*, act ii.

* **mōn-strōūs**, a. [MONSTROUS, s.]

* **mōn-strōūs-nēss**, s. [MONSTROUSNESS, s.]

* **mōnt**, s. [Fr. *mont*; mountain.] (See compound.)

mont-de-piété, s.

Finance, &c.: One of the money-lending establishments founded in Italy in the fifteenth century, with the view of lending money to the poor at a smaller rate of interest than was exacted by ordinary pawnbrokers. The institution spread to France, Spain, and some other countries.

* **mōn-tā-cū-tā**, s. [Named after Col. George Montagu, an early English malacologist.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchifera, Mollusca, family Turridae. It has a thin minute shell, and a large broad grooved foot. Recent species from Britain, the United States, &c. Fossil two, from the Pliocene, unspiral.

* **montagnard** (as mōn-tan-yā), s. [Fr. *montagnard* = a mountaineer.]

1. *Col. Term*: A mountaineer.

2. *Fr. Hist.*: A name given at various times to any member of the extreme democratic party in France. [MONTAIN, s.]

* **mōn-tāne**, a. [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, *montis* = a mountain.] Mountainous, hilly.

"A single species restricted to elevated montane localities in Tasmania." — *Chordata: Thysanura*, No. 407 (1881), p. 27.

* **mōn-tān-ic**, a. [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, *montis* = a mountain.] Of or pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

* **mōn-tā-nine**, s. [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, *montis* = a mountain.]

Chem.: An alkaloid salt by Van Mons to exist in China, the mark of *Erubus* *gibbifolius*. (*Waller: Dict. of Chem.*)

* **Mōn-tān-ism**, s. [See dict.]

Church Hist.: The religious system of Montanus, an inhabitant of a Phrygian village, called Pepusa, who, about 171 A.D., proclaimed himself the Paraclete or Comforter promised by Jesus (Paraclete), and professed

hōl, **boy**; **pōt**, **jōvi**; **oat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **qin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **this**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. — **ing**.
— **clax**, **-tlan** = **shax**. — **-tion**, **-don** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-don** = **shūn**. — **-tious**, **-tious**, **-tious** = **shūn**. — **-ble**, **-die**, &c. = **dēl**, **dēl**.

Forthwith. They have a spongy tissue between the corallites



MOSTERQ.

mto, fat, fare, fainter, what, fall, father; wē, wūt, hōre, camel, hār, thare; gins, pīt, sūn, sir, marine; gō, pūt,
 ex, wike, wōif, wōrk, whō, sūn; mūtē, sūb, cure, quite, cār, rōle, fūll; trī, syrian. a. a = ē; e = ē; u = ē.

180

moon-eyed, a.

1. *Opt. Leap.* An eye affected, or supposed to be affected, by the moon.

II. Inauspiciously

1. *Part.* A disease in a horse's eye

2. *Itchy* *Hypodermis*, it is covered with silvery cycloid scales, but the head is naked. The stomach is crescent shaped

moon-eyed, a.

1. Having eyes affected by the moon, suffering from moon eye

2. Moon-blind, *phthalmia*, *limbo*

moon-faced, a. An Oriental term for a beautiful woman

"Surveyed the sweet face of his bride. *Tales of the Thousand Years*

moon fern, a.

But the same as Moonwort (q.v.)

moon fish, a.

Itchy *Apogon*, a fish of the family *Apogonidae*. It has a great comb-shaped enlargement of the first interopercular of the dorsal and anal fins and a similar inflation of the crest of the caudium

moon-flower, a.

But (1) *Chrysanthemum* (2) *Ipomoea*

moon knife, a. A crescent shaped knife, employed by eskimoes

moon like, a. *Superius* (long at back) (*Sheslep* *Sheslep*)

moon lit, a. Lit up or illuminated by the moon

moon madness, a.

moon-man, a. A half red ghazwan which we have in a chiefly by moon light (*Sheslep* *Sheslep*)

moon milk, [Lactation]**moon month, a.** Lunar month (MONTH)**moon penny, a.**

It is the same as Moon

moon-raker, a.

1. *Veil* A sail's net for catching fish in the sky, *Sheslep*, *Sheslep*

2. A sail's net

3. The people of Wiltshire at the Moon races tell a legend that a farmer with a cart full of hay was driven from a river in a boat which it was a canoe (P. 100) Another version is that some water raking for kelp of seaweed, the river which had been sunk in a net on being put in a net (a net) the net they were trying to take that got in a net (the reflection of the moon) and the water

moon raking, a. W of path raking

My wife was raking up the path and she was

moon sail, a. [MOON SAIL]**moon seed, a.**

But the genus *Menispermum* (P. 100)

moon shaped, a. Crescent shaped**moon sheered, a.**

1. *Veil* An epithet applied to a ship which is very high for a ship

moon-trefoil, a.

But *Menispermum*, introduced from Britain in 1790 [M. 100]

moon-year, a. Lunar year (YEAR)**moon, a.** [MOON]**A. Transitive**

1. To adorn with a moon, to mark with crescents or moons

2. To expose to the rays of the moon

"The whole population will be in the streets watching the moon" (*Sheslep* *Sheslep*)

3. *Extra* is to wander or loafing about

a. *moonstruck*

Spent their time in mooning up in that island of the Black Prince of Thule, on xxvii

moon-beam, a. [Eng. moon and beam] A beam of light reflected from and by the moon

"That night, upon the rocky bay The midnight moonbeams shimmering by" (*Sheslep* *Sheslep*)

moon-down, a. [Eng. moon, and down]

The setting, or time of setting, of the moon

moor, a. [Eng. moon, and moor]

moor, a. [Eng. moon, and moor]

moor, a. [Eng. moon, and moor]

moor, a. [Eng. moon, and moor]

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moor, a. [Eng. moon, and moor]

moor, a. [Eng. moon, and moor]

moor, a. [Eng. moon, and moor]

moon, a. [Eng. moon, and moor]

1. Resembling the moon, especially in being round (*Sheslep* *Sheslep*)

2. Bearing a moon or crescent as a symbol

3. Identified with the moon

moon er, a. [Eng. moon, and er] One who moon (1) *Sheslep* *Sheslep*

moon er y, a. [Eng. moon, and er y] Multitude of moon (1) *Sheslep* *Sheslep*

moon er y, a. [Eng. moon, and er y] Multitude of moon (1) *Sheslep* *Sheslep*

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II. Figuratively

1. Show without substance or reality, that which is illusory or not likely to come to anything, unsubstantial (Applied to expectations, plans, projects, and opinions)

2. A month

3. Smuggled spirits

4. A month

5. A month

6. A month

7. A month

8. A month

9. A month

10. A month

11. A month

12. A month

13. A month

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42. A month

43. A month

44. A month

45. A month

46. A month

moor-hall, s.

Bot. (PL): *Conerva cespitosa*, found in a compact ball like a sponge at the bottom of fresh-water lakes. It is sometimes used as a pen-wiper.

moor-berry, s.

Bot.: *Oxycoccus palustris*.

moor-bred, a. Produced or bred on moors.

"Amongst the teal and moor-bred mallard."
Drayton: Barons Wars, bk. vi.

moor-buzzard, s. The same as MARSH-HARRIER (q.v.).**moor-coal, s.**

Geol.: A friable variety of lignite.

moor-game, s. Grouse, red game.**moor-grass, s.**

Bot.: *Scaligeria curvula*, a grass with an oblong sub-second silvery-grey panicle, found in Britain in hilly pastures, especially in limestone districts. It is six to eighteen inches high.

moor-heath, s.

Bot.: The genus *Gymnocallis*.

moor-ill, muir-ill, s. A disease to which cattle are subject.**moor-titling, s.** The Stomach (q.v.).

moor, v.t. & i. [Dut. *moeren*; O. Dut. *moeren*, *moeren* = to bind, to tie knots, cogn. with A.S. *moeran*, whence *moorcan* = to mar, to hinder.] [MAR.]

A. Transitive:

1. To secure or fasten (a ship) in any station by means of cables and anchors or chains.

"The squadron was moored close to the walls."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.

2. To tie, to bind, to fasten.

B. Intransitive: To be confined or secured (as a ship) by cables and anchors or chains.

"Seek the harbour where the vessel moors."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey, bk. vi.

moor-ago (age as íg), s. [Eng. *moor*, v.; -age.] A place for mooring.**moor-bänd, s.** [MOORPAN.]**moor-cock, moor-fowl, s.** [Eng. *moor*, and *cock*, *fowl*.] The red grouse, *Lagopus lagopus scoticus*. The female is called a moother.

*** Moor-ër-ÿ, s.** [Eng. *moor* (v, s.); -ÿ.] A Moorish quarter or district.

"They agree and entered the Moorish quarter."
Scott: The Pirate, ch. i.

*** Moor-ëss, s.** [Moor (v, s.); -ess.] A female Moor; a Moorish woman. (*Unpublished: Epith. from Algeria, to Honoré Smith.*)

moor-gréave, s. [Eng. *moor*, and *gréave* = a steward.] An overseer of moors or moorlands. (*Ogilvie.*)

moor-hén, s. [Eng. *moor*, and *hen*.] 1. The female of the moorcock (q.v.). 2. The gallinule or water hen, *Fulica chloropus*.

moor-íng, n. pr. pres. a. & s. [Moor, v.] **A. & B.** As *pr. pres. a. particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive: 1. The act of securing or confining a ship by cables and anchors, chains, &c.

"There is much want of room for the safe and convenient mooring of vessels."
Burke: On a Rightful Power, bk. ii.

2. A sailor's bend for a cable or hawser to a bollard, post, or ring, for a ship or a flying kedge.

3. A submarine holdfast in the ground.

4. (PL.): The place where a ship is moored.

"Swinging wide at her mooring by the houses."
Scott: The Pirate, ch. i.

5. (PL.): That by which a ship is moored or secured, as anchors, chains, &c.

mooring block, s. *Naut.:* A sort of cast-iron anchor, used for mooring ships to.

mooring place, s. *Naut.:* A place where a boat is or may be moored; a place for mooring boats.

"See the boat attached to the mooring place."
Forster: North: Excursion, bk. i.

mooring-swivel, s.

Naut.: A chain over the bow, having the strength of the two cables to which it is swivelled. It enables a ship to ride from two anchors and swing without fouling.

*** moor-ísh (1), a.** [Eng. *moor* (s, a); -ish.] Fenny, boggy, marshy; of the nature of a moor.

"Moorish fumes and mazes ever grow."
Spenser: Faerie Queene.

Moór-ísh (2), a. [Eng. *moor* (1), s; -ish.] Pertaining to the Moors or Saracens.

"Moorish Architecture."
Architectural.

moor-land, s. [Eng. *moor* (v), s, and *land*.] Waste, barren land; moor.

"Autumn hath the moorlands change their purple."
A. C. Swinburne: Tenthredin of Lyonesse, st. 1.

moor-pán, moor-bánd, s. [Eng. *moor*, and *pan*, *bänd*.] *Geol., &c.*: A bed of bog clay and iron ore at some depth beneath the surface, and constituting a stratum impervious to water.

moor-stone, s. [Eng. *moor*, and *stone*.] *Geol.*: A kind of Cornish granite used as a building stone.

"The third stratum is of great beds of moorstone and sandy earth."
Scott: The Pirate, ch. i.

moor-ük, s. [Native name.] *Geol.*: A kind of Cornish granite used as a building stone.

moor-wort, s. [Eng. *moor*, and *wort*.] *Bot.*: *Androsace polifolia*.

*** moor-ÿ, a.** [Eng. *moor* (v, s); -ÿ.] Marshy, brackish, fenny, marshy.

"A small tract of land only by a narrow stream."
Scott: The Pirate, ch. i.

moor-ÿ, s. [Eng. *moor*, and *ÿ*.] *Geol.*: A kind of Cornish granite used as a building stone.

moose, s. [See *doe*.] *Zool.*: The American Indian name of *Alces*.



MOOSE

palustris. Called also Moose deer. [H.K.]

moose-bird, s. [WHITKEY-JACK.]

moose-deer, s. The same as MOOSE (q.v.).

moose-wood, s. *Botany*: 1. *Drosera rotundifolia*; called also Lenthin-wood. [DURCA.]

2. *Aspidotrichum*, or *moose* in America.

moose-yard, s. A name given to spaces in the American forests, occupied by the water by herds of from fifteen to twenty moose, or which subset upon the moose on the trees, or by browsing the tender branches of moose-wood. [DURCA.]

moót, * moote, * mote, v. t. & i. [A.S. *moetan* = to cite or summon to an assembly, from *moet* = an assembly; cogn. with *foel. moe*; M. H. Ger. *moet*, *moet*.]

A. Transitive: 1. *Medieval Language*: To debate, to argue, to discuss.

2. To raise for discussion.

"Many of the questions which had been mooted in connection with the tenure of land."
Scott: The Pirate, ch. i.

*** II. Lat.:** To argue or plead, by way of exercise, on a supposed case. (*See T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i, ch. xiv.)

A. Transitive: 1. *Medieval Language*: To debate, to argue, to discuss.

2. To raise for discussion.

*** II. Lat.:** To argue or plead, by way of exercise, on a supposed case.

"The king came to London with laws to moote in the court."
Robert de Brunne, l. 14.

moót (1), s. [Eng. doubtful.] *Shipbuilding*: 1. A gauge ring for determining the size of treenails.

2. A piece of hard wood, hooped with iron at both ends, used in block making.

moót (2), s. & a. [Moor, v.] **A. As subject:** A discussion, a debate, specific, in law, a debate or discussion by way of exercise upon a supposed case.

"A moot was held last night in the hall of Gray's Inn on the following question."
Times, Nov. 3, 1875.

B. As object: Pertaining to a debatable question; open to discussion or argument; not certain, as, a moot point, a moot case.

*** moot-book, s.** A book of hypothetical cases for mooring.

"Pleades queries, or a moot-book of choice cases, useful for young students of the common law."
Wood: Athenaeum, 1824.

*** moot-man, s.** A man who argued a supposed case in the laws of court.

moót (3), moote, s. [Moot, (1), s.]

*** moot-hall, * moot-house, * mot-halle, * mote halle, * moot halle, s.** A hall of meeting; a judgment-hall.

"The lord of the manor, in the moot hall."
Scott: The Pirate, ch. i.

*** moot-hill, s.** A hill on which public meetings were held.

*** moot-horn, s.** The horn or blast which summons men to a moot or court.

*** moot-house, s.** The same as MOOR-HALL (q.v.).

moót-a-ble, * mot-a-ble, a. [Eng. *moót*, v.; -able.] Able to be mooted; fit to be mooted or discussed; debatable.

"Much after the manner of a moot case."
Scott: The Pirate, ch. i.

moót-chíe, s. [Native name.] (See *otype*, & compare.)

mootechie-wood, s. A soft wood obtained from *Erithraea latifolia*.

moót-éd, a. [MOOTED.] *Bot.*: Tied up by the root; era treated.

moót-ër, s. [Eng. *moót*, v.; -er.] One who moots, one who argues a moot case, a moot-man.

móp (1), * map, s. (Either from O. Fr. *mappe* (lat. *mapa*) = a napkin, or Wel. *map*, *map* = a mop; Ger. *mappe* = a towel, a mop; Ir. *map* = a mop.)

1. A bundle of rags, coarse yarn, straw, &c., secured to a long handle, and used for scrubbing.

"The water, that was mingled with them, being thereby spiced with a mop, would presently singed."
Burke: On a Rightful Power, bk. ii.

2. A young girl; a moppet. (*Prose*)

3. A fair for hiring servants. (*Prose*)

"Many a rustic went to a statute fair or mop."
Scott: The Pirate, ch. i.

4. The young of any animal. (*Prose*)

mop-board, s. *Carp.*: A wall-board next to the floor of a room; a skirting-board.

mop-head, s. 1. The head of a mop.

2. A clamp for a mop-tag on the end of a handle. (*American*.)

mop-nail, s. A flat-headed nail, used in securing a bunch of junk or rope-stops to a handle in making a mop such as sailors use.

mop-stick, s. *Music*: A vertical damper rod at the end of the key in the old piano-forte movement, single action. When the key was depressed, the mop-stick was raised and the damper thrown off. As the key rose, the damper fell back on to the string.

*** móp (2), s.** [Dut.] A grimace, a wry face.

"What mops and mows it makes, high, how it tricks!"
Ben Jonson: Poet: Poltron, l. 2.

boú, bóy; póut, pówt; cat, gall, chorua, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shap, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -sious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel del.

mop (1), *v. t.* [Mor (1), *s.*]

1. To rub or dry with a mop.

2. To rub roughly for the purpose of drying.

mop (2), *v. t.* [A variant of *mope* (q.v.).]

[Mor (2), *s.*] To make wry faces or grimaces [Mope, *v.*]

"Withereth, [prince] of moping and mowing."
Shakespeare, *Leir*, iv. 1.

mope, *mope*, *v. t.* [Dnt. *mappen* = to pout; hence the same word as *mop* (2).] To be stupid, dull, or dispirited; to be spiritless or gloomy; to be without life or animation.

"It directs him not to shut himself up in a cloister, alone, there to mope and moun away his life."—Horne, *Works*, vol. v., dle 22.

mope, *s.* [Mor (2), *v.*] A stupid, spiritless person; a drone.

"They will be working, insulting over their lull-plours, till they have made by their lull-plours or gut-lull, ex. *stille* (mope), a mope, or a wolly."—Barton *Ant. Melancholy*, p. 10.

mope-eyed, **mop-eyed**, *a.* [Blind of one eye; p. blind, short-sighted.]

"What a mope-eyed man was I; I could not know her."—Barton, *Ant. Melancholy*, p. 10.

moped, *a.* [Mor (2), *v.*] Stupid, dull, mopeish.

"He is bewitched, or moped, or his brains melted."—Barton, *Ant. Melancholy*, p. 10.

mope-fall, *a.* [Eng. *mope*; *fall*, *a.*] Stupid, mopeish.

mop-ing, *1st. par. or v.* [Mor (2), *v.*]

mop-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *moping*; *ly*, *adv.*] In a moping manner.

"She sits drearily moping, almost realising, mope-fully thinking."—Knox, *Brigham*, p. 10.

mop-ish, *a.* [Eng. *mope*; *ish*, *a.*] Mopeish, dull, spiritless, stupid.

"They are generally trifled with as a sort of mopeish and amiable creatures."—Barton, *Ant. Melancholy*, p. 10.

mop-ish-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *mopeish*; *ly*, *adv.*] In a mopeish manner; mopingly.

"Here one mopeishly stupid, and so forth to his pen-true, as if he were a breathing dead."—Barton, *Ant. Melancholy*, p. 10.

mop-ish-ness, *s.* [Eng. *mopeish*; *ness*, *s.*] The quality of being mopeish.

Mop-lahs, *a. pl.* [Native name given to the sect or tribe in Malabar.] (See extract.)

"The Moplahs, however, mentioned in the Indian legends, published in the *Times* of today, are *Moplahs* of Arab origin, and have proved themselves to be a distinct race for centuries. They were always hostile to the Portuguese, and have on several occasions proved themselves hostile to the English. The rising has probably occurred at Panaji, where the high priest of the Moplahs still resides. He claims descent from Ali and Fatima. The Moplahs are once again a sect of Shias."—*Times*, Sept. 15, 1873.

mop-pet, *s.* [Eng. *mop* (1), *s.*; dimin. and *et.*]

1. A rag-doll or puppet made of rags.

2. A fond term for a girl.

"A globe in our hand, and a sceptre in our ear!"
A very pretty *mop-pet*!"
Barton, *Ant. Melancholy*, p. 10.

3. A woolly variety of dog.

4. A grinnace.

"Never did old and young make pretty *mop-pet*!"—Cryer *Ant. Melancholy*, p. 10.

mop-sa, *s.* [Lat. *Mopos*, the name of a shepherd mentioned in the fifth eclogue of Virgil.]

Zool.: A deep-sea genus of Alcyonaria family Gorgonidae. The scleroblasts consist of alternate calcareous and horny segments, from the latter of which the branching takes place. Fossil in the Eocene.

mop-sey, *s.* [Eng. *mop* (1), *s.*; *sey*, *s.*]

1. The same as *Mopsey* (q.v.).

2. An untidy woman.

mop-si-ey, *a.* [Prob. from *mope*.] Far-blind, mope-eyed, stupid.

mop-sis (2), *s.* [Mor (2), *s.*] A mope, a drone, a drainer.

"In grown a mope-sey, no company onces, but a bubble of tears."—Barton, *Ant. Melancholy*, p. 10.

mop-sis (3), *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] Money (*slang*). Used in the plural form *mop-sises*.

mop-sis (4), *s.* [Fr.]

1. A fine tapestry or Brussels carpet.

2. A species of Wilton carpet.

mör, möre, *sup.* [Gael.] A Celtic adjective signifying great, occurring often as a compound in the names of persons and places; as, *Strathmör* = great *Strath*.

mör-a (1), *s.* [Lat. = delay.]

Sede Law: A general term applicable to all undue delays in the prosecution or completion of an intricate bargain, diligence, or the like; the legal effect of which may be to liberate the contracting parties, or to frustrate the object of the diligence. In England and Ireland the corresponding word is *Lache* (q.v.).

mör-a (2), *s.* [Ital.] A game, still played in Italy, between two persons, one of whom raises the right hand, and suddenly throws it down with all or some of the fingers extended, the object of his opponent being to guess the number of these extended fingers.

mör-a (3), *s.* [Native name in Gt. Brit.]

Bot.: A genus of the-alphidie, tribe Dimorphanthaceae. The calyx is campanulate, the petals five or six, the legumes hard and woody, with a single large seed. *Mora* ever, the only known species, discovered by Sir H. Schomburgk, is a majestic tree, from 120 to 150 feet high. It grows in dense forests in Gt. Brit. and Trinidad. The wood, which is equal to the finest oak, and is used for shipbuilding, is imported into Britain.

mör-rä gë-m, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mora* (us) = a hind-
berry; fem. *pl. ad. sub. -mora*]

Bot.: *Morals*. An order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, alliance Cruciferales. It consists of nutty trees or shrubs, sometimes climbing. Leaves often with large stipules rolled up; decussate flowers, monopetalous, unisexual, in heads, spikes, or cymes; each flower with calyx three to four-parted, imbricated; stamens three or four, females with two, four, or five sepals, sometimes in two rows. Ovary one-celled, with one ovule, seed with a brittle integument. It contains the Mulberries, the Figs, &c. Found in the warmer parts of the world; none are European. Some yield cantelone. Known genera eight, species 184. (*London*.)

mör-ä, *s.* [Lat. *mora* (us); Eng. *ref. ad.*]

Bot. (Pl.). The name given by Linley to the order *Morales*.

mör-rä, *s.* [Named after R. Moore, a
locality of Shrewsbury.]

Bot.: A large genus of Iridaceae. They constitute fine bulbous-rooted plants, with yellow, blue, purple, or blue flowers. About twenty are cultivated in Britain.

mör-rä, *s.* [Swiss name; Low Lat. *mora*, *lat.* *mora* = a thick, a bush, a heap of stones.]

Phys. Geog. & *Geol.*: The debris of rocks brought into valleys by glaciers. There is always one line of blocks on each edge of the icy stream, and often several in the middle, where they are arranged in long ridges or mounds sometimes many yards high. The former are called *lateral*, and the latter, which are considered by Agassiz to have arisen from the confluence of tributary glaciers, medial *moraines*. A large portion of these rocky fragments at length reached the end of the glacier, and here the melting ice leaves it as a huge mound, which is known as a terminal *moraine*.

mör-al, **mör-ale**, **mör-all**, *a. &c.* [Fr. *moral*, from Lat. *moralis* = relating to conduct, our *moral* (genit. *moralis*) = a manner, a custom; Sp. *moral*; Ital. *morale*.]

As adjectives:

1. Pertaining or relating to morality or morals; relating to right and wrong as determined by duty; as, *moral law*, *moral courage*.

2. Acting in accordance with or governed and guided by the laws of right and wrong; virtuous.

"A moral agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality."—Edwards, *On the Freedom of the Will*, p. 1, § 1.

3. Done or carried out in accordance with the laws of right and wrong.

"The song was moral, and so it was right."
Carpenter, *Table Talk*, 200.

4. Sufficient for all practical purposes; such as is admitted as sufficient in the general business of life.

"We have lived, with a moral certainty, the way of the Meantime."—Barnes, *Theory of the North*.

5. Containing a moral; symbolical, allegorical.

"A thousand moral paintings I can show."
Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

6. Hidden; symbolical.

"I have no moral meaning; I meant plain holy-things."—Shakespeare, *Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 1.

7. Moralizing.

"Whatst thou, a moral fool, still still!"
Shakespeare, *Leir*, iv. 2.

8. Not practical, but by exercise of influence or persuasion.

"Italy will on all occasions afford moral support to England in her Egyptian policy."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 25, 1868.

9. Acting on the mind or feelings.

"To reason would have been to lose all this moral effect of the story."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 25, 1868.

As substantives:

1. Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. (*Prior*: *An Epiphany*.)

2. (Pl.): Conduct, behaviour; mode of life as regards right and wrong; as, a man of very loose *morals*.

3. (Pl.): Moral philosophy; ethics.

4. The practical lesson inculcated or intended to be taught by anything, the doctrine inculcated in a fiction; a truth proposed.

"The *moral* is the first business of the poet, as being the groundwork of his instruction."—Bradley, *Discourse*.

5. A moralist.

"That experienced moralist (socratic)"
Bacon, *Essays*.

6. Intent, meaning.

"Blessed be, who, blessed be, you have a true moral in this, to wit, to wit, to wit."—Shakespeare, *Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

7. A morality. (*MORALITY*, 4.)

8. A moral certainty. (*Strong*.)

9. An exact counterpart of likeness. (Prob. in this case a corruption of *moral*.) (*Strong*.)

"I have seen the moral of my own behaviour very frequently in fact."—*Scott*, *Waverley*, p. 10.

moral evidence, *s.* Evidence sufficient to satisfy the mind, although not susceptible of legal and incontestable demonstration.

"There was a moral of my own, against the sense of that country, to wit, to wit."—*Scott*, *Waverley*, p. 10.

moral insanity, *s.*

Medic. Pathol.: A perversion of the natural feelings, affections, propensities, and moral dispositions, at first without any considerable disorder of the intellect. It may take various forms, as *Amor phantasma*, *Pyromania*, *Kleptomania*, *Erotomania*, *Nymphomania*, or *Thymomania*, &c. It is often difficult to distinguish the distinction between moral insanity and ordinary criminal impulse or wickedness.

moral-law, *s.* The divinely prescribed law regarding man's moral conduct; spec., the Ten Commandments and other moral precepts of the Mosaic code, as distinguished from its ceremonial and judicial enactments.

moral philosophy, *s.* The investigation of the principles of right and wrong and their application to human conduct, so far as they can be discovered by the light of reason. (*Erasm*.)

moral sense, **moral faculty**, *s.* The capacity to distinguish between what is good and bad in conduct, and to approve of the one and disapprove of the other.

"The term *moral sense* was first used by Shaftesbury in his *Inquiry Concerning Virtue*."

moral theology, *s.*

Ecclésiast.: The science of private sitting in the confessional; the science which enables them to distinguish right from wrong, mortal sin from venial sin, counsels of perfection from strict obligations, and so to administer the sacrament of Penance. (*Adrian*: *Adrian*) [*PENANCE*, *PENITENTIAL BOOKS*.] The literature of moral theology took its rise in the thirteenth century, and the science may be said to have received its definite form in the *Theologia Moralis* and the *Summa Apostolica* of St. Alphonsus Liguori, published about the middle of the last century, for nearly all the works on the subject since then follow the teachings of that Doctor of the Roman Church. [For the different schools of Moral Theology see *LAXISM*, *PROBABILISM*, *PROBABILISM*, *KIDNAPING*, *TURKISH*.]

mör-ä, *et.* [Mor (2), *v.*] To moralize.

"I did hear
The mopey fool thus moral on the time."
Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, ii. 1.

mö, möt, möre, quidat, what, fall, father; wä, wöt, höre, camel, hör, thäre; pine, pät, sire, air, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöl, werk, wöt, sön; müte, cüb, öure, unite, cür, räie, räil; trý, syrian. a, o = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

ing and target mink of Australia, perhaps only a violation of the same species.

mō rēlle. [Moffl. (2)]

mó ról-lə, mör ɔl, ɿ (Ital = dark colored) A kind of cherry with a dark red or black skin, the flesh is a deep purplish red, tender, juicy, and sweet. It is commonly cultivated in Great Britain.

mör en dö, uti Ital

more news, a (f) h n e n s
 (a) d s
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[illegible][illegible]

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more pork,

mō rēak, M i F }

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

1. The first group of variables includes the demographic characteristics of the respondents, such as age, gender, and education level. These variables are used to control for potential confounding factors that may influence the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

mô resque (que k) 11

B. A syllogism is a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises. For example, "All men are mortal. Socrates is a man. Therefore, Socrates is mortal."

moreeque dance, 11 11 11
()
mor foun der. mor foun dre.

[illegible]

Morgagni (as Mor gán yí), s. [N
n t G v u d l a f i s M r u p i (l s e l o)
f i t a t A l a t u y n t h e L u b r i c o y o
L a t u) (s e c u p i a t)

Morgagni's humour. *

more than at No. 1. I was at 10, 11 and 12
 it was at 10, 11 and 12. I was at 10, 11 and 12
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 I was at 10, 11 and 12. I was at 10, 11 and 12

with reference to a real marital alliance between a man and a woman (in the many of high position) and a woman of inferior

such marriages are also called left
hand marriages from the fact that in the
marriage ceremony the left hand is given in
stead of the right. The children of such a

A marriage between a white man and a colored woman is a marriage between a member of a white family and a member of a colored family - Yours a

* mor gan at to al, n (Eng marginall
al) The ship as MORGANATH (q.1)



bell, boy; bout, bowl, cat, call, chorus, chin, bench. go, gom; thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-clan, -tlan = shan. -tlan, -clan = shün: -tlan, -clan = ahün. -tious, -tious, -tious = shüa. die, die, to = bei, del.

mör-ô-nô-lite, s. [Gr. *mûpon* (*mûron*) = the mulberry, and *lîdos* (*lîdos*) = a stone.]
Min.: A variety of the mineral species Jarosite (q.v.), occurring in concretionary or mulberry-like forms, and containing somewhat less alkali. Found at Montrose, Orange Co., New York.

mör-ô-pôd-y-das, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *moropus*, gent. *moropod*(a); Lat. f. m. pl. aul. suff. *-idas*.]
Palæont.: A family of Edentata, found in the Miocene of the North American Pacific coast.

mör-ô-pûs, s. [Gr. *mûpôs* (*mûros*) = dull, sluggish, and *pûs* (*pûs*) = a foot.]
Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Moropodidae (q.v.), with two species.

mör-ô-sâu-rûs, s. [Gr. *mûpôs* (*mûros*) = dull, sluggish, and *sâupos* (*sâuros*), *sâupa* (*sâura*) = a lizard.]
Palæont.: A genus of Dinosauria, sub-order Sauripoda. Found in the Jurassic rocks of South America.

mô-rôse, a. [Lat. *morosus* = self-willed, obstinate, peevish, from *mos* (genit. *moris*) = habit, manner, self-will, moroseness; Fr. *morose*; Ital. & Sp. *moroso*.]
 1. Peevish, sullen, austere; sour in temper; surly, ill-humoured.
 "The morose old man, who will not let his peevish humour be over all round him, is a natural person."—*South's Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 4.
 2. Characterized by peevishness or sullenness.
 "His learning produced not a more self-willed, peevish, but a lovely affability."—*Harve's Works*, vol. iv, disc. 2.
 3. Morbidly brooding over and indulging in evil, unwholesome, or unimproving thoughts.

morese delectation, s.
Moral Theol.: A term used by Roman theologians to denote pleasure taken in the remembrance of sins committed against purity.

mô-rôse-lý, adv. [Fr. *ad. morose*, *-lý*.] In a morose manner; sulkily, grudgingly, peevishly.
 "For many are not morosely positive in their age."—*Conversations of the Prince*.

mô-rôse-ness, s. [Eng. *morose*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being morose; peevishness, sullenness.
 "Morose, *i. e.* hate, chosen is the root, not out of any morose state of temper or countenance."—*Harve's Works*, vol. ii, disc. 2, ch. 2, § 1.

mô-rô-sis, s. [Gr. *mûpôs* (*mûros*) = foolish.]
Med.: Foolishness, folly, fatuity, idleness.

mô-rô-si-ty, s. [Fr. *morosité*, from Lat. *morositas*.] Moroseness, peevishness, sullenness.
 "With silent morosity he binds her into her vice."—*Rhoda Broughton's Second Thoughts*, pt. iii, ch. xii.

mör-ô-sôph, s. [Gr. *mûpôs* (*mûros*) = foolish, and *sôph* (*sôph*) = wise. Cf. *Sôphomôre*.] A learned or philosophical fool.

mô-rô-sôis, a. [Lat. *morosus* = morose (q.v.).] Morose, peevish, sullen.
 "Daily experience still is of often lapses, or *morosus* desires."—*Seneca's Moralia*, lib. i, c. 2.

morowe, morwe, s. [Morwë w.]
 *morowe - tide, *morwe - tide, s.
 Morning, morrow.
 "Whanne the morow-tide was come, alle the princes and knights and the eldere men of the puple token counsel agens the king."—*Wycliffe's Matthew*, xxviii.

mô-rôx-ite, s. [Lat. *morochites* = a precious stone of the colour of a hick. (*Phleg.* H. N., xxxvii, 10, 63).]
Min.: A name given by Abildgaard to a green Apatite (q.v.), from Arendal, Norway.

mör-ôx-ýl-ite, a. [Lat. &c. *morax*; Eng. *morax*, and *morax*, *-ite*.] Contained in or derived from the mulberry-tree.

morexylic acid, s.
Chem.: A volatile crystalline acid, said by Klaproth to exist as a calcium salt in the stems of the mulberry tree (*Morus alba*). Landerer found the same calcium salt in the gum which exudes from mulberry stems.

mör-phê-an, s. [See def.] Of or pertaining to Morpheus, the god of sleep.

mör-phê-lo, a. [MORPHÊLOS.] Pertaining to sleep, sleepy. (*Miss Burney's Cecilia*, bk. ii, ch. iv.)

mör-phê-tine, s. [MORPHIA.]
Chem.: A body produced by boiling morphine with dilute sulphuric acid and peroxide of lead. It is a brown, amorphous, slightly bitter substance, and is soluble in water, but sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Mör-phê-us, s. [Lat. *Morpheus*, from Gr. *Morpheus* (*Morpheus*) = the son of Sleep, and the god of dreams; lit. = the fashioner or former, from Gr. *mûphô* (*mûphô*) = shape, form; from the shape or form which appear to persons in their sleep; *mûphô* (*mûphô*) = to fashion, to shape.]
Gr. Myth.: The god of sleep and of dreams.

mör-phew (ew as ü), s. [Fr. *morphe* = Ital. *morfio* = leprosy.] A scurf on the face, any scaly eruption.
 "In taking away the morpheus in the neck."—*Ben Jonson's The Alchemist*.

mör-phew (ew as ü), s. [MORPHIN W.] To cover with morpheus.

"Who se hand-lesse bonnet scales his overgrown chin And satten his newby his morpheus's chin?"—*Ben Jonson's The Alchemist*.

mör-phê-a, s. [MORPHINE.]
mör-phê-a-mâ-nî-a, s. [Eng. *morphia*, and *môr-phê-a*.] An uncontrollable passion for taking morphia or opium as an anodyne.
 "The extent to which morphia is not prevalent in our midst."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 29, 1882.

mör-phê-a-mâ-nî-â, s. [Eng. *morphia*, and *môr-phê-a*.] One addicted to taking morphia or opium.
 "A habitual drunkard is less under the thralldom of alcohol than the *morphia* man; that of morphia."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 29, 1882.

mör-phê-das, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *morph*(a); Lat. f. m. pl. aul. suff. *-das*.]
Entom.: In some classifications a family of Butterflies, characteristic of the Malay and Moluccan districts, and of tropical America, with a few species extending to the Himalayas on the west and to Guyana on the east. Ten genera, with 100 species. (*Bates*.)

mör-phê-nas, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *morph*(a); Lat. f. m. pl. aul. suff. *-nas*.]
Entom.: In some classifications a sub-family of Nymphalidae (q.v.), but sometimes elevated to the rank of a family. [MORPHINÆ.]

mör-phine, mör-phê-a, s. [MORPHINE.]
Chem.: $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$. Morph. um. The most important of the opium base. Discovered by Serturner in 1818. It is obtained by decomposing an aqueous extract of opium by chloride of barium and allowing the residue of morphia to crystallize out. The crystals, which contain water, are dissolved, and the morphia is then precipitated by ammonia, and finally purified by recrystallization. It crystallizes from alcohol in colourless, lustreless, rhombic prisms, soluble in two parts of boiling water, easily soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether and chloroform. Morphia is also soluble in caustic alkalis, but scarcely at all in ammonia. Solutions of morphia are colored blue with ferric chloride; and iodine acid is reduced by morphine and its salts, free iodine being liberated. By the aid of starch solution this reaction affords a highly delicate test for its detection. Morphine forms well-defined salts with mineral and organic acids. The most characteristic and best defined salt is the hydrochloride, which crystals in slender, hair-like needles arranged in stellated groups, soluble in 20 parts of cold water, and in its own weight at the boiling heat.

mör-phô, s. [Gr. *Morphe* (*Morphe*), an epithet of Venus, the bestower of beauty.]
Entom.: The typical genus of the family Morphidae or the sub-family Morphinae. Forty species are described from the Neotropical region and the Brazilian and Central American sub-regions. The male of *Morphe cypris* is probably the most brilliant butterfly known; it is of dazzling sky-blue, with a white band across the centre of the wings, which have an expanse of five inches; the female is often orange or tawny. Some of the species fly near the ground, but the largest and most gaily-coloured fly at a great height. The scales from the wings of *Morphe Menelaus* are sometimes used as test-objects for the microscope.

mör-phô-lôg-ic-ál, mör-phô-lôg-ic, a. [Eng. *morphology*(y); *-al*, *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to morphology.

mör-phô-lôg-ic-ál-ly, adv. [Eng. *morphologically*; *-ly*.] In a morphological manner; with reference to the principles, rules, or facts of morphology.

"In classifying languages morphologically."—*Max Müller's Selected Essays*, i, 32.

mör-phô-lô-gist, s. [Eng. *morphology*; *-ist*.] One who is versed in morphology, one who writes upon morphology.

mör-phô-lô-gý, s. [Gr. *mûphô* (*mûphô*) = form, shape, and *lógos* (*lógos*) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *morphologie*.]
 1. *Not science*: That branch of science which treats of the laws, form, and arrangement of the structures of animals and plants, treating of their varieties, homologies and metamorphoses; the science of form.
 2. *Darwin defined it as*: "The law of form or structure, independent of function," and considered it to be one of the most interesting departments of natural history, and, indeed, almost its very soul. Morphology teaches that most organs of a plant, including the bracts, sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils, are modifications of leaves. With regard to animals, it investigates the tissues of which their structures are composed (HISTOLOGY), the states through which each animal has to pass before reaching maturity (EMBRYOLOGY), and the modifications of form which the same organ undergoes in different animals. For instance, the hand of a man, the forefoot of a mole, adapted for digging, the leg of the horse, the paddle of the porpoise, and the wing of the bat are all only modifications of one type. [COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.] Darwin accounts for this by the hypothesis of selection by successive slight modifications. Morphology treats also of aerial homologies in the same animal, and of what Ray Lancaster calls homogenies and homoplastic homologies of organs (*Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1881, p. 352-56).

2. *Theol.*: (See EXISTENCE.)
 "Hence it is evident in what sense above there can be a science of morphology, *i. e.* of the modifications and adaptations of articulate beings to the laws and changes of thought."—*Harve's Life and Growth of Language*, p. 166.

mör-phôn-ô-mý, s. [Gr. *mûphô* (*mûphô*) = form, shape, and *mûnos* (*mûnos*) = a law.]
Med.: The law or laws regulating morphological development.

mör-phô-sis, s. [Gr.]
Med.: The order or mode of development of any organ.

***mör-phî-on, s.** [Fr., from *môr-phê* (Lat. *morphe*) = to form, and *pî-on* (Low Lat. *perfectionem*, mod. of *perio*; Lat. *perio*, Ital. *perione*) = a house.] A cradle-house.

mör-rhû-a, s. [Mod. Lat. *morrhua*, Low Lat. *morula*; Fr. *morue*. Said by Bezon and Lottre to be from *morcel*, *morcel*, an English word of the twelfth century = stock-fish, a cod. Not in Strutt's Dictionary.]
Ichth.: A genus of Fishes, family Gadidae. *Morrhua capensis* is the Haddock (q.v.), and *M. vulgaris* is the Common Cod. They are more frequently called *Gadus capensis*, and *G. vulgaris*. (*Bates*.)

***morrhua-ol, s.** Cod-liver oil (q.v.). (*Cook's Lib. Jap.*, v, 184.)

mör-ripe, s. [MORRIS.]

***mör-rî-er, s.** [Eng. *morrise*(s); *-er*.] A morris-dancer.
 "There were seven, with bells at heel, And three in front, with golden wheel."—*Scott's Lady of the Lake*, v, 22.

***mör-rim-ál, s.** [MORRIS.]

***mör-ris (i), mör-ripe, s.** [Spelled *morrise* dance by Holland and his contemporaries, as having been introduced into England from the Morris-dances, or *Mor*-s of Spain, *Sic. morisco* = Moorish.] [MORRIS.]

1. A dance borrowed or imitated from the Moors, usually performed by a single person, with castanets or rattles in the hands; a morisco.

2. A rustic dance performed in spring and summer time. There are many resemblances to prove the universal popularity of this dance, both in the parish accounts of several

bôil, bôy; pôit, jôil; oot, oail, oherus, ghia, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, ay; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -claw = shan. -tion, -tion = shun; -tion, -tion = shun. -clous, -clous, -clous = shun. -ble, -ble, &c. = bpl. dpl.

or-tär, n. (MCHTAN, s.)

when her heart had been pierced by slanders and
poisonous words. - Monday, May, 1890.

100-443886-3000

bell, bay; pent, jett; ont, cell, chorus. chin, bench; go, hom: thin, this: sin, as: expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-ian, -ian = shian. -ion = shion. -ism = shism. -ious, -ious, -ious = shihs. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

[illegible]

mosses (a bromel work). Canary-moss *P. canaliculata*, a lichen; Ceylon moss, *Pleurozia purpurea*, an alga; "Jill moss, various foliaceous tree lichens; and Reindeer moss, *Cetraria vulgaris*, a lichen. (From *cf. Dot*)

moss-agate, a

Agate: A variety of chalcedony (q.v.), enclosing dendroid and moss-like forms of chlorite and "green-salt," which are sometimes mixed with resplendent of iron.

moss-animals, a pl

Zoa: A popular but perfectly incorrect name for the Bryozoa. It is a literal rendering of their scientific name.

moss berry, a

Dot (*cf. moss pollen*)

moss bunker, a [Mishaden]

moss-campion, a

Dot (*cf. moss*) and *cf. British alpine plant*

moss capped, a

cap (*cf. moss*) and *cf. moss*

moss clad, a

clad (*cf. moss*) and *cf. moss*

moss crops, a

Dot (*cf. moss*) and *cf. moss*

moss grown, a

Grown (*cf. moss*) and *cf. moss*

moss hag, a

Dot (*cf. moss*) and *cf. moss*

moss land, a

Land (*cf. moss*) and *cf. moss*

moss pink, a

Dot (*cf. moss*) and *cf. moss*

moss-rose, a

Dot (*cf. moss*) and *cf. moss*

moss-rush, a

Dot (*cf. moss*) and *cf. moss*

moss trooper, a

Dot (*cf. moss*) and *cf. moss*

moss-troopery, a

Dot (*cf. moss*) and *cf. moss*

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mote (9), a [A.M. *mot*, *gamde* = a meeting] [Moot, s]

1. A meeting, an assembly, especially one for deliberation often in composition, as wardmote, folkmote, &c.

2. The place where such a meeting was held, a moot hall.

mote bell, s The bell rung to summon people to a mote or meeting.

môte (3), **mot**, **moote**, s [A.M. *mot*] A particle of dust, a speck, a spot, anything exceptionally small.

These and one or two others occurring in the text of the Bible are not the same as the mote of the eye.

mote, s [Moot, s]

mot (3), **mot**, **moote**, s [A.M. *mot*] A particle of dust, a speck, a spot, anything exceptionally small.

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mote ling, **moat ling**, s [A.M. *mot*] A particle of dust, a speck, a spot, anything exceptionally small.

These and one or two others occurring in the text of the Bible are not the same as the mote of the eye.

mo töl la, M d löl f m (German) [A.M. *mot*] A particle of dust, a speck, a spot, anything exceptionally small.

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late, late, amidst, what, fall, father: wé, wét, here, camel, hár, there, pine, pit, sire, air, marine; gó, pót, or, wára, wolf, work, whó, sôn; mote, cúb, cure, unite, cúr, rále, fál; trý, sýrian. se, se = s; ey = a; qu = kw.

ous = shūs, -ble, -dle, &c = bpl, dpl.

200

2. A tank in which the moulds are soaked after being used.

mould-facing, s.

Casting: A fine powder showered upon a pattern before covering the latter with loam, and intended to increase the smoothness of the face of the casting.

mould-loft, s. A large room in a ship-building yard, in which the several parts of a ship are drawn out in their proper dimensions from the construction drawings.

mould-stone, s.

Arch.: The jamb-stone of a door or window.

mould-turner, s. A maker of metal frames or shapes.

mould (1), v.t. & i. [MOULD (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cover with mould.

2. To cause to become mouldy. as, *Panip-moulds cheese.*

B. Intransitive: To contract mould; to become mouldy.

mould (2), v.t. [MOULD (2), s.]

1. To make or form into a particular shape; to fashion.

"Moulded they seemed for kings of giant race."
Scott. *Don Roderick*, vii.

2. To knead, as bread.

'mould-a-ble, v. [Ent. *mould* (2), v.; *able*.] Able to be moulded; capable of being moulded. The difference of *amenable* and not *mouldable*, *amenable* and not *mouldable* are, perhaps, notions. — *Quincy*, *Stat.*, § 585.

mouls-de-haert, s. [MOLIERE.]

mould-er, s. [Eng. *mould* (2), v.; *-er*.] One who moulds; space, one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.

"The making of the mould to in the model is simply the work of any moulder or skilled workman."
— *Chemical Technical Dictionary*, vii. 32, p. 255.

moulder's clamp, s.

Foundry: A frame by which the parts of a flask are tightly secured together, ready for the pouring of the metal into the mould.

moulder's flask, s.

Foundry: The frame containing the mould in which metal is poured in casting.

moulder's table, s.

Foundry: A bench at which a workman stands in moulding small objects.

mould-er, v.t. & i. [A frequent, from *mould* (1), v.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To be turned to dust by natural decay; to perish in dust; to crumble.

"Thou shalt not moulder undisturbed."
— *Conquer*, *Death of Desires*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To perish; to waste away gradually.

"When this body wears... shall no older and low."
— *Baron*, *Older Harold*, iii. 21.

2. To diminish gradually.

"Flaming his conservative moulder every Sunday, and hearing what was the occasion of it, he condescended to give his parish a little lesson in his turn." — *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 22.

B. Transitive:

To turn to dust.

"The natural brevity of Switzerland talk of the fall of those rocks when their foundations have been moulder with age." — *Addison*, *On Italy*.

'mould-er-y, s. [Eng. *moulder*, v.; *-y*.] Of the nature of or resembling mould.

mould-i-ness, s. [Eng. *mouldy*; *-ness*.]

1. *Oral Lang.*: The quality or state of being mouldy; mould; mouldy growth.

"His few Greek books a yea a chalk moulded."
"When covers much of moulds in a cup."
— *Dryden*, *Samson*, act. iii.

2. *Bot.*: *Aspergillus*, a genus of Fungi.

mould-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [MOULD (2), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particp. pres.* (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

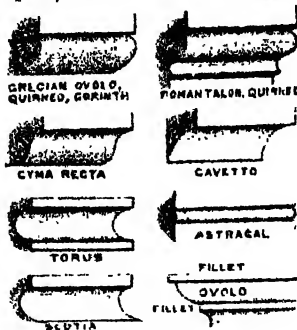
1. The act of forming or casting in a mould.

2. Anything cast or formed in or as in a mould.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Arch.*: A term applied to all the varieties of outline or contour given to the angles of

the various subordinate parts and features of buildings, whether projections or cavities, such as cornices, capitals, bases, door or window jambs and heads, &c. There are eight sorts of regular mouldings, viz., the ovolo, the talon, the cyma, the cavetto, the torus, the astragal, the scolia, and the fillet. These mouldings are not to be used at hazard, each having certain situations adapted to its reception, to which it must always be applied.



Thus, the ovolo and talon, from their peculiar form, seem intended to support other important mouldings or members; the cyma and cavetto, being of weaker contour, should only be used for the cover or shelter of other parts; the torus and astragal, bearing a resemblance to a rope, appear calculated to lead and fortify the parts to which they are applied; the use of the fillet and scolia is to separate one moulding from another, and to give a variety to the general profile. The ovolo and talon are mostly placed in situations above the level of the eye, when below it, they should only be applied as crowning members. The place for the scolia is universally below the level of the eye. When the fillet is very wide, and used under the crown of a cornice, it is termed a cyma; if under a cornice it is called a band. The carved contours of mouldings are portions of either circles or ellipses. In Norman architecture the mouldings were almost universally round and hollows scarcely combined, and frequently broken up into zigzag lines. In English architecture of the Middle Ages the mouldings are bolder.

2. *Decorative*: A mode of ornamentation by grooving or swelling bands, or forms following the line of the object. There are numerous varieties, as the bead, the astragal, the cavetto, the volute, the torus, the cyma, the ovolo, the quirk, the balustrade, &c. A moulding is said to be sunk on or laid on, according to whether it is made on the edge of the frame or on a detached step.

3. *Mim.*: The act of found on the top of some part of the surface of the ground.

4. *Shipbuilding*: Giving the correct outline and depth to ship's timbers, &c. It is one part of the operation of forming (q.v.).

moulding-board, s.

moulding-box, s.

Foundry: A flask in which the sand is rammed.

moulding-crane, s. A crane for handling moulds and flasks in a foundry.

moulding-edge, s.

Shipbuilding: That edge of a ship's frame which comes in contact with the skin, and is represented in the draft. The other edge is the barge-edge.

moulding-file, s. A file with a concavity adapted to dress and finish moulded surfaces. It is made by a swage, and afterwards cut.

moulding-frame, s.

Foundry: The lamp by which an object is shaped in loam-moulding.

moulding-hole, s.

Foundry: The cavity in the floor of a foundry in which large castings are made.

moulding-loam, s.

Foundry: The mixture of sand and clay used in loam-moulding.

moulding-machine, s.

1. *Plastic-work*: A machine for the manufacture of composition-moulding.

2. *Sheet-metal Working*: A kind of rolling-machine for moulding sheet-metal to shape for cornices, balusters, and other purposes. It consists of a pair of rollers of counterpart form, between which the sheet of metal is passed to give it the required outline.

moulding-mill, s. A planing-mill for shaping timber.

moulding-planes, s. pl. Joiners' planes for making mouldings, and having various patterns, or concave and convex sides to form parts of mouldings; such as hollows and rounds. Match planes.

moulding-plough, s. A plough with two mould-boards to throw the soil right and left; a ridging plough.

moulding-sand, s. A mixture of sand and loam for making moulds for casting.

moulding-saw, s. One or a number of circular saws for blocking out strips for ornamental mouldings. The strips are fed repeatedly to the saw at different angles, and the general outline of the desired moulding approximated. The work is generally completed by revolving planes.

mould-warp, s. [MOLDWARP.]

mould-y, v. [Eng. *mould* (1), v.; *-y*.] Covered, overgrown, or filled with mould; musty, moulded; of the nature of or resembling mould.

"A dampen white and horrible the walls, on which were a with mouldy things."
— *Addison*, *Miles à la Mode*, act. ii. 1.

moule, v.t. [Fr. *mouler*.] To grow mouldy; to mould; to waste away.

"I wish to say with this mouldy paper."
— *Macbride*, *Macbride's*, act. ii. 1.

mou-lin, s. [Fr. *moulin* (q.v.).]

fish.: A waterfish which hollows out for itself a channel of channel in a stream, ultimately breaking through it and carrying with it fragments of rock, gravel, &c. to lower levels.

mou lin ago (age is ig), s. [Fr.]

Silk-reeling: The operation of reeling of two or more doubling raw silk, the last dressing of silk before it is dyed.

mou-line, mou-lin-ét, s. [Fr.]

1. The tape-measure drum of a hoisting machine.

2. A portable apparatus carried by cross-bow men for winding up their bows.

3. A kind of mousetrap.

mouls, s. [MOULS.]

moult, 'mout, 'mout-on, 'mout yn, 'mowt, molt, v. & s. [Last, *moult* to change; Fr. *moult* = to moult.]

A. Intransitive: To cast the feathers, hair, skin, horns, &c., as birds and other animals; to moult. (Seldom used except in reference to the shedding of feathers by birds. Prof. Owen, however, employs it of the Armadillo, the Crinoid, the Echinoderm, and the Insect.)
[*Illustr. Zoology* (1848), p. 690.]

"Birds moult, after their plumage grows to be red again by degrees." — *Becon*, *Ant. Hist.*, i. 101.

B. Transitive:

1. To shed or cast, as birds.

"Moulted my participation (and your discovery), and your reply to the king and queen count in number." — *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. To change, to get rid of.

"We all moult and renew in the natural course of life." — *Shakespeare*, *The Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

moult, molt, s. [MOULT, v.] The set or process of moulting or casting the feathers, hair, &c.

moult-on, v. [Fr. *moult*; *-on*.] Being in the state of moulting or casting the feathers; having moulted.

"A clip-winged gull, and a scurrying plover."
— *Shakespeare*, *Henry VI.*, act. i.

moul-ture, s. [MOULTURE.]

mouu, v.t. [MOULU.]

mouch, 'mauch, v.t. & i. [MOUCH.]

mound (1), s. [A.S. *mound*; a protection; cogn. with O. Frs. *bourd*, *mound* = a protector, a guardian; O. H. Ger. *munt* = a protection, a

stone, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, mīr, marine; gō, gēt, or, wōr, wōrk, whō, sēm; mūte, cāh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, Syrian. m, n = d; ey = ā; qu = kw.

, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2

bell, boy; pōit, jōw; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-tlan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -tion = shūn; -tion, -tion = shūn. -tious, -tious, -tious = shūn. -ble, -ble, -ble = bōl, dōl.

as, expect, Xenophon, exist, -the

pell, péy, pōtt, jōwī; sat, pēll, chorua, phin, bench; go, gēm, thin, thīs, sin, aḡ, expect, Xenophon, axiat, -lāg.
-cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -stem = shūn; -tion, -stem = shūn, -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs, his, die, &c = bēi, dēi

Syrian. *so*, *co* = *š*; *oy* = *š*; *qu* = *kw*.

man, (N.H.) (S.H.K.) To answer, to make
a mess of.

bell, boy; pout, foul; oat, poll, chorus, chin, bough; go, gum; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ig.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

bail, boy, pōit, jōwī; cat, poll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gam; thin, this, sin, as; export, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-sien, -tian - shen. -tien, -mon - shūn; -tion, -sion - shūn. -ciens, -tiens, -cieux - shūn. -die, -dis, &c. - bol, del.

... ..

1. The act or process of grinding grain in a mill.

2. Grain ground at one time; grist.

3. The toll or fee paid to the proprietor of a mill for grinding grain therein. *Multures* are of two kinds: (1) those paid from lands situated to a particular mill, termed *in-sucken multures*; and (2) multures paid by those who voluntarily use the mill, termed *out-sucken multures*. [MUL-TURE]

mül-tŭ-rer, *s.* [Eng. *multure* (-er), *r.*] One who has his grain ground at a particular mill. There are two classes of multurers: (1) those who are entitled by the terms on which they hold their lands, to a certain mill and known as *in-sucken multurers*; and (2) those who are not bound to use any particular mill, and known as *out-sucken multurers*.

mŭm, ***mom**, *a., i. & s.* [An imitative word.]

A. *As adv.* Silent; not speak.

1. I say them gristly but I must be mum.
2. He was so dumb that he could not say a word.

B. *As a verb.* To interpret; to press one's silence.

1. When I then, and no more — that I interpret in A.

C. *As a verb.* To interpret.

***mum budget**, *s.* An expression in pressing silence or secrecy.

***mum chance**, *s.*

1. One who stands though dumb, and without a word, as for him.

2. A game of hazard with cards, as dice.

mŭm, *s.* [Der. *mum*, said to be called after a Christian *Mumme*, by whom it was first brewed at Bury, in 1100. *But a mum!* A kind of malt liquor which is brewed and brewed of the malt of wheat with a little oat and bean meal added.]

***mum-bie**, ***mam-e-len**, ***mom-e-len**, *s. & t.* [Formed from *mum* or *mum* with the frequent suffix *-ie*, the *b* being excised, as in *Dut. mummelen*, *Ger. mummeln* = to mumble, to mutter, Dan. *mumle*.]

A. *As a verb.*

1. To speak indistinctly; to utter in its first, inarticulate sound, as with the mouth half closed; to mutter.

2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips closed.

B. *Transitive.*

1. To utter indistinctly or inarticulately; to mutter.

2. To chew or bite gently; to eat with a mumbly note.

3. To suppress; to utter imperfectly.

***mumble-matina**, *s.* A contemptuous name for an ignorant monk or friar.

***mumble-mews**, *s.* A tale-bearer.

***mŭm-bie-mŭnt**, *s.* [Eng. *mumble*, *-ment*.]

A. *As a verb.* To mumble; to mumble.

1. I would have seen a mumble of mummy — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII, Act II, Sc. 2.*

2. A liquor which distills from mummies, a liquor prepared from dead bodies, and formerly believed to have medicinal qualities.

3. A preparation for magical purposes prepared from dead bodies.

4. A medicinal liquor given orally.

5. A medicinal liquor given orally.

6. A medicinal liquor given orally.

7. A medicinal liquor given orally.

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12. A medicinal liquor given orally.

13. A medicinal liquor given orally.

14. A medicinal liquor given orally.

15. A medicinal liquor given orally.

16. A medicinal liquor given orally.

1. *Lit.*: A bogie or malignant being with which the negroes of Western Africa threaten unmanageable wives and children.

2. *Fig.*: Anything in the last degree when lightened.

mŭm, ***mom**, *s. & t.* [Dut. *mumm* = to go mummeling, from *mom* = a mummy. Low *Ger. mummeln*, *bes. on mŭ* = to mask, *mumm* = a mask; *Ger. mummeln* = to mask. According to Wedgwood a word of imitative origin, from the sound *mum* or *mum*, used by nurses to frighten children. Cf. *Ger. mummeln* = a lullaby. To mask, to make sport of, to mock in disguise.]

***mŭm man ise**, *s.* [Y. *mŭm*] To mummify, to embalm as a mummy.

***mŭm mŭr**, *s.* [Dut. *mŭr* = to go mummeling, from *mŭm* = a mummy.]

1. One who goes mummeling; one who makes sport in disguise, as a member of a number of persons in fantastic disguises who go from house to house if the streets permit, a kind of play, a lullaby, a lullaby.

2. A water (Tentative).

***mŭm mŭr y**, *s.* [Dut. *mŭr y* = to go mummeling, from *mŭm* = a mummy.]

1. The act of mummifying, mummifying, spirit distilled from fruit.

2. A kind of hypochondriacal show or patch that is the vulgar and stupid.

3. A kind of hypochondriacal show or patch that is the vulgar and stupid.

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37. A kind of hypochondriacal show or patch that is the vulgar and stupid.

the religious law of ancient Egypt, some process of mummification was universally obligatory; but it was also the custom to embalm only crocodiles, ichneumonids, and other sacred animals. Recent researches have established the fact that the practice was due to the belief in the necessity of preserving the body inviolate in readiness for the resurrection. The living man was supposed to consist of a body, soul, intelligence, and a shadowy *ka* — the main aspect of the man. At death the intelligence was free to wander through space; the soul had to pass a probationary period in the under world, the *ka* dwelt in the tomb with the mummified body, and, if this were destroyed or damaged, the *ka* suffered in like manner. Hence it was customary to deposit portrait statues of the wealthy Egyptians in their tombs to provide against the *ka* being left without a body. The British Museum has two statues of this description from the tomb of Sati, of the Nineteenth Dynasty. The Egyptian practice of mummification had a wide range in time. Miss A. B. Edwards (*Early Egypt*, 1894) says that the commencement of it from 5000 to 4000 B.C., and Dr. Birch considered it to have continued till about A.D. 600. The ancient Egyptians practiced a kind of mummification, and the Chinese, the aborigines of the Caucasus, employed a method of mummification similar to that of the Egyptians, in which the body was covered by the removal of the viscera with salt and an absorbent vegetable powder.

2. *Fig.*: A sort of wax used in grafting trees.

3. *Fig.*: A sort of brown bituminous preparation.

4. *Fig.*: A sort of brown bituminous preparation.

5. *Fig.*: A sort of brown bituminous preparation.

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mŭm, *s.* [Der. *mum*, said to be called after a Christian *Mumme*, by whom it was first brewed at Bury, in 1100. *But a mum!* A kind of malt liquor which is brewed and brewed of the malt of wheat with a little oat and bean meal added.]

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* say - nif - lo - al - ly, etc. [Eng. manifest - ally] In a manifest manner

-biat, -bia = **shên-tien, -tjen** = **shân**; **-tiên, -tjen** = **shân**; **-tiên, -tjen** = **shân**, **-tiên, -tjen** = **shân**. **-hié, -dié, etc.** = **hai, dai**

GREENWICH MILIAL
CIRCLE

bell, boy; pent, few; eat, yell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph - z
-sien, -tinn - shon - tion, -sion = shinn; -tion, -sion = shün. -sleus, -tious, -sious = shüs. -hic, -die, &c. = bei, dei.

bân, bô; pôn, jwê; cat, pail, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
 -cian, -tian = -shan, -tion, -tion = -shün; -tion, -tion = -shün, -ción, -ción, -ción = -shün, -ble, -ble, or = bel del.

Bay-tree of North America. If eaten in quantities, is emetic. The Nepauls eat the fruit of *M. sapida*, which is about the size of a cherry. Dr. Dymock says that the bark, treated with boiling water, yields an abundant, hard, brittle extract resembling kino. Dr. Buck states that this bark is valuable in rheumatism, and is occasionally used in the north-western provinces of India for cough, &c. The fruit of *M. integrifolia* and *M. Argi* are eaten.

myrica-tallow, s.

Chem.: Myrtle wax. A solid fat extracted from the berries of *Myrica cerifera*. It is pale-green, translucent, brittle, and has an aromatic taste and smell. It is soluble in hot alcohol, but insoluble in ether; has a sp. gr. 1.005, and melts at 48°.

mýr-i-cā-qō-sē, s. pl. [Lat. *myrica* (f); *myr* pl. adj. suff. *-ā-sē*.]

Bot.: Galeworts; an order of Dicotyledonous, alliance Amentales. It consists of leafy shrubs or small trees covered with numerous glands and dots; alternate leaves, and amentaceous flowers; stamens two to eight, generally in the axil of a scale-like bract; anthers two to four-lobed; ovary one-celled; fruit drupeous; seed solitary, erect. Found in America, Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, and India. Known genera, one; species, thirty.

mýr-i-cār-i, s. [Lat. *myrica* (f), fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ār-i*.]

Bot.: A genus of Tamaricaceae. *Myrica germanica*, a common garden plant with pink flowers, has a balsamic bitter taste, formerly used as an astringent. The leaves of *M. chinensis*, a West Himalay species, are applied in India to lumps. *M. hirta* or *M. aspera* by the Mongols is used for the woody tissue is considered tonic.

mýr-i-cin, s. [Mod. Lat., *Myrica* (f); *-cin* (*Chem.*)].

Chem.: That portion of common bees-wax which is insoluble in boiling alcohol. It consists chiefly of myricyl palmitate, $C_{41}H_{82}O_2$, and when treated with potash, is decomposed in the same manner as spermaceti, yielding potassium palmitate and myricyl alcohol.

mýr-i-cyl, s. [Eng. *myricyl* (n); *-cyl* (s).]

Chem.: The hypothetical radical of myricyl-alcohol (s.).

myricyl-alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_{41}H_{82}O_2 = (C_{41}H_{81})O$. Myricyl-hydrate. Melissae-alcohol. Melissin. The highest known alcohol of the series $C_nH_{2n+2}O$, obtained by heating a mixture of myricin and potash, dissolving the product in water, precipitating with tartaric chloride, and exhausting the precipitate with ether. It is a crystalline body with a silky lustre, soluble in boiling alcohol and in ether, and melting at 58°. When strongly heated, it partly sublimates and is partly resolved into water and melissin, $C_{40}H_{80}$.

myricyl hydrate, s.

[MYRICYL-ALCOHOL.]

mýr-i-ō, prof. [MYRICA.]

mýr-i-ō-li-tre (tre as tōr), s. [MYRICA-LITREA.]

***mýr-i-ō-lōg-ic al, s.** [Eng. *myricologic* (n); *-ic* (s).] Pertaining or relating to a myriologue.

***mýr-i-ō-lī-ō-gist, s.** [Eng. *myricologist* (n); *-ist* (s).] A composer or singer of a myriologue, usually, if not always, a female.

***mýr-i-ō-lōgue, s.** [Fr. *myriologue*, *myriologie*, from Mod. Gr. *μυριαλογος*, *myriologos* (*myriologos*, *myriology*), from Gr. *μυρία* (*myria*) = fate, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a speech.] An extemporaneous funeral-song, sung by females in Modern Greece on the death of some person.

mýr-i-ō-nē-mā, s. [Prof. *myrio*, and Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Bot.: The typical genus of a sub-order or tribe Myriconeae. The fruit is perispermial, forming a flat disc, bearing cushion-like tufts of decumbent filaments. (*Drifts* & *Humboldt*.)

mýr-i-ō-nē-mā-qō-sē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myricineae* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-qō-sē*.]

Bot.: A sub-order or family of Fucoaceae.

They are minute epiphytes, consisting of jointed filaments springing from a layer of decumbent, coloring filaments. They bear oblong spores, or probably co-sporangia producing zoospores. British genera, four.

mýr-i-ō-ph-yl-lī-tēs, s. [MYRIPHYLLOID.]

Palaeont.: A fossil from the English Coal Measures, resembling *Myriophyllum* (s.).

mýr-i-ō-ph-yl-lōs, s. [MYRIPHYLLOID.]

Having very numerous leaves.

mýr-i-ō-ph-yl-lūm, s. [Gr. *μυριάς* (*myrias*) = innumerable, and *φύλλον* (*phyllos*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Water milfoil, a genus of Haloragaceae, tribe Halorageae. The flowers are monochlorous, the inferior calyx an inferior calyx of four leaves, with four petals, and four to eight stamens; the females a four-lobed calyx with four sessile stigmas, that consisting of four sessile, subglobous, one-celled carpels, at last separating. Found in most countries. Known species, fifteen. There are British, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, the Whorled, *M. elatius*, the Alga-like flowered, and *M. spicatum*, the Spiked Water milfoil.

mýr-i-ō-ra-mā, s. [Prof. *myrio*, and Gr. *ραμα* (*rama*) = a vein.]

A sort of landscape picture made of a number of separate sections which are capable of being associated in various ways so as to form distinct scenes.

mýr-i-ō-scope, s. [Prof. *myrio*, and Gr. *σκοπεω* (*skopeo*) = to see.]

A combination of the kaleidoscope, and, like the latter, depending upon the multiplication of images which combine in such manner as to form a geometrical pattern. A square box has a sight-hole in front, and at the rear are two plane mirrors which are arranged at a suitable angle. On horizontal rotation is a piece of uncoloured silk or other opaque fabric, which is moved by means of a crank-handle on one of the rollers. This causes a pretty display when the ornamental figures are multiplied and thrown into geometrical apposition. The top of the box is of colored mirror or other translucent material which admits sufficient light.

mýr-i-pris-tis, s. [Gr. *μυρ* (*myr*) = 1000, and *πρις* (*pris*) = joined like a s.w.].

1. *Ichthys*: An acanthopterygian genus of the family Brycoidei. Small short; eye large; villiform teeth on vomer and palatine bones. Scales large, ctenoid. Two dorsal, the first with ten or eleven spines; anal with four spines; caudal forked. Ventrals with seven soft rays. Eighty-a species, from the tropical seas of both hemispheres, the majority living near the coast at the surface. Coloration principally red or pink on back, silvery on the sides. They attain a length of about five or six inches, and are esteemed as food.

2. *Pterodon*: There is a species from the Lagoon of Stappes.

mý-ris-tāto, s. [Eng. *myristate* (n); *-āto* (*Chem.*)].

A salt of myristic acid.

myristate of benzoyl, s. [MYRISTATE-BENZYL ANHYDRIDE.]

myristate of ethyl, s. [MYRISTATE-ETHYL.]

myristate of glyceryl, s.

Chem.: $C_{45}H_{90}O_6 = (C_{45}H_{89})_3O_6$. Myristin. A solid crystalline fat, obtained from nutmegs by pressure between hot iron plates. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in boiling ether. On dry distillation it yields acrolein and a fatty acid.

mý-ris-tic, s. [Mod. Lat. *myristica* (f); *-tic* (*Chem.*)].

Contained in or derived from nutmeg.

myristic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{44}H_{88}O_2 = C_{43}H_{87}O_2$. A monobasic acid occurring as a glyceride in nutmeg butter, in otoba fat, in dika bread, and in small quantity in coconut oil and spermaceti. It may also be produced artificially by heating ethyl with potash lime. It is most easily obtained by the saponification of otoba fat. Pure myristic acid crystallizes from alcohol in silky needles, which melt at 54°, and solidify on cooling in crystalline scales. It is insoluble in water and in ether, but very soluble in hot alcohol. The myristates of the

alkali-metals are soluble in water, and not decomposed like the stearates. The other myristates are insoluble or sparingly soluble, and are obtained by precipitation. Myristate of copper, $C_{43}H_{87}CuO_4$, is a bluish-green powder consisting of minute particles. Myristate of lead, $C_{43}H_{87}PbO_4$, is a white amorphous powder which melts at 140°. Myristate of potash, $C_{43}H_{87}KO_4$, forms a white crystalline compound with water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

myristic-alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_{44}H_{88}O = C_{43}H_{87}O$. Methyl. An alcohol supposed to exist, together with ethyl and others of the same series, in coconut oil and spermaceti. It has never been isolated.

myristic-aldehyde, s.

Chem.: $C_{43}H_{86}O$. Old name from myristic acid by oxidation. It boils at 52°, and boils at 214° under 190 mm. pressure.

myristic-anhydride, s.

Chem.: $C_{86}H_{172}O_2 = (C_{43}H_{86}O)_2$. A fatty substance, obtained by the action of phosphorus oxychloride on potassium myristate. It melts at 50°, giving off vapor having a disagreeable odor, and is but slowly separated by boiling caustic potash.

myristic ether, s.

Chem.: $C_{44}H_{88}(C_2H_5)_2O_2$. Myristate of ethyl. Obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into a hot solution of myristic acid in absolute alcohol. It forms large, hard, easily fusible crystals, soluble in hot alcohol and in ether. Its specific gravity is 0.904.

mý-ris-ti-cā, s. [From Gr. *μυρίστις* (*myristis*) = to be fragrant with nutmeg, referring to the color of the fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Myricaceae. It consists of lofty trees or shrubs, generally aromatic, with entire leaves and numerous flowers. The allium of *Myristica nankensis* is the Nutmeg (s.), its oil the Mace (s.). *M. cinnamomum* substitutes the coarse, strong smelling nutmegs of Santa Fe. Those of Brazil come from *Myristica hirsuta* or *Myristica*. It is a tonic. Those of Madagascar from *M. acuminata* and *Myristica*, and those of the Indian Archipelago from *M. sprucei*. Another is *M. tomentosa*. *M. zoster* has but slight and transient fragrance. *M. caribaea* and *M. longifolia*, evergreen trees, natives of Borneo, emit a red resin. The bruised and boiled seeds of *M. cinnamomum* yield a yellowish concrete oil applied to ulcers.

mý-ris-ti-cā-qō-sē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myristiceae* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-qō-sē*.]

Bot.: Nutmegs; an order of Dicotyledonous, alliance Monospermales. It consists of tropical trees, often with a red juice, alternate, entire, coriaceous, stalked leaves, and axillary or terminal racemes, glomerules, or panicles of minute flowers, each, as a rule, having a corolla bract. Flowers, unisexual, calyx, trid or rarely quadrid; filaments, separate or united; anthers, three to twelve or more. Carpels solitary, or many, with a single erect ovule; fruit, baccate. Common in the tropics of Asia and America. Known genera five, species thirty-five. (*Drifts*.)

mý-ris-ti-cin, s. [Eng. *myristic* (n); *-cin* (*Chem.*)].

The compound or substitution of volatile oil of nutmeg. (*Drifts*.)

mý-ris-tic-ōl, s. [Eng. *myristic* (n) and (*Chem.*)].

Chem.: A compound said to exist, together with anethol, in the oil of nutmeg. It boils at 212°-216°, and yields camphor on distillation with zinc chloride or phosphoric sulphide.

mý-ris-tin, s. [Eng. *myristic* (n); *-tin* (*Chem.*)].

MYRISTATE OF GLYCERYL.]

mý-ris-tō, prof. [MYRISTON.]

myristo-benzoic anhydride, s.

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{42}O_3 = C_{26}H_{41}O_3$. Myristate of benzoyl. Produced by the action of benzoyl-chloride on potassium myristate. It crystallizes in laminae, having a silky lustre; fusible in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. It has an agreeable odour, and melts at 58°.

mý-ris-tōne, s. [Eng. *myristic* (n); *-tōne* (*Chem.*)].

Chem.: $C_{43}H_{86}O = C_{42}H_{85}O$. Myristic acid.

bēl, bō; pōt, jōw; eat, pēl, chorus, qin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -ian, -ian = shan. -tion, -ion = shūn; -tion, -ion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -cious = shūn. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***mýa-tér**, *s.* (Mírta) [

***mýa-tér-i-al**, *a.* (Eng. *mysteri*, -al) [Containing a mystery or puzzle, not easily understood or solved; enigmatical]

"Beauty and Love whose of it is mystery of it"

—*W. J. W. in the English*

***mýa-tér-i-arch**, *s.* (Gr. *μυστηριαρχ* [*mysteriarch*], *m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *αρχ* [*arch*] = to rule, direct) One who presides over mysteries [Mírta] (1) 6.]

mýa-tér-i-ón, *a.* (Fr. *myserie*, *m* in Lat. *mysterium* = a mystery) [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist] A mystery, not plain, the understanding of which is not possible by ordinary means

"Mystery of the cross" [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist]

mýa-tér-i-ón-lý, *a.* (Fr. *myserie*, *m* in Lat. *mysterium* = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *lý* [*ly*] = to be, to exist) A mystery, not plain, the understanding of which is not possible by ordinary means

"The mystery of the cross" [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *lý* [*ly*] = to be, to exist]

mýa-tér-i-ón-nés, *a.* (Eng. *myserie*, *m* in Lat. *mysterium* = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *nés* [*nes*] = to be, to exist) A mystery, not plain, the understanding of which is not possible by ordinary means

1. The quality, state of being mysterious, enigmatical, mysterious [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *nés* [*nes*] = to be, to exist]

"The quality of being mysterious" [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *nés* [*nes*] = to be, to exist]

2. That which is mysterious, enigmatical, mysterious [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *nés* [*nes*] = to be, to exist]

***mýa-tér-i-ze**, *v.* (Eng. *myserie*, *m* in Lat. *mysterium* = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ize* [*ize*] = to be, to exist) To be, to exist

"To be, to exist" [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ize* [*ize*] = to be, to exist]

mýa-tér-ý (1) **mýa-tér-i-ó** (1) [*m* in Lat. *mysterium* = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

"A mystery, not plain, the understanding of which is not possible by ordinary means" [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

1. A thing which is mysterious, enigmatical, mysterious [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

"A thing which is mysterious" [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

2. A secret, a thing which is mysterious, enigmatical, mysterious [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

"A secret, a thing which is mysterious" [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

3. An enigma, a puzzle, a riddle, a thing which is mysterious, enigmatical, mysterious [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

"An enigma, a puzzle, a riddle, a thing which is mysterious" [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

4. The Holy Quid [*m* in Lat. *mysterium* = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

"The Holy Quid" [*m* in Lat. *mysterium* = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

5. (1) The consecrated elements in the Eucharist

"The consecrated elements in the Eucharist" [*m* in Lat. *mysterium* = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

6. (1) A term applied to the Greek and Roman deities, and to the gods and goddesses known to the Greeks and Romans

"A term applied to the Greek and Roman deities" [*m* in Lat. *mysterium* = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

***mýa-tér-ý** (2) **mýa-tér-i-ó** (2) [*m* in Lat. *mysterium* = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

"A mystery, not plain, the understanding of which is not possible by ordinary means" [*m* in *μυστηριον* [*mysterion*] = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

1. A trade, an occupation, in employment, a profession

"A trade, an occupation, in employment, a profession" [*m* in Lat. *mysterium* = a mystery, and *όν* [*on*] = to be, to exist, and *ý* [*y*] = to be, to exist]

2. A kind of medieval drama or dramatic composition, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history. They were usually devoid of invention or plot, following the sacred narrative or the legends of the saints and heroes. They were also called *mystery plays* [Mírta] The Mysteries were introduced in the sixteenth century by Morality plays, in which we find the first attempts at dramatic art, as they contain some rudiments of a plot, and even attempted to delineate characters and to paint manners. Many of these Mysteries still exist. They were played

by members of the different orders of trading companies. These the collection known as the Chester Mysteries were acted in that city in the year 1376 and continued. The Fall of Lucifer, acted by the Tanners. The Creation, by the Drapers. The Last Supper, by the Bakers. The Resurrection, by the Skinners, &c. [Mírta] (1) 4.]

mystery play, *s.* (Mírta) (1) 4.]

mýa-tér-i-ón, *s.* (Mírta) (1) 4.]

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South Africa 1910-11 (1911-12) in the
the Blue Hills State

[illegible]

-ions = abūs, -ble, -die, &c, = bēl, d

1. Any soft downy or hairy substance, as the down on some plants.

"There be also plants that . . . have a kind of downy or velvet like upon their leaves; which downe or nap consisteth of a small spire, in a sort of fat substance."—*Shoon: Nat. Hist.*, 1666.

nap-at-noon, *s.*

Bot.: *Trigonopogon parvifolius*.

nap-warp, *s.*

Weaving: Pile-warp. In fasten-weaving, the upper warp covering the main warp or nap.

nap (1), *nappe*, *v.t.* [*A.S. knæpian* = to nap; originally = to nod, and allied to *A.S. knæpan* = to bend one's self, and feel, *knæpan* = to drop, to descend; cf. *Bavarian knäppen* = to nod with the head.]

"1. To slumber; to take a short sleep; to doze.

"So he shall of a napp, neither sleep, that beliethe dream."—*W. R. Scott: Piers the Plowman*.

"2. To be off one's guard; to be careless or unprepared. (Only in the pr. par.)

"I took this napping unawares!"

Author: Bostwick.

nap (2), *n.* [*Nap (3)*, *s.*] To raise or put a napkin.

nappe, *s.* [*Prop.* = knob or projection, and a variant of *knæppe* = a knob, a button; cf. *feel, knæpper, knæper*; *Wel.* *knæp* = a knob, a stud, a button.] [*Nap (3)*, *s.*] The back part of the neck; the prominent part of the neck behind.

"Turn your eyes towards the eyes of your necks, and make but an honest survey of your good necks."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, 3. 1.

nap-pell, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful*]

Bot.: *Lithyris macrorrhiza*, the Birter Vetch (*q.v.*).

"Not nap-pell taking life and tongue to swallow."

Shakespeare: The Taming of the Shrew, 1. 2.

nap-ol-lina, *s.* [*Mod. Lat. nappolus*] in *Linnaeus* *Nappolus*, the scientific name of the *Acumile*; *lin.*] [*Nap (3)*, *s.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid obtained by Habschmann from crude ac-nitine. It is a white, electric powder, having a bitter, burning taste, and an alkaline reaction. It is more soluble in water and weak spirit than ac-nitine, but less soluble in ether, and is not precipitated from dilute solutions by ammonia.

nap-er-y, nap-er-ic, *s.* [*Fr. nappier* (*Fr. nappier*), orig. = the office in a household for providing table-linen, from *Low Lat. napparia*, from *nappa*, a corrupt. of *Lat. nappa* = cloth.] [*Nap (3)*, *s.*]

1. Table-linen collectively; linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table; as table-cloths, napkins, &c.

"Maids farmers . . . have learned how to furnish their parlours with plate . . . and their tables with fine nappier."—*Marshall: Household Management*, 1. 1.

2. Linen underclothing; linen for the person.

nap-et, *s.* [*Fr. nappie* = a table-cloth; *Eng. dinn.*, *soff. -et*.] A napkin.

"Nappier or nappies. *Nappies*, *manipulatorum*, *manipula*."—*Erasmus: Par.*

nap-ha, *s.* [*Fr. nappie*, *nappie*; *Ital. nappa*, from *Arab. napph* = an agreeable odour.] (For def. see *ekrin*, and compound.)

nappa-water, *s.* A fragrant perfume distilled from orange blossoms.

nap-phow (ow as *u*), *s.* [*O. Fr. nappau*, from *Low Lat. nappula*, from *Lat. nappa*.] The same as *Naveu* (*q.v.*).

naph-tha (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*Lat.*, from *Gr. naphtha* (*naphtha*), from *Arab. naphtha*, *nift* = naphtha, bitumen.]

Chem.: A term applied to the liquid hydrocarbons which issue from the earth in certain localities, and to the inflammable liquids produced by the dry distillation of organic substances. [*PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN, WOOD-NAPHTHA*.]

naph-tha-dill (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*Eng. naphtha*, second element doubtful; cf. *dill* (1), *v.*]

Chem.: A substance derived from petroleum; a black, with a weak, greasy lustre; copper-coloured in fracture; does not change in the light, melts at the same temperature as wax, and burns with a clear flame. (*Watts*.)

naph-thal-g-mide (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*Eng. naphthalene*, and *amide*.] [*PHTHALIMIDE*.]

naph-thal-g-mine (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*NAPHTHYLAMINE*.]

naph-tha-lase (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*Eng. naphthalene*, and *ase*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_2$. Obtained by heating with great care, in a retort, a mixture of nitro-naphthalene with ten times its weight of lactic hydrate. Ammonia-naphthalene passes over, whilst naphthalene condenses in the neck of the retort as a thick yellowish oil, which solidifies on cooling. It sublimes without fusing at 250° ; is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol and ether. Its most characteristic reaction is its power of colouring sulphuric acid a beautiful violet tint.

naph-tha-late (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*Eng. naphthalene*, and *ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of naphthalic acid.

naph-tha-lene (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*Eng. naphtha*, and *ene*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8$ = $C_{10}H_8$. Naphthalin, naphthalin. A frequent product of the dry distillation of organic substances, and occurring to a considerable extent in that portion of coal-tar distilling between 180° and 220° , from which it crystallizes on cooling. It forms colourless, shining, hoary crystals of peculiar odour and burning taste; melts at 59° to a liquid as clear as water; boils at 216° to 220° , and burns, when inflamed, with a highly luminous but smoky flame. Its sp. gr. is .967 at the fusing point, and its vapour density = 4.53. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, benzene, and fixed and volatile oils. Naphthalene unites directly with chlorine and bromine, forming a large number of substitution products. On passing dry chlorine gas into naphthalene, a heavy pale yellow oil is formed (naphthalene dichloride, $C_{10}H_6Cl_2$), and this, uniting with more chlorine, is converted into a crystalline substance (naphthalene tetrachloride, $C_{10}H_4Cl_4$), which melts at 182° . Monochloride naphthalene, $C_{10}H_7Cl$, obtained by heating naphthalene dichloride with alcoholic potash, is a colourless oil, boiling at 267° . Dichloride naphthalene, $C_{10}H_6Cl_2$, is prepared by boiling naphthalene tetrachloride with alcoholic potash. It is a crystalline mass, melting at 55° to 60° , and boiling at 250° . The substitution products with bromine are far less stable than those of chlorine.

naphthalene alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7O$ = $C_{10}H_7O$. A tetra-atomic alcohol, produced by heating an alcoholic solution of naphthalene chlorhydrin with potassium hydrate. It crystallizes in prisms, which rapidly turn brown, melts at a gentle heat, and decomposes when distilled. It is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Chemical action: the acid decomposes it, forming a black resin and a red body soluble in ether.

naphthalene carboxylic acid, *s.* [*NAPHTHOIC ACID*.]

naphthalene sulphonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7SO_3H$. Formed by heating naphthalene with concentrated sulphuric acid. If the temperature is kept low, α -naphthalene sulphonic acid is produced, melting at 55° to 60° ; but if raised to 160° , the isomeric β -naphthalene sulphonic acid is obtained.

naph-thal-ic (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*Eng. naphthalene*, and *-ic*.] Pertaining or derived from naphthalene.

naphthalic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8O_4$ = $C_{10}H_6(COOH)_2$. Obtained by the oxidation of acenaphthene by chromic and dilute sulphuric acids. It crystallizes in colourless needles or plates, which decompose at 110° . Calcic naphthalate yields naphthalene on heating with calcic hydrate, $C_{10}H_6(COO)Ca + Ca(OH)_2 = 2CaCO_3 + C_{10}H_8$.

naphthalic anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_6O_3$ = $C_{10}H_6(CO)_2O$. Prepared by heating naphthalic acid to 140° . It melts at 205° .

naph-thal-i-dim (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*Eng. naphtha*, and *-dim*, and *ammonia*.]

Chem.: [*NAPHTHYLAMINE*.]

naph-thal-i-dine (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*Eng. naphtha*, and *-dine*, and *ammonia*.]

Chem.: [*NAPHTHYLAMINE*.]

naph-tha-lina, naph-tha-lin (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*NAPHTHALENE*.]

A. As subst.: [*NAPHTHALENE*.]

B. As adj.: Composed of naphtha.

"The naphthalene river of Pandion."

R. A. Fox: For Anna.

naphthalene blue, *s.*

Chem.: Naphthyl blue. A blue dye obtained by treating naphthylamine with mercuric nitrate.

naphthalene red, *s.* [*MAGDALA-RED*.]

naphthalene violet, *s.*

Chem.: A dye produced by Blumer-Zweifel on cotton and linen fabrics by treating naphthylamine while present on the woven tissue with chloride of copper.

naph-thal-ine (or ph as *p*), *v.t.* [*Eng. naphtha*, and *-ine*, and *ammonia*.] To impregnate or saturate with naphtha.

naph-tha-meine (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*OXV-NAPHTHYLAMINE*.]

naph-thal-ar-ine (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*Eng. naphthalene*, and *-ar-ine*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8(OH)_2$. Dihydroxy-naphthalene. A coloring matter resembling alizarine, obtained by heating dihydro naphthalene with Nordhausen sulphuric acid to 200° , and then adding fragments of zinc, the temperature being kept between 200° and 267° . It crystallizes in long red needles, of a bluish-green lustre, soluble in alcohol, and dissolves in alkalis, with a blue or violet colour.

naph-thal-ic (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*Formed from naphthalene with the conversion of certain letters (C) to sulphuric, and (C) to (S)*.]

naphthosic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_4$. According to Laurent, this acid is obtained by treating naphthalene with a mixture of potash, water, and sulphuric acid. It forms a soluble needles, melting below 100° , and decomposing at a higher temperature. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

naph-thi-on-ate (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*Eng. naphthalene*, and *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of naphthalic acid.

naph-thi-on-ic (or ph as *p*), *s.* [*Eng. naphthalene*, and *-ic*.] Derived from naphthalene and sulphur.

naphthionic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7NSO_3$. Sulpho-naphthalidic acid. Obtained by treating an alcoholic solution of nitro-naphthalene with ammonium sulphite, and decomposing the ammonium naphthionate formed with hydrochloric acid. It forms small colourless crystals, resembling alizarine, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It completely saturates alkalis, but its salts with the heavy metals have an acid reaction. The naphthionates are all soluble, and their solutions are equivalent, transparent, when viewed at different angles, beautiful red, blue, and violet colours. Naphthionate of potassium, $C_{10}H_7KNNSO_3$, crystallizes in small monoclinic laminae, very soluble in water and alcohol. Naphthionate of calcium, $C_{10}H_7CaNSO_3$ (H&C), prepared by boiling naphthionic acid with milk of lime crystallizes in white semi-transparent laminae, having a fatty appearance, very soluble in water, but fusible in alcohol. Naphthionate of lead is prepared by double decomposition of a solution of sodium naphthionate with lead nitrate. It crystallizes in reddish needles, slightly soluble in water, but fusible in alcohol.

naph-tho- (or ph as *p*), *pref.* [*Eng. naphthalene*, and *-o*.] Containing naphthalene and oxygen.

naphtho-hydroquinone, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6(OH)_2$. A crystalline body prepared by heating naphthoquinone with hydriodic acid and disodium phosphoric. It is soluble in water, melts at 176° , and is re-

See, also, here, amides, what, fall, rather; wö, wöt, here, camel, här, there; pîna, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gû, pû, wîna, wîf, wörk, whô, sên; mûta, oûb, sîre, unte, oûr, rûte, fûll; trî, sîrîna. s, as = s; sy = s; qu = kw.

transformed into naphtho-quinone by oxidizing agents.

naphtho-quinone, s.

Chem. $C_{10}H_6O_2$. Obtained by heating naphthalene dissolved in glacial acetic acid, with chromic acid, and distilling the product with water. It is soluble in ether and hot alcohol, crystallizes in large yellow tables, and melts at 125°. Heated with nitric acid, it is converted into phthalic acid.

năph thō-ăte (or **ph as p**), s. [Eng naphthate], s. *Chem.* A salt of naphthoic acid.

năph-tho-ôy s-măte (or **ph as p**), s. [Eng naphthosulfonate], s. *Chem.* A salt of naphthosulfonic acid.

năph thō ôy âm lo (or **ph as p**), s. [Eng naphthyl (sulfonate)], s. *Chem.* Produced from naphthalene, cyanogen, and ammonia.

naphthocyanic acid, s.

Chem. $C_{10}H_5N_3O_2$. Produced by the action of potassium cyanide on dimethyl naphthalene and decomposing the resulting potassium naphthocyanate with the smallest quantity of any free acid. It forms a crystalline mass, insoluble in water and ether, slightly soluble in alcohol, but more so in anhydrous alcohol, forming a dark brown reddish liquid.

năph thō lo (or **ph as p**), s. [Eng naphthyl], s. *Chem.* A radical derived from naphthalene.

naphthoic acid, s.

Chem. $C_{10}H_7O_2$. Monophthalic acid. Naphthalene-1-carboxylic acid. Naphthyl carboxylic acid. Produced by fusing naphthalene with potassium carbonate, then with sulfuric acid, and finally with water. It is a white crystalline solid, melting at 100°. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and its salts are soluble in water.

naphthoic aldehyde, s.

Chem. $C_{10}H_7O$. Produced by the action of phosphorus pentoxide on naphthalene-1-carboxylic acid. It is a white crystalline solid, melting at 100°. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and its salts are soluble in water.

năph-thôl (or **ph as p**), s. [Eng naphthol], s. *Chem.* A radical derived from naphthalene.

Chem. $C_{10}H_7O$. Produced by the action of phosphorus pentoxide on naphthalene-1-carboxylic acid. It is a white crystalline solid, melting at 100°. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and its salts are soluble in water.

năph thăi min (or **ph as p**), s. [Eng naphthylamine], s. *Chem.* A black solid substance produced by the action of sodium on naphthalene.

Chem. $C_{10}H_7N$. The monomeric radical of naphthylamine.

năph-thyl (or **ph as p**), s. [Eng naphthyl], s. *Chem.* A radical derived from naphthalene.

năph-thyl blue, s. [NAPHTHYL BLUE]

năphthyl-carbamide, s.

Chem. $C_{10}H_7N_2O$. Obtained by saturating an ethereal solution of naphthylamine with cyanic acid gas, and crystallizing from hot alcohol. It forms a white, shining, flexible needle, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. From its ethereal solution malic acid throws down a crystalline precipitate.

năphthyl carbonic acid, s. [NAPHTHYL CARBONIC ACID]

năphthyl-cyanate, s.

Chem. $C_{10}H_7N_3O$. Produced by heating di-naphthyl carbamate with phosphoric anhydride. It forms easily fusible crystals, fusible in water, alcohol, and ether.

phoric anhydride. It forms easily fusible crystals, fusible in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

năphthyl diamine, s.

Chem. $(C_{10}H_7N_2)_2$. A black solid substance produced by passing nitrous anhydride into a warm alcoholic naphthalene solution. It crystallizes in orange-red needles, having a bluish green metallic lustre, insoluble in cold water, but slightly soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, ether, and benzene. It melts at 110° to a blood-red liquid and boils with two equivalents of water.

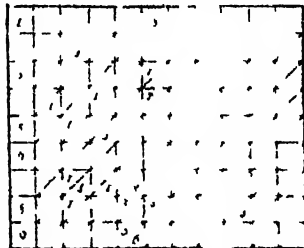
năph thyl a gét a mîde (or **ph as p**), s. [Eng naphthylamine], s. *Chem.* $C_{10}H_7N$. A white crystalline solid, melting at 125°. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

năph thyl a mîne (or **ph as p**), s. [Eng naphthylamine], s. *Chem.* $C_{10}H_7N$. A white crystalline solid, melting at 125°. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Na pier, s. [Lat Napier], s. A name for the number 10, used in the decimal system.

Napier's bones, Napier's rods, s.

A method of multiplying and dividing numbers using a set of rods or bones. The rods are arranged in a grid, and the numbers are written on them. The rods are then moved to perform the multiplication or division.



squares which are placed on top of the first square. The rods are then moved to perform the multiplication or division. The rods are arranged in a grid, and the numbers are written on them. The rods are then moved to perform the multiplication or division.

found, 6, in the next parallel gram on the left and 14 and 1 there found, the sum being 14, set down the 4 and carry the one to the added to 1 and 4 and in the next parallel gram on the left, this sum being 5, set it down in the next parallel gram on the left, and so on. The sum of the numbers is 14, set down the 4 and carry the one to the added to 1 and 4 and in the next parallel gram on the left, this sum being 5, set it down in the next parallel gram on the left, and so on.

Napier's compass, s. A pair of compasses used for drawing circles and arcs. The compasses are made of two pieces of metal, one of which is fixed and the other is movable. The movable piece is used to draw the circles and arcs.

nă pi form, s. [Lat Napier], s. A name for the number 10, used in the decimal system.

năp kin, s. [Lat Napier], s. A name for the number 10, used in the decimal system.

năp kin, nape-kin, napeo kyn, s. [Lat Napier], s. A name for the number 10, used in the decimal system.

napkin ring, s. [Lat Napier], s. A name for the number 10, used in the decimal system.

Na ples (ples as pels), s. [Lat Napier], s. A name for the number 10, used in the decimal system.

Naples yellow, s. [Lat Naples], s. A name for the number 10, used in the decimal system.

nap lăss, s. [Lat Naples], s. A name for the number 10, used in the decimal system.

na po le on, s. [Lat Napoleon], s. A name for the number 10, used in the decimal system.

napoleon gun, s. [Lat Napoleon], s. A name for the number 10, used in the decimal system.

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nap-pô-lé-on, *n*. [After the Emperor Napoleon I.]

E. L.: A synonym of *Belvisia*, the typical genus of the order *Belvisiaceae* (Napoleon words) called by Linnaeus *Napoleonaceae*.

Na-pô-lé-on-lo, *n*. [Eng. *Napoleon*, *h*.] Pertaining to, or founded by, the Emperor Napoleon I., as, the *Napoleonic dynasty*.

Na-pô-lé-on-ism, *n*. [Eng. *Napoleonism*.] The rule of the Napoleons, support of the Napoleonic dynasty.

"His glorification of *Napoleon* in his history has done more to kindle a lion's heart in the moral sense of his countrymen than any other cause whatever."—*W. H. A. L.*

Na-pô-lé-on-ist, *n*. [Eng. *Napoleonist*.] A supporter of the dynasty of the Napoleons, a *Napoleonist*.

nap-pô-lé-on-ite, *n*. In *Napoleon* suit of (Nap.).

Let's: A variety of diatoms (1) composed of a central rhomboid and a little pair. These rhomboids constitute a regular series of plates of varying dimensions, having one rhomboid in the center of each side of the rhomboid. The rhomboid is usually known as the *rhomboid* of the *rhomboid*. It is a rhomboid, where the rhomboid is a rhomboid, the rhomboid is a rhomboid.

nap-pô-lé-on-wort, *n*. [Eng. *Napoleon*.] A rhomboid.

nap-pô-lé-on, *n*. [Eng. *Napoleon*.] A rhomboid.

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nap-pô-lé-on, *n*. [Eng. *Napoleon*.] A rhomboid.

na-pron, *n*. [Eng. *Napoleon*.] A rhomboid.

nap-tak-ing, *n*. [Eng. *Napoleon*.] A rhomboid.

na-pô-lé-on, *n*. [Eng. *Napoleon*.] A rhomboid.

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na-pô-lé-on, *n*. [Eng. *Napoleon*.] A rhomboid.

and *N. lobata* are also occasional escapees. *N. Tazetta*, *N. odorata*, and *N. perfectae* are effective. *N. Tazetta* is also abundant. Its perfume is used in India in headbands.

The *Narcissus* of Japan is *N. Tazetta*.

2. to Mythol (By the form *Narcissus*): The beautiful son of Cepheus and the nymph Liriope. Though beloved by all the Greek nymphs, he treated them with contemptuous indifference, but having accidentally seen his own image reflected in a fountain, he became enamoured of it that he languished till he died, and thus changed the property of Time, so that he should live until he saw himself. After his death the gods moved with compassion his fate, changed him into the flower which bears his name.

narcissus flowered, *n*. Having flowers like the *N. Tazetta*.

nar-qi-tine, *n*. [Eng. *Narcissus*.] A rhomboid.

nar-cô-gên-ine, *n*. [Eng. *Narcissus*.] A rhomboid.

nar-cô-gên-ine, *n*. [Eng. *Narcissus*.] A rhomboid.

nar-cô-gên-ine, *n*. [Eng. *Narcissus*.] A rhomboid.

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nar-cô-gên-ine, *n*. [Eng. *Narcissus*.] A rhomboid.

kell, kēl : post. jōr; eel, ell, chorus, chin, bench: go, gom; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lag.
-tial, -tial = shān. -tion, -tion = shūn. -tion, -tion = shūn. -sion, -sion = shūn. -ble, -die, &c. = bpl, dpl.

8. Connected or dealing with nature or the existing system of things, treatment of the world of matter and mind as, *natural philosophy, natural history, natural laws*

9. In conformity with the laws of nature, regulated by or in accordance with the laws which govern events, actions, sentiments, &c., flowing or arising naturally, or in the ordinary course of things.

"There is something in this more than natural thought." *Hamlet* II. 2.

10. In accordance with what would naturally happen, reasonable, consonant with what might be expected in the ordinary course of things as, it was only *natural* that he should think so.

11. By nature, by natural disposition

"A natural coward without instinct." *Shakespeare Henry IV. 2.*

12. According to life and reality; not strained or affected, not artificial, without affectation, artificiality, or exaggeration, true to life

"These are even as nature in things." *Shakespeare Timon of Athens* 3. 3.

13. Obedient to the impulses of nature, kind, kinder

"In his love to her even to that kind and natural." *Shakespeare Measure for Measure* III. 1.

14. Connected by the ties of consanguinity or nature

"Distance twist natural son and sire." *Shakespeare Timon of Athens* 3. 3.

15. Illegitimate, born out of wedlock as a natural son.

II. Technical

1. Math. A term used in mathematics to indicate that a function is taken in, referred to, some system, in which the base is 1. Natural numbers are those commencing with each being equal to the preceding, plus 1. Natural sines, cosines, tangents, cotangents, &c., are the sines, cosines, tangents, cotangents, &c., taken in arcs which contain 1. Natural, or Napierian, logarithms are those taken in a system whose modulus is 1.

Music:

(1) A term applied to the diatonic or normal scale of C. [*Scale*]

(2) Applied to an air or modulation of harmony, which moves by easy and smooth transitions, changing gradually or but little in its nearly related keys.

(3) Applied to music produced by the voice as distinguished from instrumental music.

(4) Applied to the harmonic overtones given off by any vibrating body over and above its original sound.

3. *Real*: In a state of nature, unregenerated.

"The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God." *1st Cor. II. 14.*

"Be as Adam." *Naturalis*

4. *Id*: In more natural. *Shakespeare Twelfth Night* I. 2.

5. As substantive.

1. *Ordinary Language*.

2. A native, one of the original inhabitants of a place.

3. A natural quality, state, or gift, a gift of nature, a gift.

"It is with depraved man, in his nature, *naturalis* that we must maintain this quarrel." *Byron The Corsair*

4. One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding, an idiot, a fool.

"That a creature should be such a natural." *Shakespeare Tempest* II. 2.

5. A sign (b) which restores a note to its place in the normal scale of C. It has the effect of sharpening a note previously flattened, or of flattening a note previously sharpened. It is an accidental, that is, it does not occur in the signature of a piece of music, unless at the sudden change of key. Its power does not extend beyond the bar in which it appears. The earliest known use of the sign is found in Bonifazio's *Madrigal Concertato* (1535), a work in which clefs are employed as marking the correct divisions of the

natural affection, *s*. The love which one has for his or her kindred

natural allegiance, *s*. [*ALLIANCE*, *s*. II. 1.]

natural barriers, *s*. pl.

Physical Geography: The name given by Buffon to mountains, deserts, seas, or climates, separating natural history provinces from each other.

natural-born, *a*. Born in a country, native.

"Natural born subjects are such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England." *Black et al. Common Law* 101. 101.

natural-child, *s*.

Law: The child in fact; the child of one's body. Used especially for one born out of wedlock.

natural harmonies, *s* pl

Music: The sounds given off by any vibrating body over and above its original sound, overtones.

natural history, *s*.

Science: In the widest sense, and as used by the ancients, Natural History included all natural science, and had the cosmos for its subject. In more recent times its range was limited to zoology, now again its bounds are extended, and it may be defined as the science which deals with the earth's crust and its productions. Thus it includes Geology and Mineralogy, Paleobotany and Palaeontology, treating respectively of the inorganic world and organic remains of past ages. To these succeed Biology, the Science of Life in its widest sense. [Historical] Popularly, Natural History is synonymous with zoology (q.v.), and some writers of authority use it in that sense.

Net and History Provinces (PROVINCES)

natural infancy, *s*.

Law: The period of life under seven years of age. It is held to be one of debt of all legal responsibility.

natural key, *s*.

Music: The key of C.

natural liberty, *s*. [*LIBERTY*]

natural marmalade, *s*.

"The American is the only one of the world who is not a natural marmalade." *Shakespeare Twelfth Night* I. 2.

natural modulation, *s*.

Music: Diatonic as opposed to chromatic modulation.

natural obligation, *s*. [*OBIGATION*]

natural order, *s*.

"The natural order of things is the natural order of things." *Shakespeare Twelfth Night* I. 2.

natural persons, *s* pl

Law: Such as are not created by legal fiction, but are persons of the flesh and blood, corporations, or legal persons for purposes of government or society.

natural philosophy, *s*.

1. [*PHYSICS*]

2. [*PHYSICAL PHILOSOPHY*]

natural pitch, *s*.

Music: The pitch of a pipe before it is set blowing.

natural religion, *s*.

1. [*RELIGION*]

2. A religion or system of belief by human reason without any natural or revealed aid.

3. (*See extract*)

The term *natural religion* is used in various senses. It may mean a religion which is not revealed, but is based on human reason. It may mean a religion which is not revealed, but is based on human reason. It may mean a religion which is not revealed, but is based on human reason.

natural rights, *s* pl

Law: Those relating to life and liberty.

natural scale, *oe, s*.

Science: A term formerly used as the equivalent of Physics (q.v.), now employed as a synonym for Natural History (q.v.) in its most comprehensive signification.

natural selection, *s*. (*See extract*)

"The process of natural selection is the process by which the fittest individuals of a species are selected for survival, and the unfit are eliminated. It is the process by which the fittest individuals of a species are selected for survival, and the unfit are eliminated. It is the process by which the fittest individuals of a species are selected for survival, and the unfit are eliminated." *Darwin Origin of Species* 1859 ch. 4.

natural steel, *s*. A steel obtained directly from the richer and purer kinds of ore by reducing them with charcoal and refining the cast iron thus produced, so as to

deprive it of part of its carbon. It is principally used for making files and other tools. It is frequently termed German steel, being largely produced in Germany.

natural system, *s*.

Bot: The system of botany which attempts to arrange plants according to their natural affinities. [*BOTANY*]

natural-theology, *s*.

Theol. & Phil: The science which deals with the evidence for the being of God, drawn from purely natural sources, without reference to revelation. Paley's *Natural Theology* is the standard English work on the subject, and the *Bridgeport* and *Barnett* treatises have a similar object. Hume, Kant, and Deism may be quoted as to the impossibility of such logical demonstration.

natural writer, *s*. A naturalist; a writer on natural history.

A writing which had or natural writers name. *Voluntaria* - *Shakespeare Twelfth Night* I. 2.

natural-lesque (que as le), *s*. [*Eng natural, *s**] Keeping pretty closely to the characteristics of nature as, a *natural-lesque* style of ornamentation.

natural-ism, *s*. [*Eng natural; *ism**]

1. *Ord Lang*: A state of nature, a natural state.

2. *The*: The name given to all forms of belief or speculation which deny or ignore the existence of a personal God as the author and sustainer of the universe. It is opposed to Theism (q.v.).

"If there is anything in the world which is not a natural-ism, it is the fact that there is a God." *Shakespeare Twelfth Night* I. 2.

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See, the, there, what, still, father; we, wet, here, camp, her, there; pine, pit, sire, air, marine; ge, pet, or, were, well, work, what, sea; mine, out, cure, unite, air, rail, still; try, Syrian. m, ce = s; cy = s; gn = hw.

bee, boy; poet, fowl; cat, call, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tton, -sion = shün. -tten, -sion = shün. -cions, -tions, -sions = shün. -ble, -ble, &c = bel, del.

A. As subst.: Nothing, naught.
"Of naughtness him lacked right to naught."
—*Chaucer*. G. F. 728

B. As adjective:
1. Worthless; of no value or account.
"His title was corrupt and naught."
—*Shakespeare*. *Henry V.* 1.2

* 2. Naughty, bad, wicked, vile.
"No man can be stark naught at once."
—*Fuller* (*Wanderer*)

* 3. Ruined, lost.
"Begone away!
All will be naught else."
—*Shakespeare*. *Coriolanus*, III. 1

C. As adv.: In no degree, not at all, nothing.
"And when he hits naught known, and whom he
hath sought earnest."
—*Shakespeare*. *P. Q.* II. iv. 1

* (1) To be naught of. To disregard, to be
regardless of.
"Bury of naught of their bodies."
—*Edmund Spenser*. *Camden*, II. 14

(2) To set at naught. To defy, to despise, to
disregard.

naught-i-ly, ***naught-ly** (ph silent), *adv*
(*Eng. naughtily*, -ly)

* 1. In a naughty manner, wickedly, corruptly.
"Mock at me, as if I meant naughtily."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

* 2. Perversely, mischievously. (Said of children)
"Naught-i-ly."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

naught-i-ness (ph silent), **naught-i-ness**, ***naught-i-ness**, *s* (*Eng. naughtily*, -ness)

* 1. The quality or state of being naughty or
wicked; wickedness.
"I know thy pride and the naughtiness of thine
heart."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

* 2. A wicked act, wicked or evil conduct,
wickedness.
"As if I had up their filthy vomit of corruption
and naughtiness."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

* 3. Perverseness, mischievousness, misbe-
haviour (said of children)

* **naught-ly, adv.** (*NAUGHTILY*)

naught y (ph silent), *a*. (*Eng. naught*, -y)

* 1. Worthless, of no account, good for no
thing, bad.
"The other basket had very naught y."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

* 2. Wicked, evil, corrupt.
"So shames a good deed in a naught y world."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

* 3. Dangerous, unfavourable, unfit.
"This a naught y night to swim in."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

* 4. Perverse, mischievous, misbehaving, ob-
edient or good (Applied to children or
their conduct, or used in mock esteem)

* **naughty-pack**, *s*. A term of abuse or
reproach.

* **naul-age** (age as *igh*), *s*. [*Lat. naulum*,
from *Gr. ναυλον* (*naulon*), from *ναυς* (*naus*) =
a ship.] The freight or passage money for
passengers or goods by sea, or over a river.
(*Barley*)

naul-ma-chy, **naul-ma-chy**, *s*. [*Gr. ναυμαχία* (*naumachia*) = a sea fight, from *ναυς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *μαχη* (*machē*) = a battle.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.* A naval combat, a fight at
sea.

II. Roman Antiquities:

1. A representation of a naval combat.
"Now the naumachia begins."
—*Lucan*. *Pharsalia*, p. 43

2. A place constructed for exhibiting sham
sea fights.
"Among the Roman antiquities still remaining at
Lyon are four naumachia, and a new one."
—*Webster*. In *Cassell's Technical Educator*, p. 41

naul-ma-nite (au as *ow*), *s*. [Named after
the celebrated German mineralogist, C. F.
Naumann; suff. -ite (*Nite*)]

Nite: An isometric mineral occurring in
crystals, massive, granular, and in thin plates.
Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 8.0; lustre, metallic,
colour and streak, iron-black. Comp. sil-
icium, 36.6; silver, 77.2; yielding the formula
Ag₂Si. Found with other silicates in calcite
at Tilly, Harz, Germany.

naulm-burg -*y*, *s*. [Named by Willdenow,
it is believed, after John Samuel Naumburg,
who published a botanical work at Erfurt,
in 1792.]

Bot.: A section of the genus *Lysianachia*,
containing *Lysianachia thyriformis*.

naul-pil-i-form, *a*. [*Lat. nauplius* (q v),
genit. *nauplii*, and *forma* = shape, appear-
ance.] Having the shape of a nauplius; re-
sembling a nauplius (q v)

"The larvae of the Cyclops are naupliiform."
—*Archbold*. *Biological* (1878), p. 274

naul-pil-ūs (pl *naul-pil-ūs*), *a*. [*Lat.* from
Gr. ναυπιλος (*naupilos*) = a kind of mollusc
which sails in its shell as in a ship (*Pliny*
II. N., ix. 30, 40)]

Foot: A term applied by F. Muller to
the unsegmented ovate larva of the lowest
Crustacea, with a median frontal eye, but
without a hinged carapace. The name is now
employed to designate all the larval forms
having this character.

"The embryo of the mollusc leaves the egg in the
condition of a nauplius."
—*Huxley*. *Comp. Anat.* (*Invertebr. Anim.*), p. 284

nauplius form, *s*.

Zool. The earliest stage in the develop-
ment of many (Crustacea, especially those
belonging to the lower groups (*Daphnia*
(*Crust. of Spec.*)) (*NAUPLIUS*).

naul-rō-dēm-tēr, *s*. [*Gr. ναυρος* (*nauros*) = a
ship, *ρῶς* (*rhōs*) = an inclination, and *μέτρον*
(*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for
measuring the amount of a ship's heel or in-
clination at sea.

* **naul-sō-py**, *s*. [*Fr. nausopie*, from *Gr.*
ναυς (*naus*) = a ship, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to
see, to observe.] The art of discovery, the
approach of ships, or the vicinity of land,
from a distance.

naul-sō-s, *a*. [*Lat. nausos*, from *Gr.*
ναυς (*naus*) = a ship.] sea sickness from seas
(*q v*) a ship]

Foot: A sick feeling which may go on to
a vomiting caused by the digestive system of
the brain being in an abnormal state. In
hysteria and prostrated by irritation or in-
jury of the abdominal or the pelvic viscera
may produce it. It may also be the only stage
of a systemic disease, or of epilepsy, and the
first of the train.

* **naul-sō-ant**, *s*. [*Lat. nausos*, from *Gr.*
ναυς (*naus*) = a ship, and *αντι* (*anti*) = against,
opposite.] A preparation which causes nausea.

naul-sō-ō, *s*. [*Lat. nausos*, from *Gr.*
ναυς (*naus*) = a ship, and *ο* (*o*) = a sick]

* **A. Interact.** To feel nausea, to be in-
clined to vomit, to become squeamish, to
conceive an aversion.

"Don't ever faint, the spirits lost the mind be-
came with a faint, his mind collapsed."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

B. Intransitive

1. To loathe, to reject with disgust.
"Hunger and thirst with patient will a meet
And what offends a nation never at a rest."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

2. To cause to feel nausea, to affect or fill
with loathing or disgust.

"He let go his ball at a turned in bar as if he
were a sea-sick."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

naul-sō-tion, *s*. [*NAUSEA*] The act of
causing nausea, the state or condition of being
nauseated.

"It causeth a nausea in the people of England."
—*Fuller*. *Church History*, II. 2, 10

* **naul-sō-tive**, *a*. [*Eng. nauseate*, *v*.] *v*.
Causing nausea or loathing, nauseating.

naul-sō-tis (so as *sh*), *a*. [*Lat. nausos*,
from *nausos* = sickness, sickness; *Fr.*
nausos, *Ital.* & *Sp.* *nausos*] Lethargy,
disgusting, exciting or tending to excite nau-
sea, regarded with abhorrence, distasteful.

"His very food is nauseous to him."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

naul-sō-tis-ly (so as *sh*), *adv*. [*Eng. nau-
sō-tis*, *ly*] In a nauseous manner, in a man-
ner tending to excite nausea, disgust, or
loathing, loathsomely, disgustingly.

"So nauseously and so uncleanly they paint."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

naul-sō-tis-nēse (so as *sh*), *s*. [*Eng.*
nausos, *-ness*] The quality or state of
being nauseous, loathsomeness, disgusting-
ness.

"Riches and honours, then, are useless things,
To the ill judging palate sweet,
But turn at last to nauseousness and pain."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

* **naul-ti-ly**, *a*. [*Eng. nau(tic)*; -*ly*.] Nauseous,
aversion.

"It has given me a kind of nausea to mention con-
ventions."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

nauteh, *a*. [*Hind. nauch* = a dance.] An en-
tertainment consisting in watching dancing
by professional dancing girls, called nauteh-
girls. (*East Indies*)

nauteh-girl, *s*. In the East Indies a
native dancing girl; one who dances at a
nauteh.

naul-tio-ol, ***naul-tio-ol**, ***naul-tio**,
***naul-tio**, *a*. [*Lat. nauticus* = nautical,
from *Gr. ναυτικός* (*nautikos*) = pertaining to
ships, *ναυτης* (*nautēs*) = a sailor; *οὐδ* (*oude*)
= a ship, *Fr.* *nautique*, *Ital.* & *Sp.* *nautico*.]
Pertaining to seamen, ships, or navigation.

"He elegantly showed by whom he was drawn,
which depicted the nautical compass."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

nautical almanack, *s*. [*ALMANACK*]

nautical day, *s*. [*DAY*]

nautical distance, *s*. The arc of a
rhumb line intercepted between any two
places.

nautical mile, *s*. [*MILE*]

naul-tio-ol-ly, *adv*. [*Eng. nautic*; *ly*] *ly*
In a nautical manner, in matters pertaining
to navigation.

* **naul-ti form**, *a*. [*Gr. ναυς* (*naus*) = a ship,
and *λατ* (*lat*) = form, shape.] Shaped like
the hull of a ship.

naul-ti-ly, *a*. [*Lat. nauticus*; *ly*] *ly*
[*pl* *ad* suff. *ly*]

1. *Zool.* A family of Tertiary nautilus (*q v*)
at Jura. Nautilus of the shell nautilus, the
apophysis central, subcentral, or near the
centrality of the curved shells simple. Its
nautilus nautilus it is divided into two sub-
families, but the only recent genus is Nau-
tilus (*q v*)

2. *Palaeont.* The Nautilidae (*q v*) have grad-
ually decreased from the Palaeozoic, through
the Secondary and Tertiary periods to the
present day. (*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2)

naul-ti-ly, *a*. [*Gr. ναυτικός* (*nautikos*) =
the nautilus, and *οὐδ* (*oude*) = form, ap-
pearance]

A. As adj. Resembling a nautilus.
"The nautilus of all is common in the Tertiary
strata."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

B. As subst. That which has the form or
appearance of a nautilus.

naul-ti-lū, *a*. [*Lat. from Gr. ναυτικός*
(*nautikos*) = a seaman, a nautilus, *ναυτης*
(*nautēs*) = a sailor, *οὐδ* (*oude*) = a ship, *Fr.*
nautile, *Ital.* & *Sp.* *nautico*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* A name popularly applied
to two very different animals the Paper
Nautilus—the Nautilus of poets, which be-
longed to the genus *Argonauta* (*q v*), and not
to Nautilus (*q v*), and to the Paper Nautilus
(*Nautilus pompilius*), for a long period the
only known species. The quotation refers to
the Paper Nautilus.

"Learn of the little nautilus to sail,
Spread the thin sail and catch the drifting gale."
—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2

II. Technically:

1. *Zool.* The typical and only recent genus
of the family Nautilidae (*q v*). The shell is
involute, with an outer porcellaneous and an
inner saccharous layer. The soft structures of
the animal were first described by Owen in
1832, and its anatomy is elaborately discussed
by R. Ray Lankester in the *Philosophical
Transactions* (vol. 9, art. 18, 1894). Three
species are known: *Nautilus pompilius* (the
Paper Nautilus), *N. pompilius*, and *N.*
umbilicatus, all from the Indian and Pacific
Oceans.

2. *Palaeont.* Range in time from the Upper
Silurian to the present day with a maximum
development in the Carboniferous period.

3. *Hydraulic Engin.* A form of diving bell
requiring no suspension. Water admitted
through the cock into the lower flows into the
exterior chamber, causing the apparatus to
sink. The workman enters through an aper-
ture at the top, closed by an air-tight cover,
and can in still water move the machine in
any required direction by stepping on the
ground and pushing. Air is condensed in a
reservoir at the surface to a degree somewhat

She, she, she, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thēr; pīn, pī, sīr, sīr, marine; gā, pī,
or, wēr, wēl, wōrk, whā, sēm; mūte, oth, cure, quite, cūr, rāle, rāl; trī, sīrian. a, e = ē; o = ō; u = ū.

bell, bay; poet, joy; eat, yell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, ay; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -ble, etc. = bel, del.

l = mltin, -ble, -dlo, &c. = bpl, dpl.

King Charles. *Edison* *Marriage*.

[illegible]

neive-fil, s. [Eng. *neive*; /*fil*(*l*).] A handful.

* **neide, *neide, s.** [Nephele, s.]

ne-mi-mi-q, s. [Named after D. Nelson, who accompanied the circumnavigator, Capt. Cook.]

Not. : The typical genus of Nematodes. The species are found in the warmer regions.

ne-mi-mi-q-m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nemini*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*es*.]

Not. : A tribe of Acanthaceae.

ne-lum-bi-q-m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ne-lumbi*(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*es*.]

Not. : Water-beans; an order of Hypogynous Eragrostis, alliance Nymphales. It consists of water plants, with petioles, fleshy, floating leaves, four or five sepals, numerous petals, in many rows, arising from outside the base of the torus; stamens numerous, in several rows. First sepals and then stamens, buried in the hollows of the enlarged torus; seeds solitary, rarely two in each nut. Only one known genus, species three or more.

ne-lum-bi-lum, s. [NELLUMBO]

Not. : Lotus and only genus of the order Nelumbaceae. The species are remarkable for the beauty of their flowers. *Nelumbium speciosum* has magnificent flowers, red, pink or white. It is believed to be the Egyptian lotus and the Pithagorean Egyptian bean. It does not now grow in Egypt, but is found in India. The filaments are three deep red, ascending and cooling; they are described in books, piles, and monographs, the seeds are given to prevent vomiting, and to children as they cool refrigerants. The large leaves are made into bed sheets for fever patients, a sheet made from the plant is given as a refrigerant in smallpox, &c. The rhizomes, stalks, and seeds are eaten by the Hindus. A fibre derived from the stalk is used as a work for lamps in Hindu temples, the plant being considered sacred. The North American Indians eat the rhizomes of *N. luteum*.

ne-lum-bi, s. [Cingalese]

Not. : The Hindu and Chinese lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum* [NELUMBIUM]

nem-, nem a, pref. [Gr. *nema* (a *nai*) = a thread.] Resembling a thread.

nem-a-cin-thus, s. [Pref. *nem*, and Gr. *acintha* (cintha) = a spine.]

Palmetto. : A genus of fossil Placoderm from the Trias. [Gardner]

nem-a-chi-lus, s. [Pref. *nem*, and Gr. *chilos* (chilos) = a lip.]

Ichthy. : A genus of Cobitidina. No orifice sub-orbital spine; six barbels, none at the mandible; dorsal fin opposite to the ventrals. Fifty species are known from Europe and temperate Asia; the species which extend into tropical parts inhabit streams of high altitude. The British species *N. barbatulus* is found all over Europe, except in Denmark and Scandinavia.

Nem-a-qn, n. [NEMEAN.]

nem-a-qn, n. [Gr. *nema* (nema) = a thread, connective, and Eng. suff. -*qn*.]

Min. : Having the form of three in; fibrous.

nem-a-qn, s. [Pref. *nema*, and Gr. *qn* (qn) = a stone; Gr. *nemalith*.]

Min. : A fibrous variety of Brucite (q.v.).

ne-ma-to-ma, s. [Pref. *nema*, and Gr. *trōpa* (trōpa) = the mouth.]

Not. : A synonym of *Iridia*.

ne-ma-to-mi-i-dia, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nemato-mi*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*es*.]

Not. : A family of Algae, order Coccinellaceae, sub-order Cryptococcaceae.

nem-a-thi-ol-im (pl. nem-a-thi-ol-im), s. [Pref. *nema*, and Gr. *thi* (thi) = a sac.]

Bot. (P.) : Warty excrescences on the fronts of certain rose-spired algae, producing tetraspores, as in *Phyllophora*.

nem-a-thi-min-tha, s. pl. [NEMATHEMINTHA.]

nem-a-thi-min-tha, s. pl. [Pref. *nema*, and Gr. *thi* (thi) = a sac, gent. *thi* (thi) = a worm.]

Zool. : Round and Thread-worms; a class of the type *Nema* (q.v.). Nearly all are parasitic. They have cylindrical unjointed bodies marked, with rings, or are filiform, narrowed at each end, with papillae or stylets on the anterior extremity. The sexes are separate. The class is divided into two orders, Acanthocephala and Nematoides (q.v.).

nem-a-thi, pref. [Gr. *nema* (nema), gent. *nemat* (nemat) = a thread.] [NEMA-]

nem-a-thi-qn, s. pl. [NEMATHEMINTHA]

ne-mat-ō-qn, s. [Pref. *nema*, and Eng. suff. -*qn*.]

Zool. (Pl.) : The same as *ONID* (q.v.)

nem-a-thi-dia, s. [NEMATOIDIA]

nem-a-thi-dia, n. & s. [NEMATOID]

nem-a-thi-dia, n. & s. [NEMATOIDIA]

A. Acutyl. : Pertaining to or resembling the Nematoides; threadlike.

B. Asubst. : Any individual of the order Nematoides.

nem-a-thi-dia, n. & s. [Pref. *nema* (nema), and Gr. *thi* (thi) = a thread.]

Zool. : Thread-worms. An order of Nematelminthes (q.v.), mostly parasitic. They have elongated rounded bodies, usually tapering at one end, sometimes at both, non-segmented, occasionally provided with setiform spines or papillae. Organs of sense are not known to exist, though the pigmented spots on some free Nematoids may have this character. They are for the most part dioecious. Schneider divides them into three groups according to their muscular system, but Prof. Hubrecht classes them as (1) free living, as paratized by Bastian into a distinct family Anisulphidae (q.v.), (2) Parasitic, (3) undergoing development in a single host, as in the case with *Leishmania* affinis, (4) in the bodies of two distinct hosts, as in the case with *Onchocerca* and *Trichinella spiralis*. (5) Transitional, (a) parasitic in the larval state, free when adult, as in *Gordius* and *Mermis*; (b) free in the larval state, parasitic when adult, as in *Strongylus* and many species of *Ascaris*.

nem-a-thi-dia, n. & s. [Pref. *nema*, and Gr. *thi* (thi) = a thread.]

Zool. : Owen's name for an animal in which the nervous system is limited, as in the star fish, as a group includes Platyodermata, Rotifers, the Ctenophora, & the Bryozoa. [Quat. Jour. (ed. 2nd), p. 15.]

ne-mat-ō-phore, s. [Pref. *nema*, and Gr. *phore* (phore) = bearing, *phore* (phore) = to bear.]

Zool. (Pl.) : Buck's name for the cup-shaped appendages on the polypary of certain of the Plumbeidae, filled with protoplasmic matter, having the power of emitting amoeboid prolongations. Huxley described them as "clavate organs" [Hux. Trans., 1840, p. 427], and compared them with the tentacles of *Diphyus* (q.v.).

nem-a-thi-qn, s. [Pref. *nema*, and Gr. *thi* (thi) = a thread, gent. *thi* (thi) = a thread.]

Not. : A genus of Palaeozoic rocks from the Upper Palaeozoic rocks.

Nem-a-thi, s. [A female name, from Nemausus, the ancient name of Nîmes.]

Astron. : [ANEMOID, 51.]

Nem-a-thi, s. [A female name, from Nemausus, the ancient name of Nîmes.]

Nem-a-thi, s. [A female name, from Nemausus, the ancient name of Nîmes.]

Nemean-games, s. pl.
[Gr. *Antig.* : Public games or festivals celebrated at Nemea, most probably triennially, in the Athenian month Boedromion (the modern August). The Argives were the judges at these games, which comprised boxing and athletic contests, as well as chariot-races; and the conquerors were crowned with olive.

Nemean-lion, s. A lion which committed great ravages in Greece, and was killed by Hercules.

nem-a-thi-dia, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nemato-mi*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*es*.]

Entom. : A family of Butterflies, formerly made a sub-family of Erycinidae. The sub-costal nerve of the fore-wings divides into four branches instead of three. There are twelve genera and 145 species.

nem-a-thi-dia, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nemato-mi*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*es*.]

nem-a-thi-dia, s. [Gr. *nema* (nema) = a grove, and *thi* (thi) = life.]

Entom. : The typical genus of the family Nemeobidae (q.v.). It has but one species, *Nemeobius lucina*, the Duke of Burgundy Fritillary, local in the South of England. The wings (an inch across) urban, with rows of dull orange spots, under surface reddish-brown with black marginal dots, and two rows of whitish spots on hind wings.

nem-a-thi-dia, s. [NEMOBIUS]

Entom. : A genus of Moths, family Cheloniidae. *Nemophila plantaginis* is the Wood Tiger moth. The fore wings are black with white streaks and spots and a yellow margin, the hind ones dull yellow with four or five black spots. Expansion of wings an inch and a half. Larva brown, feeding on the plantain. Flies over woods and heaths in the afternoon.

ne-mor-tis, s. pl. [Lat., &c. *nemortis*, neut. pl. adj. suff. -*es*.]

Zool. : A sub-division of worms, mostly marine, with ciliated skin, a retractile proboscis, and simple generative organs. They are ribbon-shaped animals, more or less cylindrical in section. There are no exterior appendages of any kind, and their colour is often bright and varied. Formerly arranged among Platyhelminthes, in the order Turbellaria, and made a sub-order Nemertea, Nemertea, or Rhynchocoele. They are now made a phylum of Platyhelminthes with three sub-orders, *Neuro*, *Helio*, and *Palaeoneur*. [Prof. Hubrecht, in *Encyc. Brit.*, xvii 326.]

ne-mor-tis, s. pl. [Lat., &c. *nemortis*, neut. pl. adj. suff. -*es*.]

A. Acutyl. : Belonging to or characteristic of the phylum Nemertea or the genus Nemertea.

B. Asubst. : Any individual of the phylum Nemertea, or the genus Nemertea.

Even the Nemertea though so lowly organized - Darwin, *Journal of Research*, p. 264.

ne-mor-tis, s. [Gr. *Nemertes* (Nemertes) = the Uerring, a nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris. (Hom. *Il.* xvii 46).]

Zool. : The typical genus of the phylum Nemertea, and the sub-order Hoplonemertea. The body is more or less elongated, proboscis well developed. Macfadden (*Monograph of Brit. Animals*, Ray Society, 1878-79), enumerated three species, *Nemertes gracilis*, *N. medus*, and *N. carolinensis*.

ne-mor-tis, s. [NEMERTIDA] Any individual of the division Nemertida.

ne-mor-tis, s. [NEMERTIDA] Any individual of the division Nemertida.

ne-mor-tis, s. [NEMERTIDA] Any individual of the division Nemertida.

A. Acutyl. : Belonging to or characteristic of the sub-order Nemertea. [NEMERTIDA.]

B. Asubst. : Any individual of the sub-order Nemertea.

Nem-a-thi, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Nemertes* (Nemertes) = distribution, distribution, from *nema* (nema) = to distribute.]

1. **Gr. Antig.** : A Greek divinity, worshipped as the goddess of vengeance. According to Hesiod, she was the daughter of Night, and pursued the proud and insolent with indelible hatred. Temples were erected to her honour, not only in Greece, but throughout the Roman Empire.

2. **Astron.** : [ANEMOID, 128.]

3. **Retributive justice.**

nem-a-thi, s. [Pref. *nema*, and Gr. *thi* (thi) = a thread.]

Ichthy. : A genus of Murexinidae (q.v.); exceedingly elongate, band shaped; tail tapering to a point. Jaw produced into a long slender bill, the upper part formed by the vomer and intermaxillaries. Two species only known, both from the Atlantic, occurring at depths of from 500 to 2,000 fathoms.

ne-mi-mi-q, s. [Named after D. Nelson, who accompanied the circumnavigator, Capt. Cook.]
-*ne-mi-mi-q-m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nemini*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*es*.]
-*ne-lum-bi-q-m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ne-lumbi*(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*es*.]
-*ne-lum-bi-lum, s.* [NELLUMBO]
-*nem-, nem a, pref.* [Gr. *nema* (a *nai*) = a thread.] Resembling a thread.
-*nem-a-cin-thus, s.* [Pref. *nem*, and Gr. *acintha* (cintha) = a spine.]
-*Palmetto.* : A genus of fossil Placoderm from the Trias. [Gardner]
-*nem-a-chi-lus, s.* [Pref. *nem*, and Gr. *chilos* (chilos) = a lip.]
-*Ichthy.* : A genus of Cobitidina. No orifice sub-orbital spine; six barbels, none at the mandible; dorsal fin opposite to the ventrals. Fifty species are known from Europe and temperate Asia; the species which extend into tropical parts inhabit streams of high altitude. The British species *N. barbatulus* is found all over Europe, except in Denmark and Scandinavia.
-*Nem-a-qn, n.* [NEMEAN.]
-*nem-a-qn, n.* [Gr. *nema* (nema) = a thread, connective, and Eng. suff. -*qn*.]
-*Min.* : Having the form of three in; fibrous.
-*nem-a-qn, s.* [Pref. *nema*, and Gr. *qn* (qn) = a stone; Gr. *nemalith*.]
-*Min.* : A fibrous variety of Brucite (q.v.).
-*ne-ma-to-ma, s.* [Pref. *nema*, and Gr. *trōpa* (trōpa) = the mouth.]
-*Not.* : A synonym of *Iridia*.
-*ne-ma-to-mi-i-dia, s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nemato-mi*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*es*.]
-*Not.* : A family of Algae, order Coccinellaceae, sub-order Cryptococcaceae.
-*nem-a-thi-ol-im (pl. nem-a-thi-ol-im), s.* [Pref. *nema*, and Gr. *thi* (thi) = a sac.]
-*Bot. (P.)* : Warty excrescences on the fronts of certain rose-spired algae, producing tetraspores, as in *Phyllophora*.
-*nem-a-thi-min-tha, s. pl.* [NEMATHEMINTHA.]
-*nem-a-thi-min-tha, s. pl.* [Pref. *nema*, and Gr. *thi* (thi) = a sac, gent. *thi* (thi) = a worm.]
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-*ne-mi-mi-q-m, s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nemini*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*es*.]
-*ne-lum-bi-q-m, s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ne-lumbi*(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*es*.]
-*ne-lum-bi-lum, s.* [NELLUMBO]
-*nem-, nem a, pref.* [Gr. *nema* (a *nai*) = a thread.] Resembling a thread.
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-*nem-a-thi-min-tha, s. pl.* [Pref. *nema*, and Gr. *thi* (thi) = a sac, gent. *thi* (thi) = a worm.]**

u = uhla, -hio, -dia, etc. = bel, del



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bōl, bōy; pōit, jōwī; oñt, pōit, aborus, qūin, bomp; gr, gūm; thān, hān; sūn, ap; expēt, xanophon, exist. -**ing**.
-**cian, -tion = shun. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = shūn. -cioun, -tioun = shūn. -his, -dis, &c. = bol, dōl,**

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You shall be now christened in the T ver"
Shabazz. Always!!!

[illegible]

Mite, sít, sere, amidst, what, sít, father; wé, wét, here, camel, hár, there; pine, pít, síre, sír, martine; gó, pít,
 or, wère, wól, wórk, wóh, sém; mite, cih, cure, unite, cih, rále, sít, trý, Syrian. m. cu = á; wé = á; wé = kw.

as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
ous = shūs, -ble, -die, &c. - bel, del.

šēta, šē, šara, amidat, whāt, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hār, thēre; pīnē, pīt, aīre, cūr, marīne. šō, pūt,
or, wēre, wēlf, wōrk, whā, sēm; mūte, cūh, oure, quātē, cūr, rālē, fāll: trā, šyrian. m. a. = ā: ay = ā: au = kw.

DATE: 11/11/1964

in reply to. **Wickham** 25 26 13 00

bell, boy : peat, lawl ; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench ; go, gum ; thin, this ; sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shin. -tion, -sion = -shin. -sion, -tion, -sion = -shin. -ble, -dis, &c. = -pel, -del.

SIMPLE

bēl, bēy; pōt, jōwī; cāt, çall, chorn, ghin, banq; gə, gəm; thín, [hís; sîn, ə; expect, Xenophon, exist. -Ing.
-cous, -tion = shən. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dis, &c. = bəl, dəl

bell, boy; peil, jowl; cat, peil, chorna, chin, bench, go, gem, thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-sian, -tian = -shan, -t'ien, -sien = -shün, -t'ien, -sien = -shün, -cloud, -t'ious, -sious = -shün, -his, -die, &c. = bel, del.

Ma, Ma, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wāt, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sure, air, margins; gō, pōt, or, were, what, work. whā, sōn; mūte, cūb, cure, unite, our, rāia, fall; try, Syrian. a, o = ā; au = ā; au = kw.

nód-al, *a* (Eng *node*) *ai'* (Of or pertaining to a node or nodes) *nóda'id*

bēn, bōy; pēn, jōw; cat, gail, chorus, ghin, bench: go, gam; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -jian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = shūn. -sion, -sion, -sion = shūn. -ble, -ble, &c = bēl, dēl.

nô-êr-ic, nô-êr-ic-al, *a.* [Fr. *noétique* (nô-ê-ik), from *nôis* (nôis) = to perceive, to understand; *êre*, *nois* (nôis, *nôis*) = the intellect; *ing*] Pertaining or relating to the intellect; performed by or originating in the intellect.

"These supposed and noetic truths did not lie on the surface of Scripture" — *W. Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, p. 28.

nôg (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of *noggin* (q.v.)]

1. A noggin, a mug, a little pot.

2. A kind of strong ale.

"Dog Walpole laid a quart of nog on it."

Swift: Upon the Horrid Plot

nôg (2), *s.* [Dan. *knag*, *knage* = a peg of wood, a cog of a wheel; Dut. *knog* = a yard-arm]

1. *Mining*. One of the square blocks of wood which are piled on one another to support the roof of a mine.

2. *Build*. A wooden block of the size of a brick, built into a wall as a hold for the nails of the finishing work which is nailed thereto.

3. *Shipbuild*. A trenail driven through the heel of a shore which supports a ship on the slip.

nôg, ot [Nog (2), *s.*]

1. *Build*. To fill with brickwork [Nog (2), *s.*]

2. *Shipbuild*. To secure with a nog or trenail.

nôg-gin, *a.* [Etym. doubtful, cf. Prov. Eng. *nog* = hemp] Made of hemp, hence, hard, coarse, rough.

He put on a hard coarse *noggin* shirt of Foul-dryes — *Keats: Ode of King Charles*

nôg-gin (1), **knog-gin*, *s.* [Ir. *knog*, Gael. *noggin*, from Gael. *knog* = a knob, a peg; Ir. *knog* = a knob in wood]

1. A small mug, a wooden cup made with staves and hoops, a mug [Nog (1), *s.*]

2. A measure of a gill.

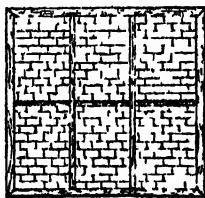
3. The contents of such a vessel.

His *noggin* was given him — *Keats: Ode of King Charles*

nôg-gin (2), *s.* [Nog (2), *s.*]

nôg-ging, nôg-gin, *s.* [Nog (2), *s.*]

1. *Build*. A wall or partition of scantling, with the interior filled in with brick. Brickwork cut up in panels between quarters.



NOGGING

2. *Shipbuild*. The act of securing the beams of the stores with tie-nails.

nogging-piece, *s.*

Build. A horizontal scantling laid between courses occasionally.

nôggs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful] Hemp (Prov.)

nôhl-ite, *s.* [From *Nohl*, near *Knohl*, Sweden; suff. *-ite* (Nohl)]

Mfn. A massive mineral appearing to be related to bismarckite (q.v.). Hardness, 4 to 5, sp. gr. 5.04. Lustre, vitreous, colour, blackish-brown, streak, brown, fracture, splintery, opaque, brittle. Analysis yielded columbic acid, 50.44, protoxide of uranium, 14.43, zirconia, 2.96, protoxide of iron, 8.09, protoxide of copper, 9.11, protoxide of cerium, 0.25, yttria, 14.6, magnesia and protoxide of manganese, 0.28, lime, 4.97, water, 4.62 = 100.20. This corresponds approximately to the formula (RO)₂(UO₂)₂14H₂O, where RO = UO, FeO, Y₂O₃, CaO, &c.

nô-hôr, adu [Eng. *no*, and *how*] In no way; by no means, out of nois (Fulgur)

** To look nois*. To be put out of countenance, to be ashamed or embarrassed.

nôl-ange, nôl-ange, *s.* [Fr.] Hurt, harm, mischief, annoyance.

** To borrow nois*. To borrow to mis, For lender and borrower nois it is. — *Traver: Husbandry*, xlii.

nôle, *nôl, *v. & t.* [ANNOV.]

A. Trans. To vex, to damage, to annoy.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cause trouble or annoyance, to be troublesome.

** To suffer hurt or harm*. — *It is worth or perilous sight of this hurt*. — *Traver: Husbandry*, xlii.

nôle, *s.* [Nôl, *v.*] Annoyance, trouble, hurt.

nôl-êr, *s.* [Eng. *no*, *er*] One who or that which hurts or annoys.

nôl-êr, *s.* [Eng. *no*, *er*] One who or that which hurts or annoys.

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As subd. A thing which is not absolutely necessary or indispensable.

non est, phr. [Lat. = he (or it) is not.] A contraction of the Latin *non est inventus* = he was not found, he (or it) was not to be found, he (or it) was gone.

non est factum, phr. [Lat. = it is not the fact or deed.]

Law. The general issue in an action on bond, or other deed, whereby the defendant formerly denied that to be his deed whereon he was sued. (*Wharton*)

non est inventus, phr. [Lat. = he was not found.]

Law. The answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ, when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick.

non-execution, s. Failure or neglect of execution, neglect or omission of performance.

non-existence, s.

1. The state of not existing; the negation of being.

2. A thing which is non-existent, a thing which has no existence.

A method of many writers, which depreciates the extent of influence, is, to say not only real writers, but also non-existent ones. — *How to Judge Authors*

non-existent, a. Not existing, not having existence.

non-expansion, s.

Pathol. The state of having failed to expand. There is a congenital non-expansion of the muscles in the lungs of some weakly infants. (*Forster*)

non-extensible, a. Not extensible, incapable of being extended or stretched.

non-frase, s.

Law. An offence consisting in an omission or neglect of doing that which ought to be done.

non-fossiliferous, a. Not containing fossils.

non-fulfilment, s. Failure or neglect to fulfil.

non-ganglionic, a.

Anat. (See the compound.)

Non-ganglionic, a.

Anat. Chords destitute of ganglia, chords not having ganglionic enlargements.

non-gremial, a. Not connected, not affiliated, outside.

At Belfast last week there was a public meeting in support of the (English) *non-gremial* examinations. — *The Irish Times*, Dec. 27, 1895, p. 1142.

non-hearer, s.

Church Hist. (H). (See extract.)

The Presbyterian non-hearers have scarcely been heard of out of Scotland. By late in 1906 a few persons were still bearing their public testimony against the sin of owning an Anti-Socialist Government by paying taxes by failing to exercise licence or by labouring on public works. The number of these persons was diminishing, till at length they were so thinly scattered over the land that they were no longer numerous enough to have a meeting-house, and were known by the name of the *non-hearers*. — *Nonconformist*, Dec. 1, 1906, p. 11.

non-importing, a. Not importing goods or commodities, as, a non-importing state.

non-indurated, a.

Med. Not having become indurated when normally induration should have taken place. There is a non-indurated chancre. (*Fanner*)

non-inhabitant, s. One who is not an inhabitant, a stranger, a foreigner.

non-intervention, s. The act or state of not intervening or interfering; specif., the system of policy of not interfering in the affairs or policies of other states, except where the interests of one's own country are directly or indirectly concerned.

non-interventionist, s. A supporter or advocate of non-intervention.

Would the non-interventionist be prepared to justify intervention, say in Euxine, to stop the slave trade, or in Bulgaria to stop the massacre of Bulgarians by the Turks? — *Spectator*, Nov. 5, 1901, p. 1098.

non-intrusion, s. The principle of the Non-intrusionists.

non-intrusionist, s.

Church Hist. A member of a party who, whilst patronage was the law of the Scottish

Established Church, contended for the principle that no minister should be intruded on a parish contrary to the will of the congregation. It was to meet these views that the General Assembly, in 1814, passed the Veto Act (q.v.), which brought the Church into conflict with the law courts, and produced the Disruption (q.v.).

non-issuable, a. Not capable of being issued; not admitting of an issue being taken upon it; applied to a plea which does not raise an issue upon the merits of the case. (*Wharton*)

non-joinder, s.
Law. A plea in abatement for the non joining of a person as co-defendant.

non-jurable, a. Incapable of being sworn, not capable of taking an oath.

non-jurant, a. The same as *non-jurable* (q.v.).

non-juring, a. [NONJURING]

non-juror, s. [NONJUROR]

non-limitation, s. Absence of limit or limitation, failure or neglect to limit.

non-liquet, phr. [Lat. = it is not clear.]

Law. A verdict formerly returned by a jury when a matter did not appear of any, and was to be referred to another day of trial.

non-luminous, a. Not luminous, not incandescent.

non-manufacturing, a. Not carrying on or engaged in manufacturing, as, a non-manufacturing state.

non-marrying, a. Not disposed to marry, as, a non-marrying man.

non-member, s. One who is not a member.

non-membership, s. The quality or state of not being a member.

non-metallic, a. Not metallic, not consisting of metal.

non-moral, a. Having no standard of morality, wanting in non-moral.

It is in the moral sense that the moral law is not a law of the moral law, but a law of the moral law. — *Non-moral* (q.v.)

non-natural, a. & s.

A. Artificial, unnatural, false, strained.

B. A substantive.

1. *Id. thing.* A thing which is not natural, something unnatural.

2. *Id. (rel.)* In the metaphysical philosophy of the ancients things were seen human existence, but which do not enter into the composition of man or constitute his nature, functions or accidents not strictly belonging to man. They were an food, drink, sleep and wakefulness, motion and rest, the passions and emotions, and finally the affections of the mind. Most of these enter into the nature of man, and are not in any sense non-natural.

non-necessity, s. Absence of necessity, the quality or state of being unnecessary.

non-nitrogenized, a. Not containing nitrogen.

non-obedience, s. Failure or neglect of obedience, in law.

non-observance, s. Failure or neglect to observe or fulfil.

non-obstante, phr. [Lat.] Notwithstanding, in spite of or in opposition to what has been or is to be stated or admitted. In law a phrase used in statutes and letters patent, implying a licence from the sovereign to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but, being restrained by Act of Parliament, could not be done without such licence. Such a licence is not now legal.

Non-obstante veritate.

Law. A judgment entered by the court for the plaintiff, notwithstanding a verdict being given for the defendant, or *vice versa*.

When the plea of the defendant is bad in law and which, of course, is a long time in point of fact is of no consequence whatever, the plaintiff may after a verdict for the defendant, move for judgment *non-obstante veritate*, that is, that he have judgment to recover notwithstanding the verdict, which being given on a bad plea, ought to be of no avail. In this

case the judgment can only be on the merits of the defendant, for judgment *non-obstante veritate* is an obviously only be given when the plea is in a technical and not a substantial sense. A judgment which is given on the merits and never granted but in very clear cases, and where it is apparent that in any way of putting the case the defendant can have no merits. — *Blackstone Comment*, bk. III, ch. 16.

non-parishioner, s. One who is not an inhabitant of a particular parish.

non-payment, s. Failure or neglect to pay, the state of not being paid.

non-performance, s. Failure or neglect to perform or fulfil, the state of not being performed or fulfilled.

non-placental, a. Not having a placenta; apical.

non-polar, a. & s. [NONPOLAR]

non-polarisable, a.

The (tyndale tube). Not capable of being polarized. (*Luca, Physiol.*, vol. 4th, p. 38.)

non-possumus, phr. [Lat. = we are unable, we cannot.] An expression signifying inability.

non-preparation, s. Failure or neglect of preparation, the state of not being prepared.

non-presentation, s. Failure or neglect to present, the state of not being presented.

non-production, s. Failure or neglect to produce, the state of not being produced.

non-professional, a. Not belonging to a profession, not done by a professional man.

non-proficiency, s. Want of proficiency, failure to make progress.

non-procient, a. & s.

A. *Adverb.* Not proficient, not having attained proficiency in any study or pursuit.

B. *Adjective.* One who has not attained proficiency in any study or pursuit.

Marvel if we be whipped for full non-procient in our school. — *By Hall*, Ser. at Exeter, Sept. 1661.

non-pros, phr. & s. [Abbreviation of *non prosequitur* = he does not prosecute.]

A. *As phrase.*

In Law. A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit when he fails to appear to prosecute.

B. *As verb.* To fail to prosecute, to enter a judgment of non-pros against.

If however the plaintiff objects to deliver a deposition by the end of the term next after the trial, he is liable to be ordered to do so, or to be ordered to pay the costs of the defence. (Law in any subsequent stage of the trial is to be adjudged in the law or parole of the court as he may think fit, and therefore a *non-pros* or *non-pros* is entered, and he is said to be *non-pros*. — *Blackstone Comment*, bk. III, ch. 11.)

non-prosequitur, phr. [NON PROS]

non-recurrent, non-recurring, a. Not recurring, not occurring again.

non-regardance, s. Failure or neglect to regard or observe, want of due regard, slight disregard.

Since you to non-regardance set us faith. — *Shakespeare*, *Timon*, 1. 1.

non-regent, s. At the English University, a Master of Arts whose regency has ceased. [Rogent]

non-rendition, s. Failure or neglect of rendition, failure or neglect to render what is due.

non-resemblance, s. Want of resemblance, unlike ness, dissimilarity.

non-residence, s. none residence, s.

1. *Id.* Failure or neglect to reside where official duties require one to reside; the state of being non-resident, residence away from one's property. (Used specif. of a clergyman residing out of his parish.)

The houses of licensed clergymen are further restrained in case of their non-residence by statutes, 13 Edw. 2, c. 2, &c. — *Blackstone Comment*, bk. I, ch. 1.

2. *Fig.* A digression.

Without any non-residence from the text — *Edwards*, *Works*, I, 30.

non-resident, a. & s.

A. *Adjective.*

1. *Id.* Not residing where official duties require one to reside, residence away from one's proper place or home.

Licensed pluralists are allowed to dwell the living on which they are non-resident, to their curates only. — *Blackstone Comment*, bk. I, ch. 10.

ball, bay; boat, bowl; cat, call, cherna, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -sion, -tion = shen. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shun. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

* **2. Fig. : Diverging, departing, diverging.**
"He is more non-resident than his theme."
—Adams, Works, 1, 474.

B. As subst. : One who is non-resident; one who does not reside where official duties require him to reside, as a clergyman who lives away from his cure.

"There are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who, properly speaking, can be termed non-residents."
—Bentley: Arguments against the Power of Bishops.

non-resistance, s. Failure or omission of resistance; passive obedience or submission to authority, power, or force without resistance.

"Lockiel would undoubtedly have laughed the doctrine of non-resistance to scorn."
—Macaulay Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

Non-resistance Oath : An oath, or more properly, a declaration, constituting part of an oath, required by 13 Chas. II., c. 1, from all officers of corporations. It ran thus :

"I do declare and believe that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatever, to take arms against the King, and I do abjure that treasonable position of taking arms for his authority against his person or against those that are constituted by him."

It was repealed, in 1719, by 5 Geo. I., c. 6, § 2.

* The doctrine of non-resistance was advocated in a homily in 1563, and embodied in the canons of convocation in 1603.

* **non-resistant, a. & s.**

A. As adj. : Passively obedient to authority, power, or force; offering no resistance to authority, power, or force.

"Teach passive obedience, and non-resistant principles."
—A. B. C. of the Church.

B. As substantive :

1. One who holds that no resistance should ever be made to constituted authority even when unjustly exercised.

2. One who holds that force should never be used to resist violence.

non-resisting, s. Offering no resistance, opposition, or obstruction. As, a non-resisting medium.

non-return, s. Failure or neglect to return.

* **non-ruminant, a. & s.**

A. As adj. : Not chewing the cud.

"Non-ruminant forest animals."
—Cassell's Nat. Hist., ch. xix.

B. As substantive :

Zool. (Pl.) : The same as NON-RUMINANTIA (q. v.).

* **non-ruminantia, a. pl.**

Zool. (See extract).

"The Non-ruminantia, or Artiodactyla, which do not chew the cud, are divided into three families: Swine, Hares, Hippopotamuses, Hogs, Camels, and Antelopes."
—Cassell's Nat. Hist., ch. xix.

* **non-sane, a.** Not sane; not sound. As, a person of non-sane mind.

* **non-science, s.** Nonsense.

"The doctor talked mere science or non-science about humors, vapors, and subtil spirits."
—Ainslie: Dictionary of the Medical Arts.

* **non-sensitive, a. & s.**

A. As adjective :

1. Not sensitive; not easily impressed by external objects.

2. Wanting in sense or perception.

"No persons can be said upon nature to be made her non-sensitive."
—Falkner: History of the World, vol. iii.

B. As subst. : One who is wanting in sense or perception.

* **non-sequitur, s.** [Lat. = it does not follow.]

Logic : An inference which does not follow from the premises.

* **non-sexual, s.** Devoid of sex; sexless; neuter.

Non-sexual reproduction :

Physiol. (Monogamy, Parthenogenesis).

* **non-society, s.** Not connected with any society; spec., applied to a workman who does not belong to a trade-society or trades union.

* **non-solution, s.** Failure of solution or explanation.

"Atheism instances ontological propositions, and the hypothesis and rewards upon their solution and non-solution."
—Browne.

* **non-solvency, s.** Failure or inability to pay debts; insolvency. (*Swift: Prop. for paying the National Debt.*)

* **non-solvent, a. & s.**

A. As adj. : Unable to pay debts; insolvent, bankrupt.

B. As subst. : One who is unable to pay his debts; an insolvent.

* **non-striated, s.** Not striated.

Non-striated fibre :

Anat. : Muscular fibre not having any fine parallel stripes or bands running obliquely across it. It is found only in the involuntary muscles, and not universal even among them.

* **non-submission, s.** Want or failure of submission.

* **non-submissive, s.** Failing, neglecting, or refusing to submit.

* **non-summons, s.**

Law : Failure to serve a summons within the assigned time. There was a wager of law of non-summons.

* **non-surety, s.** Want of surety or safety; insolvency.

* **non-tenuit, s.** [Lat. = he did not hold.]

Law : A plea in bar to reply, to avowry for arrears of rent, that the plaintiff did not hold in manner and form as the avowry alleged. (*Wharton.*)

* **non-tenure, s.**

Law : A plea in bar to a real action by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land in the plaintiff's count, or declaration, or at least some part thereof. (*Wharton.*)

* **non-term, s.**

Law : A vacation between two terms of a court.

* **non-uniformitarian, non-uniformist, s.**

Geol. : One who does not assent to the uniformitarian views of Hutton and Lyell and their school of thought, one who does not assent to the view that the present state of the earth was brought about by the operation of existing causes continued through vast intervals of time.

* **non-usance, s.** Failure or neglect to use.

* **non-user, s.**

Law :

1. Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right.
2. Neglect or failure to perform official duties or services.

* **non-age (age as ig) (1), s.** [Low Lat. *nonagenium*, from Lat. *nonus* = ninth; *genium* = time.] A ninth part of movables, formerly paid to the clergy on the death of persons in their parish, and claimed on pretence of being applied to pious uses.

* **non-age (age as ig) (2), s.** [Lat. *non* = not, and *Eng. age*.]

1. The time of life before a person attains the age when, according to the laws of his country, he is considered competent to manage his own affairs; minority.

"King Henry died during the nonage of this Alexander."
—Holtby: The Life of Henry, ch. xiii.

2. A period of minority generally.

"Five foot in the tender nonage he."
—A. B. C. of the Church.

* **non-aged (aged as igd), s.** [Eng. *non-age* (1); *aged*.] Being still in nonage; not having attained maturity.

"In the world the Nine have appeared."
—In an aged youth, as in the length of years."
—Bacon: Britannia's Prolongation, bk. 1, § 3.

* **non-a-gén-ar-i-an, s.** [Lat. *nonagenarius* = containing or consisting of ninety; *nonagen* = ninety each; distrib. from *nonaginta* = ninety; *nonus* = nine.] A person between the age of ninety and a hundred years.

* **non-a-gén-i-mal, a. & s.** [Lat. *nonagenarius*, from *nonaginta* = ninety.]

A. As adj. : Pertaining or belonging to the number ninety; pertaining to a nonagenial. (Used specially of the arc measurements, in which 90 stand for a right angle.)

B. As substantive :

Astron. : The nonagenial degree of the ecliptic; the point of the ecliptic which at the moment is highest above the horizon. Every point in the ecliptic is in succession the nonagenial.

* **non-a-gén, s.** [Lat. *nonagenarius*; Gk. *nonos* (ninth), *gén* (angle).] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

* **non-ane, s.** [Lat. *nonus* = nine; *-ane*.]

Chem. : Collig. A name given to the hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, containing nine atoms of carbon. Three isomeric nonanes are at present known, viz., normal nonane which exists in petroleum, and is also obtained by the action of heat on solid paraffin, boils at 147°-148°; isobutyl-isocetyl, prepared from the iodides of the respective alcohol radicals, boils at 137°; and propylene diisopropyl, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on isopropyl iodide, boils at 130°.

* **non-a-tál-li-y-a, non-a-tál-y-a, s.** [Latinized from the Guiana name of one species.]

Bot. : A genus of (Cinchonaceae, family Guaiardiac. The species are American. *Nona-talis officinalis* is the Asthma bush of Guiana which is said to be useful in asthma.

* **nonce, nones, nonnes, s.** [Properly / the once. The older spelling is for then *on*, for then *on*, the initial *n* really belonging to the dative case of the article (A.S. *ðan*, *ðan*), and *once* or *oncs* = once. (See remark under N.)] Occasion, purpose, intent. (Only found in the phrase for the nonce.)

"His body was found, — within a great tree, and hollow for the nonce, like a trunk."
—Holtby: The King, bk. 1, ch. xiii.

* **non-cha-lance (or as non-cha-lâns), s.** [Fr.] The quality or state of being nonchalant; want or absence of earnestness, feeling or interest; carelessness, recklessness, coolness, indifference.

* **non-cha-lant (or as non-cha-lân), s.** [Fr., from *non* = not, and *chaler* = to lean to interest one's self, from Lat. *calere* = to be warm or ardent.] Careless, reckless, and indifferent.

* **non-cha-lant-ly, adv.** [Eng. *nonchalant*; Fr. *nonchalant*.] In a nonchalant manner; coolly, and with careless indifference.

* **non-côm-pound-ér, s.** [Prof. non-compositus.]

Eng. compounder.
Eng. Hist. (Pl.) : Jar dates who wish to bring back James II. without compensating for the damage done to the country by his former government.

"The non-compounders thought it desirable to give down the nation to take advantage of the Majesty's unfortunate situation for the purpose of placing on him any condition. The plan, however, was to bring him back."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.

* **non-côn-form-îng, s.** [Prof. non-conformis; Eng. *non-conform*.] Not conforming; as, a nonconformist (q. v.); dissenting from an established religion of a country.

"Nothing has contrived more to make the dissenting nonconforming party considerably more numerous."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.

* **non-côn-form-ist, s.** [Prof. non-conformist; Eng. *non-conformist*.]

I. Hist. Long. : One who refuses to conform with others.

"It is handsome that I should be a nonconformist in public worship or joy."
—Burton: Sermons, vol. iii, ser. 12.

II. Technical :

1. **Eng. Hist. (Pl.) :** Those who declined to conform their worship to that by law established. They were of two kinds: first, those who, being religious, worshipped in churches; second, those who attended the services of some other religious denomination than the established church. It was more frequently used of the latter class. The name was first applied to those who declined to conform to the enactments of the Act of Uniformity, 2 & 3 Edward VI., c. 1, passed in 1549. It was revived and applied to the two dissenting and clergyman, who had to surrender the livings on account of their inability to conform to the more celebrated Act of Uniformity, 13 Charles II., c. 4, first enforced on Aug. 24, 1662. Etymologically viewed, a Dissenter and a Nonconformist somewhat differ. The former word denotes that he feels differently from Churchmen, that his sympathies go in a different direction; the latter word refers, not to his feelings, but to his action with respect to public worship. The laws formerly existing required him to conform to that of the Established Church by attending the services and partaking of the

note, nit, sire, amidst, what, still, father; wô, wët, hère, camél, hér, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; sô, pít, or, wêre, wêlt, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quite, cûr, râle, fûll; crý, syrian. s, ce = ô; cy = â; qu = kw.

Communion. The two words, *Dissenter* and *Nonconformist*, are generally referring to the same individual, because interchangeable. (For the history of *Nonconformist*, see there-fore *Dissenter*.)

2. Entom. *Xylinx Zinckenii*, one of the Noctuids, rare in Britain.

nón-óm form-l tí, s. [Pref. *nón-*, and Eng. *conformity*]

***1. Refusal or neglect of conformity or compliance.**

*The will of our Maker whether discovered by reason or revelation, carries the highest authority with it: a conformity or nonconformity to it, determines their actions to be morally good or evil — *Watts Logic*

***2. Specif.** Refusal to unite with the Established Church of a country in its mode of worship and rites, the principles of nonconformists

*He (Madman) two years after was ejected for nonconformity — *Good Athens Orm* 11

B. As adv. Refusing to conform to the established religion of a country, belonging, or pertaining to the nonconformists; dissenting

nón-dó script, a & s. [Lat. *nón* = not, and *descriptus*, past part. of *describo* = to describe (q.v.)]

A. As adjective.

***1. Not before described, novel, new**
***2. Not easily described; abnormal, odd, indescribable**

B. As substantive:

***1. Something not before described or classified, some thing abnormal**
***2. A person or thing not easily described or classified, something belonging to indistinct kind or class**

nóno, *nane, non, *noon, a & s. [From *nón*, not, and *o*, one]

A. As adjective.

***1. Not any, not any one, not any one**
***2. Not any, not a part, not in a part, not in a part**

B. As substantive:

***1. Not one, not any one, not any one**
***2. Not any, not a part, not in a part, not in a part**

C. As adverb.

***1. Not any, not a part, not in a part, not in a part**
***2. Not any, not a part, not in a part, not in a part**

D. As noun.

***1. Not any, not a part, not in a part, not in a part**
***2. Not any, not a part, not in a part, not in a part**

nóno so pretty, nancy pretty, s.

***1. Not any, not a part, not in a part, not in a part**

***none (1), s.** [None]

nóno (2), s. [Fr. from *l'at noon* = ninth, *nona* = ninth] The ninth hour of the day after sunrise at the equinox, about three o'clock in the afternoon

nón-éno, s. [Lat. *nonus* = ninth, *ene*]

***1. Not any, not a part, not in a part, not in a part**
***2. Not any, not a part, not in a part, not in a part**

nón-én tí tí, s. [Pref. *nón-*, and Eng. *quality* (q.v.)]

***1. Not existence, the negation of being**

***2. Not any, not a part, not in a part, not in a part**
***3. Not any, not a part, not in a part, not in a part**

***3. Nothingness, insignificance.**

***4. A person or thing of no importance or consideration, a nobody, a mere nothing**

***nones, s.** [None]

nónes, s. pl. [Fr. from *Lat. nona*, from *nona* (for *novena*) = ninth, from *novem* = nine]

***1. Roman Antig.** The fifth day, according to the Roman Calendar, of the months January, February, April, June, August, Sep-

tember, November, and December, and the seventh of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were so called from their falling on the ninth day before the Ides reckoning inclusively, according to the Roman system of computation

2. Roman Liturgy. The office for the ninth hour.

nóno-súch, nón-súch, s. [Eng. *nóno*, and *súch*]

***1. Not any, not a part, not in a part, not in a part**
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nón-par-éll, a & s. [Fr. *no* = not, and *par* = equal, from *Low Lat. par* = equal, a double dimin. from *Lat. par* = equal]

***A. As adv.** Having no equal, unequal, peerless

***The most unequal lot of the world is mine as knowledge — *Watts Logic* 11**
***B. As substantive**

***1. Ordinary In quore**

***2. A person or thing of a kind or quality, a nonsuch**

***The nonsuch of the world is mine as knowledge — *Watts Logic* 11**

***3. A kind of apple**

***4. A kind of insect**

***5. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonsuch.**

nón-plús, s. [Lat. *nón* = not, and *plús* = more] A state of perplexity in which one is unable to decide on further steps, inability to say or do more, a puzzle, a quandary. (Now used in the phrase *at a loss*.)

***The saying, 'I may as well put a farthing upon it as a penny' — *Watts Logic* 11**

nón-plús, s. pl. [Nouns,] To make at a nonsuch, to puzzle, to perplex, to confound, to bewilder, to set at naught, to defeat

***The nonsuch of the world is mine as knowledge — *Watts Logic* 11**

nón-sense, s. [Pref. *nón-*, and Eng. *sense*]

***1. Nonsense, that which conveys no sense, is absurd, unmeaning, or without language or words**

***2. A nonsensical, absurd, or without language or words**

***3. A nonsensical, absurd, or without language or words**

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bell, boy; pelt, low; cat, cell, chorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shun; -tion, -sion = -shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = -shun. -bia, -dia, &c. = -bei, -dei.

non-tron-ite, *s.* [From Nontron, Dordogne, France; suff. -ite (Min.)]

Min. Dana includes this mineral among the members of the Margaropside section of the hydrous silicates, and makes it a variety of Chloropal (q.v.). Colour, pale straw or canary yellow, luster, unctuous.

non-yl, *s.* [Lat. *nonus* = nine -yl]

Chem. **Non-yl**. The ninth term of the series of alcohol radicals. $C_{11}H_{23}$. It is unknown in the free state, but occurs together with nonylone, as nonyl hydride. $C_{11}H_{22}$ among the products obtained by distilling amyl alcohol with anhydrous chloride of zinc. It has the odour of lemon and boils at 184°.

nonyl-alcohol, *s.* [NONYL ALCOHOL]

nonyl chloride, *s.*

Chem. $C_{11}H_{21}Cl$. Primary chloride. A colourless anhydrous liquid obtained by the action of chlorine on nonyl hydride. It boils at 186°.

nonyl-hydrate, *s.* [NONYL ALCOHOL]

non-yl a mine, *s.* [Eng. *oil of naphtha*]

Chem. $C_{11}H_{22}$. A colourless aromatic liquid, obtained by the action of anhydrous nonyl chloride. It boils at 180° and is slightly soluble in water.

non-yl-lane, *s.* [Eng. *oil of naphtha*]

non-yl-lane, *s.* [Fr. *huile de naphte*] Contains in oil derived from non-yl.

nonylic-acid, *s.* [NONYL ACID]

nonylic alcohol, *s.*

Chem. $C_{11}H_{23}O$. Nonyl alcohol. Nonyl hydride. $C_{11}H_{22}$. A colourless aromatic liquid, obtained by the action of anhydrous nonyl chloride with the help of phosphorus. It boils at 180°.

noë-die, *s.* [Fr. *noë-die*] A small fish with a small head and a large body.

noë-die-dém. [Fr. *noë-die-dém.*] A small fish with a small head and a large body.

noë-die-dém. [Fr. *noë-die-dém.*] A small fish with a small head and a large body.

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noë-die-dém. [Fr. *noë-die-dém.*] A small fish with a small head and a large body.

of anything, the phase, the time of greatest brilliancy, power, or force.

Non-yl. Multinomial, pertaining to noon or midday.

Non-yl. Multinomial, pertaining to noon or midday.

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born domesticated by the natives, and Va-

convor (Poyage, i. 220) says of them

"the dogs were all shaggy as close to the skin as sheep are in England, and so covered were they

with such large patches could be lifted up by

their without causing any sensation. They were

of a mixture of a coarse kind of wool, very

fine long hair capable of being spun into yarn

no-pal, *s.* (Fr.)

1 *Opuntia vulgaria*

2 The genus *Nopalea* (q.v.)

nô-pâ-lô, *s.* [Latinized from Fr. *nope*]

1 A genus of Cactaceae, akin to *Opuntia*

but with the flowers less expanded and

general absence of spines. It contains the

species, from Mexico and the West Indies.

Nopalea *coahuilensis* is the cochinal plant

it is eight or ten feet high, and is a native

Mexico

nô-pâl-êr-y, nô-pâl-rî-y, *s.* [Fr. *nopale*]

A plantation, a nursery of insects for rearing

cocchineal insects. There are three crops in

the year. Nopales exist in the Cañary

Islands, New Grenada, and Mexico

nôpe, *s.* [Fr. *nôpe*] A proven name

name of the Bullfinch

The redstart of the *nôpe* the redstart of the

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noë, nô, here, quidat, what, still, father: wê, wê, hêre, campê, hêr, thêre: pîne, pîr, sîre, sîr, marine: gô, pôt, or, wêre, wêl, wêrk, wêh, sên; mûte, cûn, cûre, quîte, cûr, râle, sîll; trî, sîryan. a, o = ô; ey = ê; qu = kw.

which a part of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of manganese, to the amount of above 11 per cent. Colour, chocolate brown; hardness, 6.5, sp. gr. 3.64. More easily fusible than the normal Staurolite.

Nor-folk (*Norfolk*), *s.* [Eng *nor(θ)*, and *folk*] (*Geog.*) The name of a county on the eastern coast of England. The East Anglian kingdom was divided into two parts, the one inhabited by the North folk (now Norfolk), and the other by the South folk (now Suffolk).

Norfolk-crag, *s.* [NORWICH CRAG.]

Norfolk groat, *s.* A farthing

Norfolk Island, *s.*

Geol. An island in the South Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand and New Caledonia.

Norfolk Island pine:

Bot. *Palusa (Araucaria) excelsa*, a giant tree two hundred feet high. [ARACARIA.]

Nor i.e., *s.* [Sp. from Arab *na ym*] A water-raising machine which has travelling pots or buckets, submerged below and discharging at their point of greatest elevation. The term *norla*, having been applied generally to travelling water-raising buckets, has included the chain pump, sometimes called the Spanish *norla*. A new feature, however, is found in this, namely, a tube up which the pistons, no longer buckets, ascend. The true Spanish *norla* has carbon pistons secured between two ropes which pass over a wheel above and are submerged below. [CHAIN PUMP.]

Nor i-an, *s.* [NORITH.]

Geol. The Upper Laurentian or Labrador series of rocks. [*pell*] [LACANTIAN.] But Dr. S. W. L. and the rest of the Geological Survey of Canada, writing in 1884, says: "As regards the so-called *Norith* or Upper Laurentian formation, I have no hesitation in asserting that it has, as such, no existence in Canada; its theoretical birthplace (*Norith* & *Dur* on *Phys. Geol.* & *Geol. Canada*) is a myth."

Nor ioo, *s.* [NORSE.]

Nor io, *s.* [NORRY.]

Nor i mōn, *s.* [Japanese.] A Japanese palanquin.

Nor ite, *s.* From the Skander Norgin Norway, where the rock was first discovered. [*it*] A rock consisting of plagioclase and hypersthene with some orthoclase and diaspore. [*it*] A bulky piece in the Plagioclase in the subgroup of the Gabbro group.

Nor i ture, *s.* [NORTURE.]

Nor-land, nor lan, *s.* [A compound of *Norland*.]

A. As *adj.* Northern, belonging to the north.

B. As *subt.* The north country, the northland.

norm, *s.* [NORMA.]

***1.** *Ord. Lang.* A rule, a pattern, a model, a standard.

That with which the norm or rule for all men — *et alia* *et alia* *et alia*.

***2.** *Biol. & Physiol.* A type of structure.

nor-ma, *s.* [Lat = a rule, a pattern, a standard, a pattern.]

***1.** *Ord. Lang.* A rule, a pattern, a standard, a norm.

II. Technically.

1. *Astron.* The rule, one of Lacaille's Southern constellations, situated between the orion and Lupus. One of its stars is above the fifth magnitude.

2. *Carpentry.*

(1) A square used by carpenters, masons, and others to lay off and test their work.

(2) A pattern, a templet, gauging, or model.

nor-mal, *s.* & *s.* [Lat *normalis* = made according to a square or rule; *norma* = a carpenter's square or rule, *Fi* & *Sp.* *normal*, *Ital.* *normale*.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.* According to a rule, prin-

ciple, or standard; conforming to a certain standard, type, or established law, regular, not abnormal.

II. Technically.

1. *Bot.* Not in any way departing from the ordinary structure peculiar to the family or genus, &c. of a plant.

2. *Geom.* Perpendicular, a term applied to a perpendicular line drawn to the tangent line of a curve, or the tangent plane of a surface at the point of contact.

The resultant of centrifugal force and gravity must be normal to the surface — Everett (U.S. System of Units) p. 10.

3. *Zool.* &c. Conforming to the ordinary standard according to rule, or binary, natural.

B. As *substantive*:

Geom. A normal to a plane curve, is a straight line in the plane of the curve, perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. The name *normal* is also given to that portion of the normal lying between the point of contact and the point in which the normal cuts the axis. The term *normal* is sometimes used to denote the distance from the point of contact to the centre of the osculatory circle at the point of contact.

The normal to a curve of double curvature, is a straight line lying in the osculatory plane, and perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. A normal plane to a curve is a plane through the normal line perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. A normal line to a surface is a straight line perpendicular to the tangent plane at the point of contact. The length of the normal is the distance from the point of contact to the centre of the osculatory sphere at the point. A normal plane to a surface is any plane passed through a normal line to the surface.

normal groups, *s.*

Geol. Groups of certain rocks taken as a rule of standard. [*normal*.]

normal school, *s.* [*Fr* & *Le normale*.] A training college, a school, a college in which teachers are trained for the higher school.

***nor-mal-ty,** *s.* [Eng *normal* & *ty*.]

Geom. The quality, state or effect of being normal.

The normality of the surface of a body is the state of being normal to the surface.

nor-mal i-ty, *s.* [Eng *normal* & *ty*.] The quality or state of being normal. [*normal* & *ty*.] In a normal position, a body is in a normal position. [*normal* & *ty*.]

***nor-mal i-za-tion,** *s.* [*normal* & *ty*.] The act of making normal, or reduction to a standard type.

nor-mal-ize, *vt.* [*normal* & *ty*.] To make normal, to reduce to standard type.

nor-mal-ly, *adv.* [*normal* & *ty*.] In a normal manner, according to a standard type.

nor-man, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.]

Nor. A burrow or hole of a windlass or capstan, or in the cross piece of the bit, whereon to fasten a rope, &c.

Nor-man, *n.* & *s.* [*Fr* *Normans* = a Norman, from *Norm* & *man* = a Northman, a Norwegan.]

A. *Ety.* Of or pertaining to Normandy.

B. *A.* A Northman originally applied to a Scandinavian but now to a native inhabitant of Normandy.

Norman architecture, *s.*

Arch. & Hist.

1. *In France.* The Normans brought the Romanesque style to a high state of perfection in this country. Whilst the simplicity of the entire structure and the general effect bear witness to the Roman origin of the style, yet there is displayed a rich treatment of details. Both piers and arches are moulded, and the ornamentation, especially that which serves as a rich setting to the arches, consists of the most simple line patterns, as, for instance, the meander, or the zigzag, or of bands or fillets occurring in regular succession; frequently, also, it is composed of various enrichments resembling the squares of a chess

board, lozenges, or nail heads. Norman workmanship was, at first, remarkable only for its solidity. The walls were of great thickness, and often built of rubble with small square stones, a manner of building which had been copied from the works which the Romans had left behind them in France.

2. *In England.* English Romanesque (more commonly called Norman) architecture is to be considered as a branch and offshoot of that of Normandy, for, while many peculiarities of detail crop up, the main features of the original style are distinctly observed. The earliest work of the Normans which exists in this country was conducted by Gundulph, who, after rebuilding his cathedral at Exeter, was employed by William to superintend the construction of the White Tower, in the tower of London, which contains within its walls perhaps the only ecclesiastical remnant of the Conqueror's time at present in existence.

Simplicity of design and detail is not met with in the same degree as in Normandy. Very richly moulded capitals are introduced into heavy masses of building, and more ornamentation is employed, which is introduced in an arbitrary manner. The plan of the churches was the same as in Normandy. All were built with the semicircular chancel, but the arches of the nave, usually raised on heavy cylindrical piers, hardly ever to be found in French churches except in crypts. The windows and the doors were the same as in Normandy, and the Norman mouldings were introduced with little alteration. The walls were remarkably thick, and with out prominent buttresses. Specimens of the tower of Exeter, the tower of the west end and nave of Rochester cathedral, the choir, side aisles, and the transept at Durham, in the walls of the lower part of the western facade of Exeter, the tower and transept



NORMAN MOLDING.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL (Norman Transept and Tower.)

of St Alban's, and the oldest remaining parts of Winchester. A strongly marked mode of ornament, resembling scales or diamonds in its design, was generally employed on the surface of the walls, the arches were ornamented for the most part with the usual zigzag. The character of the exterior of buildings in the Norman style may be described as heavy and massive. The windows were generally small. Blind, narrow arches often occur in the facades and towers, sometimes imitating, and sometimes not, in several ranges, one above the other. The Norman style is of frequent occurrence in the case of the castles of the feudal lords of the epoch. The nucleus of these buildings, which were in reality fortresses, consisted of a high and massive tower, which served at the same time for the residence of the lord and for purposes of defence. This tower was only accessible by a flight of steps leading along the wall to an upper story of the building, and was only lighted by very small windows. In the last

bell, bay; post, join; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -can, -plan = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shin; -tion, -sion = -shin. -sion, -sion, -sion = -shin. -ble, -ble, -ble = -bel, del.

quarter of the twelfth century the transition from the Norman to the Pointed style began. The earliest examples of this transition are the round part of the Temple Church, London, consecrated in 1185; the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, rebuilt after the fire, in 1175; and the great tower at the west end of Ely Cathedral, built by Bishop Aldel, who died in 1181. (*Beaugarten, &c.*)

Norman French, s. The language spoken by the Normans at the time of the Conquest. It continued to be the legal language of England till the reign of Edward III., and is still employed on certain state occasions. It exercised a considerable influence on the Anglo-Saxon. [ENGLISH-LANGUAGE.]

Nor-man-ise, v.t. [Eng. *Norman*; -ise.] To make Norman, or like Norman.

Nor-ma, Norm, s. [See def.]

Scand. Myth. : One of the Fates, Past, Present, and Future. The principal Norns were three in number, named respectively Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld, and were represented as young women. Besides these three, each individual born had a norn who determined his fate.

Nor-röm-börg, s. [Named after M. Norremberg, the inventor of the instrument.] (For def. see etym. and compound.)

Norremberg's polariscope, s. [POLARISCOPE.]

Nor-roy, s. [Eng. *North*, and O. Fr. *roy* = king.]

Her. : The third English King-at-Arms, having jurisdiction north of the Trent.

Norse, a. & s. [A shortened form of *Norsk* (= *northisk*; Eng. *northish*), the Norw. & Dan. form of *Norsk* = Norse.]

A. As adj. : Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia or its inhabitants; Norwegian.

B. As subst. : The language of Norway. The Old Norse was the language of ancient Scandinavia, and is represented by the old and modern Icelandic.

Norse-man, s. [Eng. *Norse*, and *man*.] A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

nor-té, s. [Sp. = the north or north wind.] The same as *NORTHER* (q.v.).

***nor-tel-ria, s.** [O. Fr. *Nurture*, education.]

North, *northe, s. a., & adv. [A.S. *norð*; cogn. with Dut. *noord*; *teel*, *noth*; *thao*, & *thw*, *noth*; *Ger. nord*; *Fr. nord*; *Sp. Port.*, & *Ital. norte*.]

A. As substantive:

1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass. The north is the direction of the true meridian from the equator to the north pole. Magnetic north is the direction of the magnetic meridian towards the north magnetic pole.

2. A country, region, or district, or a part of a country or region situated nearer to the north than another; a country or district lying opposite to the south.

"More upoven and unwelecome laws
Came from the north."
Shaksp. : 1 *Henry VI.*, l. 1

* 3. The north-wind.

"The tyrannous breathing of the north
Shakes all our buds from blowing."
Shaksp. : *Cymbeline*, l. 1

B. As adj. : Pertaining to or situated in the north; northerly.

"This shall be your north border."
—*Numbers xxiv* 7.

C. As adv. : Towards the north; in a northerly direction; as, To go, or sail, due north.

¶ (1) *North following*:

Astron. : In or towards the quadrant of the heavens between the north and east points. Used of one of a pair of stars, &c.

¶ (2) *North preceding*:

Astron. : In or towards the quadrant between the north and west points. Used similarly to No. 1.

¶ (3) *North polar distance*:

Astron. : The distance of a heavenly body from the north celestial pole.

North-east, s. & a.

A. As subst. : The point of the compass

between the north and the east, equally distant from both.

B. As adj. : Pertaining to the north-east, proceeding from the north-east; north-easterly; north-easterly: as, a north-east wind.

¶ *North-east Passage*: A passage for navigation along the northern coasts of Europe and Asia to the Pacific Ocean. After vain attempts had been made to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific by this route for more than three centuries, the passage was successfully effected by the Swedish explorer, Norden-skiöld, in 1878-79.

North-easter, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.* : A wind blowing from the north-east; a north-easterly gale.

2. *Nam.* : A name given to the silver shillings and sixpences coined in New England in the reign of Charles I., from the letters N. E. (New England) stamped on one side.

North-easterly, a. Towards the north-east; proceeding from the north-east; as, a north-easterly wind, a north-easterly course.

North-eastern, a. Pertaining to, or situated in or towards the north-east; north-easterly.

North-eastward, adv. Towards the north-east.

North polar, a. Pertaining to the north pole, or the regions near the north pole.

North-pole, s.

1. *Astron.* : The point in the northern sky around which the heavens seem to revolve.

2. *Geog.* : The northern extremity of the earth's axis, around which the planet revolves. Its latitude is 90°, i.e. it is 90° (a quadrant) distant from the equator.

North-star, s.

Astron. : The pole star, the polar star, the north polar star, Polaris. [POLE-STAR.]

North-west, s. & a.

A. As subst. : The point of the compass between the north and the west, equally distant from both.

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or situated in the north-west; north-westerly.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a north-west wind.

¶ *North-west Passage*: A passage for navigation from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, by the northern coasts of the American continent. It was first successfully traversed by Sir R. McClure in 1826-1.

North-wester, nor'-wester, s. A wind or gale blowing from the north-west

North-westerly, a.

1. Towards the north-west; as, a north-westerly course.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a north-westerly wind.

North-western, a.

1. Pertaining to the north-west; situated in or towards the north-west; as, a north-western country.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a north-western wind.

North-westward, adv. Towards the north-west.

North-wind, s. A wind which blows from the north.

North, v.t. [NORTH, a.]

Naut. : To move or veer towards the north; as, The wind norths.

nor-thër, s. [Eng. *North*; -er.] A name given to certain violent gales from the north, prevalent in the Gulf of Mexico from September to March. Called also *Norte* (q.v.).

nor-thër-li-nëss, s. [Eng. *northerly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being northerly.

nor-thër-ly, a. & adv. [A contracted form for *northerly* (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or situated in or towards the north; northerly.

"Among those northerly nations."—*Dragon: Poly-Obs.* : *Illustrations*. (Nute.)

2. Proceeding from the north.

3. In a direction towards the north; as northerly course.

B. As adv. : In a northerly direction; wards the north.

Nor-thër, a. & s. [A.S. *norðern*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *nord*; -er = north-runnin, i.e. coming from the north.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or situated in the north nearer to the north than some other point reckoning or observation.

2. Living in the north.

"The norðern man held him no leant."
—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 7

3. In a direction towards the north, or point near it; northerly; as, a norðern cour.

4. Proceeding from the north; norðern as, a norðern wind.

B. As subst. : A native or inhabitant northern countries, or of the northern part of a country; a norðerner; opposed southerner.

northern-arches, s.

Entom. : A British moth, *Hadena astrita*.

northern-cirratule, s.

Zool. : *Cirratulus borealis*, an annelid common on the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall. It varies from three to six, or six inches in length. The body is rather less than a goose-quill in calibre, and of a brown yellowish colour.

Northern-crown, s.

Astron. : *Corona Borealis*, a small, large constellation near Hercules.

northern-diver, s.

Ornith. : *Columba guedica*.

northern-drab, s.

Entom. : A British moth, *Pentecostis*, &c.

northern-drift, s.

Geology:

1. The same as *Drift*, all of that formation then known being found in high latitudes in the northern hemisphere.

2. *Nor* : That portion of the drift when found in the northern hemisphere, as distinguished from a similar formation in the southern latitudes. [*Drift*, *Drift* &c.]

northern fur seal, s.

Zool. : *Phoca* (or *Callorhinus*) *urinalis*, for the North Pacific, and especially from the Pribiloff Islands. An adult male is from 5 to 7 years, and a female about four feet long. The colour of the former varies from reddish gray to black; the latter is considerably lighter in hue. The male does not attain full size till the sixth year. The female bears their first young when three years of age, never but one at a birth. It is estimated that 100,000 young males are annually killed to provide the seal-skins of commerce, and females are designedly slaughtered.

northern-hare, s. [MOUNTAIN-HARE.]

Northern-hemisphere, s. That half of the earth lying north of the equator.

northern-leopard, s.

Zool. : A popular name for a variety of the leopard (*Felis pardus*) found in Japan. It resembles the Chetah (q.v.), but the legs are short in comparison with its size.

northern lights, s. pl. [AURORA-BOREALIS.]

northern pocket gopher, s.

Zool. : *Thomomys talpoides*, a mouse-like rodent of the family Geomyidae (q.v.). It ranges over nearly the whole of North America.

northern-rustle, s.

Entom. : A British moth, *Agrotis lacernae*.

northern sea-ow, s.

Zool. : The extinct genus *Rhytina* (q.v.).

northern-signs, s. pl.

Astron. : Those signs of the zodiac which are on the north side of the equator. The are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.

northern spinach-moth, s.

Entom. : *Cidaria populata*, a British geometer-moth.

North, nör, nör, quänt, whät, fäll, fäther; wö, wët, här, campl, här, thäre; pine, plü, sära, sära, marino; gö, pö, or, wäro, wöl, wörk, whä, sön; müte, cöl, öüre, quäte, cör, räle, fäll; trö, syrian. as, as = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

northern-swift, s.

Entom.: *Hirundo Velella*, a moth occurring in the north of Britain.

northern-waggoner, s.

Astron.: One of the popular names for *Ursa Major*.

northern-wasp, s.

Entom.: *Vespa borealis*. Called also *V. arborum*.

northern winter-moth, s.

Entom.: An English geometer-moth, *Chimabola borealis*.

northern-er, s. [Eng. *northern*; -er.] A native or inhabitant of the northern parts of any country, as, the *northerners* and *southerners* of the United States.

northern-ly, adv. [Eng. *northern*; -ly] Towards the north; in a northern direction, northerly.

*The sun cannot go more northernly from us, nor come more southernly toward us.—*Shakespeare, As You Like It*, v. 1, 34.

northern-most, a. [Eng. *northern*; -most] Situated at a point furthest north.

north-lag, s. [Eng. *north*; -lag]

1. *Astron.*: The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination.

2. *Navig.*: The difference of latitude northward from the last point of reckoning, computed to southern.

3. *Surg.*: The distance between two art and west lines, one through each extremity of the course.

north-man (pl. north mēn), s. [Eng. *north* and *man*; *Icelandic northmann* (*north* + *man*)] A name given to the inhabitants of the northern countries of Europe, and especially to those of ancient Scandinavia. [Nok. *man*]

north-most, a. [Eng. *north*; -most] Situated nearest to the north; northernmost.

north-nose, s. [Eng. *north*; -nose] The tendency in the cut of a magnetic needle to point to the north.

North-thum bri-an, a & s. [Eng. *north*; -thum bri-an]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Northumberland and its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Northumberland.

North-ward, a, s, & adv. [Eng. *north*; -ward]

A. *As adj.*: Situated or being toward the north; lying nearer to the north than the east and west points.

B. *As adv.*: In a northerly direction towards the north.

*From Hauearth northward; the de rest south.—*Chaucer, P. R.*

C. *As chit.*: The northern part, the northern end, the north.

North-ward ly, s, & adv. [Eng. *north*; -ward ly]

A. *As adj.*: Having a northern direction.

B. *As adv.*: In a northward direction, towards the north.

North-wards, adv. [Eng. *north*; -wards] [NORTHWARD, B.]

Nor-way, s. [Icel. *Norvegr*]

Geog.: A kingdom in the north of Europe, now united with Sweden.

Norway deal, s. Deal cut from the trunk of the Norway spruce (q.v.). Called also white deal.

Norway-hr, s. [NORWAY SPEECH]

Norway-hr, s. [NORWAY SPEECH]

Norway for-falcon, s.

Ornith.: *Herodias apfalco*, one of the Falconidae. It is peculiar to Europe and Northern Asia.

Norway-lobster, s. [NORWAY-LOBSTER]

Norway-maple, s.

Bot.: *Acer Platanoides*. The leaves are heart-shaped, five-lobed, glossy, deep green. It grows in the northern and middle parts of continental Europe. The wood is valued for

turning, and coarse sugar has been prepared from the sap.

Norway-spruce, Norway-fir, s.

Bot.: *Abies concolor*. [NORWAY.]

Nor-wē-gi-an, a & s. [NORWAY]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Norway or its inhabitants.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A native or inhabitant of Norway.

2. The language spoken by the Norwegians.

Norwegian scabies, s. An acute, usually severe form of scabies (itch), occurring in Norway and some other parts of Europe.

Norwegian stove, s. An apparatus which may be used either to retain heat derived from other sources or serve as a refrigerator. It consists of a square wooden box lined with a soft, non-conducting substance, cows' hair is the substance actually employed. The box is similarly lined. The interior is arranged for one or more successions, which, when inserted in the stove, are completely surrounded by the material. The heat of other substances in the stove being brought to the boiling point in the ordinary manner, the pan is inserted in place in the stove where the radiation of heat being prevented by the lining, the contents remain at a boiling heat a sufficient time to insure their being thoroughly cooked. When used as a refrigerator, the lining prevents the access of warm air to the cooler object within. No heat is ever applied to the apparatus which is designed merely to maintain the temperature of an object already cooled. It is thus an excellent refrigerator, both by water and steam.



NORWEGIAN STOVE

Norwegian-wasp, s.

Entom.: *Vespa borealis*.

Nor-wey-an, a [Eng. *Norway*; -an]

A Swede. [NORWEGIAN, s.]

Nor-wich (wich-sig), s. [AS. *Northwic*]

The county town of Norfolk.

Norwich orag, s.

The flycatcher, *Merula migratoria*.

nose, nase, s. [AS. *nasa*, cogn. with Dut. *neus*, Icel. *nos*, Dan. *nos*, Sw. *nos*, Ger. *Nase*, Russ. *nos*, Lith. *nosas*, Lat. *nasus*, Sans. *nas* *Fr.* *nez*, Ital. *naso*]

I. *As noun*:

1. *Int.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Technical*:

(1) Anything resembling or compared to a nose, as in shape, is introduced in tapering projection, the nozzle of a bellows, pipe tucet, &c., the beak or rostrum of a still.

The upper arch of the nose of the bellows.—*Shakespeare, As You Like It*, v. 1, 34.

(2) The power of smell.

(3) Secret, sly.

We are not offended with a dog for a nose, but a man for a nose.—*Chaucer, Canterbury Tales*.

(4) A snout. (*Threes* *snout*)

A snout is a nose that is turned out.

II. *Technical*:

1. *Int.*: The organ of smell, consisting of two parts, one external, the nose, the other internal, the nasal fossae. The nose is a triangular pyramid projecting from the centre of the face, above the upper lip, divided internally by the septum of columella (two), forming the nostrils. The sense of smell is produced by the action of the olfactory nerve on the mucous membrane of the nasal fossae.

2. *Pathol.*: There may be hemorrhage from the nose, polypus of the nose, abscess and perforation of the septum, inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane, &c.

3. *Lathe*: The end of a mandrel on which the chuck is secured.

(1) *A nose of wax*: One who is pliable or yielding, and easily persuaded to any purpose; a person of a compliant or accommodating disposition.

"Too easy, like a nose of wax, to be turned on that side."—*Wood, Roderick*, vol. II.

(2) *The length of one's nose*: As far as one can see at the first look.

(3) *To lead by the nose*: To lead blindly.

(4) *To put one's nose out of joint*: To mortify, supersede, or supplant a person by excelling him.

To find their noses put out of joint by that little mischief-making interloper!—*Lyttelton, Godolphin*, bk. II, ch. III.

(5) *To take pepper in the nose*: To take offence.

(6) *To thrust (or put) one's nose into the affairs of others*: To meddle officiously in other persons' affairs; to be a busybody.

(7) *To turn up the nose*: To show contempt. (Followed by *at*.)

(8) *To wipe a person's nose*: To cheat, to swindle.

To wipe the old man's nose of their money.—*Barnes, Letters to a Friend*, (1814).

(9) *To cast in the nose*: To twist; to cast in the teeth.

(10) *To hold one's nose to the grindstone*: To be hard upon one.

(11) *To be hard thro' the nose*: To be cheated.

(12) *To tell (or count) noses*: To count the number of persons present; to count how many sit on a particular side in Parliament or elsewhere. Brewer considers it a term borrowed from horse-dealers who, in counting horses in a stable, do so by seeing how many noses were visible.

(13) *Under one's nose*: Under the immediate range of observation.

Put your nose as near as you can to the source of what you are to write.—*Philostratus*.

nose bag, s. A bag of stout canvas with a leather bottom, and having straps at its upper end by which it may be fastened to a horse's head when he is eating the contained provender.

nose-band, s.

A strap of the same material of the ordinary leather harness, and attached to the check strap.

nose-bit, s. An iron bit for the purpose of holding a horse's head in position when he is eating the contained provender.

nose-cloth, s. A pocket handkerchief.

nose herb, s. A herb used for a nose-bleed.

nose hole, s.

The open mouth of a furnace, in which a globe of crown glass is exposed during the process of manufacture, in order to see the thick portion at the neck, which has just been detached from the blowing tube.

nose key, s.

A box wedge.

nose painting, s. Colouring the nose; making the nose red with drink. (*Shakespeare, As You Like It*, v. 1, 34.)

nose piece, s.

1. *Optic*: The nozzle of a hose or pipe.

2. *Optic*: That which holds the object glass of a microscope. Double, triple, or quadruple nose-pieces are sometimes attached to the nose of a microscope, and hold as many object glasses of varying power, which are brought into requisition as desired.

3. *Optic*: A nose band (q.v.).

4. *Optic*: The same as Nasal, s. (q.v.).

nose-pipe, s. The section of pipe containing the contracted orifice attached to the end of the blast pipe, and placed within the tucet of a blast-furnace.

nose ring, s.

1. A ring of gold, silver, or other material worn as an ornament by various savage tribes, and especially by the South Sea Islanders.

2. A ring put through the nose of an animal, as a bull, a pig, &c.

all, boy; post, jow; cat, yell, chorua, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shin; -tion, -sion = shin. -sious, -tious, -sious = shin. -his, -dis, &c. = hpl, dpl.

nose-smart, s.

Dorsey:

(1) *Lepidium sativum* (Cress), and others of the genus.(2) The genus *Nasturtium*.**nose, v.t. & i. (Nose, s.)****A. Transitive:**

1. To smell, to scent.

"You shall wear him as you go up the stairs into the lobby."—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iv. 3.

2. To oppose to the face; to face, to board.

3. To utter through the nose; to utter in a nasal manner.

4. To touch with the nose.

"Lamb is glad,

Nosing the mother's udder."—*Keats, Hyperion*, 103.**B. Intransitive:**

1. To smell, to sniff.

2. To thrust one's nose into what does not concern one; to meddle.

nose-bleed, s. (Eng. nose, and bleed.)Ref.: The Yarrow, *Abies Millifolia*, etc.**nose-burn, s. & o. (Eng. nose, and burn.)**

(See the compound.)

noseburn-tree, s.Ref.: *Daphniphyllum*, one of the Brazilian *Thymelaeaceae*.**nosed, a. (Eng. nose; and i.)**

Having a nose; especially, having a nose of a certain kind. Generally used in compounds, as long-nosed, short-nosed, &c.

"The slaves are nosed like vultures."

—*Beaumont & Fletcher, Sea Voyage*, v. 1.**nose-gay, s. (Eng. nose, and gay.)**

A bunch of colorful flowers; a bouquet, a garland.

"Forty girls dressed in white and carrying nose-gays."—*Macaulay, Dis. Eng.*, ch. iii.**nose-less, o. (Eng. nose; and less.)**

Having no nose; deprived of the nose.

"Mangled Myrmidons,

Noseless, and handless, back and chest come to him."

—*Shakespeare, Troilus & Cressida*, i. 2.**nose-thirl, nose-thrill, s. (Nose-thrill.)****nose-tug, s. (Eng. nose; and tug.)**

Carpentry:

1. The rounded front edge of a tread which projects over the riser of a stair.

2. The prominent edge of a moulding or drip.

nose-ite, s. (Named after K. W. Nose; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. noseum, nosein, nosein.)Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring mostly in rhombic dodecahedra, but sometimes granular massive. Hardness, 5½; sp. gr. 2.35 to 2.4; colour, bluish, grayish-brown to black. Compos.: silica, 36.1; sulphuric acid, 8.9; alumina, 31.0; soda, 24.9 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $2(\text{NaAlSi}_2\text{O}_6) \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{NaOH}$. Found associated with vanilite and mica in the district of the Lacchar See, also as a constituent of certain doleritic lavas. Regarded by some mineralogists as a variety of Halloysite (q.v.) rich in soda.**nose-le (le an el), s. (NOZZLE.)****nose-o, pref. (Gr. nosos (nosos) = a disease.)**

Pertaining to diseases.

nose-o-come, s. (Gr. nosokomeion (nosokomeion) [NOSOCOMIAL] An hospital.)"The wounded should be . . . had care of in his great hospital or nosecome."—*Crymchott, Havelok*, l. 1, ch. 1.**nose-o-ee-mi-al, s. (Gr. nosokomeion (nosokomeion) = a hospital; nosos (nosos) = disease, and ekeion (ekeion) = to take care of.]**

Pertaining or relating to a hospital.

nose-ra-phyl, s. (Pref. noso-, and Gr. raphē (raphē) = to describe; Fr. nosographie.)

The science of the description of diseases.

nose-lyng-to-al, s. (Eng. nosology; and i.)

Of or pertaining to nosology.

nose-lyng-to-al, s. (Eng. nosology; and i.)

One who studies or is versed in nosology.

nose-lyng-to-al, s. (Pref. noso-, and Gr. logos (logos) = a word, discourse.)

1. A systematic classification and arrange-

ment of diseases, according to the distinctive character of each class, order, genus, and species.

2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

nose-lyng-to-al, s. (Pref. noso-, and Gr. logos (logos) = a name.)

The nomenclature of diseases.

nose-lyng-to-al, s. (Pref. noso-, and Gr. logos (logos) = a name.)

The nomenclature of diseases.

"The qualities of the air are nosological; that is, have a power of producing diseases."—*Trithemius*.**nose-lyng-to-al, s. (Pref. noso-, and Gr. logos (logos) = a name.)**

The distribution and classification of diseases.

nose, s. [A variant of nose (q.v.).] A prominent.**nose-look, s. (Elym. doubtful.) A drama.**"I'll give ye a nose-look to heat your wame."—*Shakespeare, As You Like It*, i. 3.**nose-tail-gi-a, s. (Gr. nosos (nosos) = return, and allos (allos) = pain; Fr. nosalgia.)**

Home-sickness (q.v.).

nose-tail-gi-a, s. (Fr. nosalgia) [NOSTALGIA.]

Pertaining or relating to nostalgia; home-sick.

"The mysterious nostalgia ailment termed 'la nostalgie du pays'."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1912.**nose-tail-gi-a, s. [NOSTALGIA.]****nose-tail-gi-a, s. (Ger. nosalgie, nosalgie)**Ref.: The typical genus of the sub-order or order Nostocineae or Nostocaceae, or Nostocaceae. The definitely-formed hard pellicle of the mass enclosing the frond is composed of a gelatinous substance, globose, lobed or forked, imbedded in which are numerous more or less beaded filaments, or neck-like lines of globules, some of which are larger than the rest. Reproduction is by cell division of the endochlorophyll of these larger cells, or by zoospores. The species are generally green, though sometimes blue. They are found on damp ground, wet rocks, mosses, &c., and in fresh water, either free or attached to stones. Nine British species have been described. Of these, *Nostoc commune* is very common in autumn and winter on garden walks, rocks, barren pastures, &c. According to Fries, *N. lichenoides* and *foliaceum* are the lichens *Collema lichenoides*, *C. foliaceum*, &c., surcharged with water."He published [a memoir] concerning fossil shells, another upon the *Asper*, & a curious fungus, which appears only after heavy summer rain."—*J. Grant, in Macmillan's Technical Dictionary*, 1911, p. 362.**nose-tail-gi-a, s. (Mod. Lat. nosa, and from pl. ad. suff. -ia, -ae, -orum.)**

Ref.: A sub-order of Confervaceae, or order of Algae, green-spored Algae, consisting of plants having minute unbranched, usually moniliform, microscopic filaments, at rest or oscillating, imbedded in a mass of more or less firm gelatinous matter. The species are found on damp ground or floating at the bottom of water.

nose-tail-gi-a, s. (Gr. nosos (nosos) = return, and paria (paria) = madness.)

Medical Pathol.: An aggravated form of nostalgia, amounting to madness.

nose-thrill, nose-thrill, nose-thrill, nose-thrill, s. (A.S. nōthryl, from nōs = the nose, and thryl, thryl = a perforation; thryl = to bore, to drill.) [DALL, v. THRILL.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The same as II. 1 (1).

2. Fig.: Acuteness, sharpness, perception. (Ben Jonson.)

II. Technically:

1. Anatomy:

(1) Human: One of the two apertures or cavities in the nose, which give passage to the air and to the secretions of the nose; used in the plural for the nose.

(2) Compar.: The nostrils of birds are generally placed at the base of the side of the bill; in some cases they are behind the basal margin, in others towards the centre of the bill.

2. Pathol.: There may be a plugging of a

nostril, chronic inflammation of the nostril or they may be eaten away by pyorrhetic ulcer.

nose-trill, s. [Lat. neut. sing. of nos-trilla, i.e., a special drug or remedy known only to the maker or seller.]

1. A medicine, the composition and mode of preparation of which is kept secret by the inventor or proprietor, in order to secure monopoly; a quack medicine.

"Here dwelled the physician, Whose most infallible nostrum was at hand."—*R. Browning, Paracelsus*.

2. A remedy, scheme or device proposed as a quack or crocheted-monger in any department.

"Payment of members of Parliament, scheme, confiscation of land, and all sorts of nostrums on a question."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 3, 1888.**nose-ty, nose-ty, s. (Eng. nose; and ty.)**

Has a large and prominent nose.

"Who the knight and his woe equate was."—*Jarvis, Don Quixote*, pt. II, bk. II, ch. xiv.**not-, pref. [NOTO-]****not, nat, nought, adv. [The same as NAUGHT (q.v.).]**

1. A particle used to express negation, denial, refusal, or prohibition; as, He must go; Will you go? I will not.

"¶ (1) *Not the less*: None the less; not on that account; nevertheless. [NATHU.](2) *Not the more*: None the more; not on that account.

"not-self, s.

Metaph.: The same as Non-ego (q.v.).

not, not, note, v. t. [A.S. nōt = I know, he knows not; for we wāt, from we and wāt = I know, he knows.]

1. Know or knows not; knew not.

"Both to say, I not how men him wāt."—*Chaucer, P.*

2. Know or knew not how to; could not.

"Secretly he wāt, yet not discern."—*Spenser, F. Q.*, III, ii.**not, a. [NOTO, a.]**

"not-head, not-head, s. A head having the hair cut short.

"not-wheat, s. Smooth, uncut wheat. (Cort.)

no-tā-bē-nē, phi. [Lat.]

Mark or well; generally contracted into N.B.

no-tā-bī-lī-a, s. pl. [Lat. neut. pl. of notā-bilis = notable (q.v.).] Notable things; the most worthy of notice.**no-tā-bī-lī-tē, no-tā-bī-lī-teo, s. [q.v.]**

1. The quality or state of being notable; notableness.

2. A notable or remarkable person or thing; a person of note.

not-a-ble, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. notā-bilis, remarkable, from notā = to mark; notā, mark, a note; Sp. notable; Ital. notabile.]

A. As an adjective:

1. Worthy of notice; noted, noteworthy, distinguished, remarkable, memorable.

"And slow and late down a great number of the most notable of the city."—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, vol. I, ch. xiv.

2. Notorious, egregious; well or commonly known.

"A notable leading stunner, indeed, to wit, the 'not-a-ble'."—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII*, vol. I, ch. xiv.

3. Excellent; clever in any sphere.

"My master is become a notable lover."—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II, 2.

4. Conspicuous; easily seen or observed; manifestly observable.

B. As a substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A person or thing worthy of note or distinction."Verily a lady is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of the most notable, which foreign nations record."—*Shakespeare, On Italy*.2. *French Hist.*: A number of persons chiefly of the higher orders, appointed by the king prior to the Revolution of 1789, to constitute a representative body (the Assembly) of the Nobles of the kingdom.**not-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. notable; and -ness.]**

The quality or state of being notable or noteworthy; notableness.

"Neither could the notableness of the place make us so black."—*Shakespeare, As You Like It*, Act I, sc. 1.

note, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pē, sūre, sir, marine; gē, pōt, or, wēre, wēlf, wēr, whā, sēm; mātē, out, cūr, unite, cūr, rāle, fall; trī, Syrian. s. s. = 8; gē = 2; gē = kw.

no-tā-bly, *not-#-blye, *adv.* [Eng. *notably*; -ly]

1. In a notable noteworthy, or remarkable manner; remarkably.

"He sheweth before and that notable of the superfluous times towards the end of the world." *First Epistle Timothy* (Bible 1911)

2. Egregiously, plainly.

"Once or twice notably doest of" — *South Sermons* Vol. 1, ser. 11

3. With consequence; with show of importance.

"Mention Spain or Poland and he talks very notably" — *Addison*

no-tā-tha, *n* pl [Prof. not, and *ta* (an) (an) — a spider]

Noton. A tribe of Diptera, with a single family, *Stratiomyidae* (q.v.). Its chief characteristic is the presence of spines upon the posterior margin of the scutellum.

no-tā-thi-dā, *n* **not a-cān thi**, *n* pl [Mod. Lat. *notanthus* (q.v.), Lat. fem. pl. *anthi*, -ada, or -mase]

Notanth. A family of Acanthopterygii. Only known genus *Notanthus* (q.v.).

no-tā-thūa, *n* [Prof. not, and *ta* (an) (an) — a spine]

Notanthus. An aberrant genus of Acanthopterygii. The development of spine in the ventral fins is the only characteristic of the order which these fishes possess. Body elongate, covered with very small scales, the mouth protrudes beyond the mouth. Distribution: Five species known from the Mediterranean, the Arctic, Atlantic, and Southern Pacific Oceans. During the Challenger expedition specimens were obtained from an alleged depth of 1,875 fathoms.

no-tā, *n* [Lat. *notus* (q.v.) = back]

Belonging to pertaining to the back, dorsal.

no-tā-gā, *n* [Prof. not, and *ta* (an) (an) — a spine]

Notanthus. A genus of Acanthopterygii.

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business now undertaken by the modern notary public, the solicitor, attorney, and conveyancer.

2. A public official authorized to attest signatures in deeds, contracts, affidavits, declarations, and especially such as are to be sent to foreign countries. They note and protest bills of exchange, draw up protests after receiving the affidavits of masters and masters of ships, and administer oaths. Frequently called a Notary Public.

"Go with me to a notary and see there" — *Your hand* (Shakespeare)

From a document dated 174, it appears that the Company of Notaries in London at that time numbered sixteen, and that they got their living by the "making of Poindres, Informations, and Remissions and other writings, for the doing of which a man ply had just been granted to be his hand (Bible 1911)

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figures or digits, and, taken in their order, stand for eight, one, five, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, the value of the digit depends upon the place which the figure occupies in the scale adopted.

The value of each figure or digit in a number is a fixed ratio from the right to the left, the number of places of the digit from the right to the left indicating the power of 10 and the digit itself the number of such powers intended to be expressed, thus 10 = ten (10), 200 = two hundred (200), 2000 = two thousand (2000), 20000 = twenty thousand (20000), 200000 = two hundred thousand (200000), 2000000 = two million (2000000), 20000000 = twenty million (20000000), 200000000 = two hundred million (200000000), 2000000000 = two billion (2000000000), 20000000000 = twenty billion (20000000000), 200000000000 = two hundred billion (200000000000), 2000000000000 = two trillion (2000000000000), 20000000000000 = twenty trillion (20000000000000), 200000000000000 = two hundred trillion (200000000000000), 2000000000000000 = two quadrillion (2000000000000000), 20000000000000000 = twenty quadrillion (20000000000000000), 200000000000000000 = two hundred quadrillion (200000000000000000), 2000000000000000000 = two quintillion (2000000000000000000), 20000000000000000000 = twenty quintillion (20000000000000000000), 200000000000000000000 = two hundred quintillion (200000000000000000000), 2000000000000000000000 = two sextillion (2000000000000000000000), 20000000000000000000000 = twenty sextillion (20000000000000000000000), 200000000000000000000000 = two hundred sextillion (200000000000000000000000), 2000000000000000000000000 = two septillion (2000000000000000000000000), 20000000000000000000000000 = twenty septillion (20000000000000000000000000), 200000000000000000000000000 = two hundred septillion (200000000000000000000000000), 2000000000000000000000000000 = two octillion (2000000000000000000000000000), 20000000000000000000000000000 = twenty octillion (20000000000000000000000000000), 200000000000000000000000000000 = two hundred octillion (200000000000000000000000000000), 2000000000000000000000000000000 = two nonillion (2000000000000000000000000000000), 20000000000000000000000000000000 = twenty nonillion (20000000000000000000000000000000), 200000000000000000000000000000000 = two hundred nonillion (200000000000000000000000000000000), 2000000000000000000000000000000000 = two decillion (2000000000000000000000000000000000), 20000000000000000

n, as: expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing
 gious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

Shakopee 10 miles to Adonia, Wis.

Site, sit, sire, amidst, whā, shall, father; wā, wēt, here, camel, hē, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gā, pēt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sūn; mūte, cūh, cure, unite, cūr, rāle, shall; trj, Syrian. a, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

ous = shūs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

Chem.: A yellow crystalline substance extracted from green walnut-shells by means of ether. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, and sublimes at a little over 100° in reddish-yellow needles.

nū-ōlō-āl, nū-ōlō-ār, n. [Nucleus] Of or pertaining to a nucleus; constituting a nucleus; having the character of a nucleus.

nū-ōlō-ātō, nū-ōlō-āt-ōd, n. [Lat. nucleatus, from *nucleus* = to become kernally.] *Anat. & Physiol. (Of cells)* Having a nucleus or central particle.

***nū-ōlō-āto, v. i.** [Nucleate, a] To gather as about a nucleus or center.

nū-ōlō-ī form, a. [Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel, a nucleus (q. v.), and *forma* = form, shape.] Formed like a nucleus or center.

nū-ōlō-īn, v. [Eng. &c. *nuclein*, in] *Chem.* A name applied sometimes to the albuminous constituent of the crystalline lens sometimes to the substance forming the nucleus of the blood cells. (*Watts*)

nū-ōlō-ō, pref. [Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel, a nucleus.] Possessing a nucleus, or central particle of any kind.

nū-ōlō-ō-brānchiā, v. [Nucleobranchia] *Zool.* An individual molusc of the order Nucleobranchia (q. v.)

nū-ōlō-ō-brān-chi-ā-tō, v. pl. [Lat. *nucleus*, and Mol. Lat. *branchia* (q. v.)] *Zool.* The same as Heteropoda (q. v.)

nū-ōlō-ō-cri-nūā, v. [Pref. *nucleus* and *crispos* (krispos) = a wavy] *Physiol.* A characteristically Devonian genus of *Brachiopoda* (q. v.) extending into the Carboniferous. It closely resembles the typical *Brachiopoda* (q. v.)

nū-ōlō-ōld, n. [Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel, mol. or *old* (q. v.) = from appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a nucleus; nucleate.

nū-ōlō-ō-lāt-ōd, v. [Eng. *nucleate* (a), abt.] Possessing a nucleus.

nū-ōlō-ōle, v. [Fr.] A nucleate (q. v.)

nū-ōlō-ō-lī-tō, v. [Mol. Lat. *nucleus* (q. v.), suff. *-tō*] *Bot.* A genus of *Echinida*, family *Cassidulidae*. Mollusks; minute six-sided species, chiefly from the Gullies.

nū-ōlō-ō-lūs, (pl. nū-ōlō-ō-lūs), v. [A diminutive from Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel.] *1. Anat. (Pl.)* One of two strongly refracting particles within the nucleus of a cell. They are probably of a fatty nature. *2. Bot.* (1) A minute, granular, bright cytoplasm contained within the nucleus of the cells of plants. According to Schleiden, each nucleolus is a rudimentary cell. (2) A group of nuclei in algae. *3. Zool.* The minute spherical particle attached to the exterior of the nucleus, or ovary, of some Infusoria.

nū-ōlō-ūs, (pl. nū-ōlō-ūs), v. [Lat. a small nut, a kernel, from *nux* (q. v.) = a nut, Ital. & Sp. *nucleo*.] *1. Ordinary Language.*

1. Lit. A kernel, a central mass about which matter is collected.

2. Fig. A central or material point of position about which matter is gathered, or to which attention is or can be made.

3. Technically.

1. Anat. & Physiol. The granular spot in a parent cell from which new cells originate.

2. Astron. The head of a comet.

3. Botany.

(1) A new bulb developed in the axil of an old one, what gardeners call a "clove."

(2) The central part of an ovule. It is a fleshy, pointed, pulpy mass enclosed or often covered, by the primine and secundine, but sometimes protruding beyond the latter. It contains the embryo, or of the embryo and the albumen both. (*Lindley*)

(3) A cytoblast; a peculiar structure, in minute cells, of plants in a dorsal state. The nucleus is spherical or lenticular, often with a pellicle, and generally containing one or more nucleoli. Nageli thinks it a vesicle; Griffith, Henfrey, and others consider it solid.

(4) A kernel (*London*)

(5) The disc of the shield which contains the sporules and their eyes in a lichen.

(6) The central part of a pantheum in a fungal.

(7) The fructifying mass of the rhodospirium in an alga.

1. Zool. A solid central piece around which other matter is collected.

2. Zool. (1) A speck of granular matter found normally in cells (*Ludwig*) (called also Germinal vesicle).

(2) A solid body shaped like a hand or rod, found in the interior of many Protozoa, and, in some cases, discharging the functions of an ovary.

(3) The multipoint tubercle of the Ichthyodermata.

(4) The embryonic shell which remains in the transform into the apex of the adult shell in some mollusks.

The apex of the shell presents two blunt horns, one on each side, and is formed from the apex of the shell.

1. Polysyllabic nucleus

2. Lat. A distinct cartilaginous body coming out entire from the apophysis of a lichen and containing the sporules (*Griffith*)

nucleus theory, v.

Chem. A theory developed by Thomsen and applied by Gmelin, but practically rejected by chemists, as a basis for the arrangement of organic compounds. It supposes them to be formed from hydrocarbons having an even number of carbon and hydrogen atoms, such as ethylene, C_2H_4 , acetylene, C_2H_2 , these again forming secondary nuclei substituted with other elements or in equilibrium with hydrogen as $C_2H_4O_2$ —acetylene. The theory is, however, very inadequate and imperfect.

nū-ōlō-ō, v. [Lat. *nucleus* (q. v.)] *1. Lit.* (1) According to Thomsen, an externally hard shell, and one of the (2) According to Thomsen, what is now called a plant (q. v.). (3) A small stone or seed.

2. Zool. A genus of conchiferous mollusks, family *Acrididae*. Shells triangular, interiorly, weakly turned backward, hinge with large cartilage, and numerous sharp teeth on each side. The animal uses its foot for burrowing. Seventy recent species, ranging from Norway to Japan, on various bottoms, from five to ten fathoms.

3. Paleont. Many species from the second day and tertiary rocks. The paleontologists referred to Nuclei probably belong to other genera.

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āl, āt, āro, āmīdāt, wāt, fāl, fāther; wō, wūt, hōro, camel, hōr, thōro; pīn, pīt, sūr, āir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōro, wōl, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūt, cīb, cūr, ānta, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, sīrian. m, or = ā; ay = ā; qu = kw.

number was used, call it the first when on

See, sê, sêre,amidst, what, still, father: wê, wêl, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre: pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marêre: gê, gêt, er, wêre, wêl, wêrk, wêh, sên: mûte, cûh, cûre, uûte, cûr, rûle, fûll: trê, sîrîan. se, ce = s; ey = ê; en = kw.

ous = shūs, -ble, -dile, &c = bel, del.

kie, kit, kure, kamidat, wăit, făt, father; wă, wôt, hore, camel, hăr, there; pine, pít, sire, sir, marine; go, pôt, or, wôre, wăit, wôrk, wă, cêu; mûte, cûh, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, făt; trê, Syrian. a, o = ô; ey = ê; qu = kw.

Vesperilionidae. There is but one species, *Nyctiorax vespertilionis*, ranging from New York to the Rocky Mountains, southwards to New Orleans and to the West Indian Islands.

nyctio-ô-ô-ô. [Lat., from Gr. *nyctio* (nyctiorax) = the night-raven (?) *nycti*, *nycti*, and Gr. *ô-ô-ô* (ô-ô-ô) = a raven.]

Ordele. A genus of Hymenoptera, family Ardele. Bill very strong, compressed rather longer than the head, nostrils basal, legs and orbits naked; legs slender, three toes before and one behind, claws short, filicoid. Nine species are known cosmopolitan. *Nyctiorax curvipes* is the common Night Hound (*Ardea nyctiorax* Linn.) [Night Hound.]

nycti-lô-ô-ô. [Prof. *nycti* and Gr. *lô-ô-ô* (lô-ô-ô) = a robber.]

Pidron. A genus of insectivorous Bats from the Middle Eastern of North America.

nycti-ô-ô-ô. [Prof. *nycti* and Gr. *ô-ô-ô* (ô-ô-ô) = an abode allotted to a demon.] **Lat.** A genus of Hala, subfamily Molossini, group Molossini (q.v.). Twenty species are known, from the tropical and subtropical regions of both hemispheres. The lips are more expensible than in Molossini. *Nyctiô-ô-ô* is the sole European species, and has been taken as far north as Switzerland. *Nyctiô-ô-ô* is the most common form of its genus. *Nyctiô-ô-ô* (the Pale Chestnut Molossid Bat) is common in tropical America.

nycti-pith-ô-ô-ô. [Prof. *nycti* and Gr. *pith-ô-ô-ô* (pith-ô-ô-ô) = fat.] **Lat.** A subfamily of the Molossini, group Molossini (q.v.). Twenty species are known, from the tropical and subtropical regions of both hemispheres. The lips are more expensible than in Molossini. *Nycti-pith-ô-ô-ô* is the sole European species, and has been taken as far north as Switzerland. *Nycti-pith-ô-ô-ô* is the most common form of its genus. *Nycti-pith-ô-ô-ô* (the Pale Chestnut Molossid Bat) is common in tropical America.

nycti-pi-thê-ô-ô-ô. [Prof. *nycti* and Gr. *pi-thê-ô-ô-ô* (pi-thê-ô-ô-ô) = a monkey.] **Lat.** A genus of Hymenoptera, family Ardele. Bill very strong, compressed rather longer than the head, nostrils basal, legs and orbits naked; legs slender, three toes before and one behind, claws short, filicoid. Nine species are known cosmopolitan. *Nyctiorax curvipes* is the common Night Hound (*Ardea nyctiorax* Linn.) [Night Hound.]

nycti-sân-ra-ô-ô-ô. [Prof. *nycti* and Gr. *sân-ra-ô-ô-ô* (sân-ra-ô-ô-ô) = a bat.]

Taluta. A genus of Hymenoptera, family Ardele. Bill very strong, compressed rather longer than the head, nostrils basal, legs and orbits naked; legs slender, three toes before and one behind, claws short, filicoid. Nine species are known cosmopolitan. *Nyctiorax curvipes* is the common Night Hound (*Ardea nyctiorax* Linn.) [Night Hound.]

nycti-thê-ô-ô-ô. [Prof. *nycti* and Gr. *thê-ô-ô-ô* (thê-ô-ô-ô) = a monkey.] **Lat.** A genus of Hymenoptera, family Ardele. Bill very strong, compressed rather longer than the head, nostrils basal, legs and orbits naked; legs slender, three toes before and one behind, claws short, filicoid. Nine species are known cosmopolitan. *Nyctiorax curvipes* is the common Night Hound (*Ardea nyctiorax* Linn.) [Night Hound.]

nycti-trop-ô-ô-ô. [Prof. *nycti* and Gr. *trop-ô-ô-ô* (trop-ô-ô-ô) = night and trop-ô-ô-ô (trop-ô-ô-ô) = a bat.] **Lat.** A genus of Hymenoptera, family Ardele. Bill very strong, compressed rather longer than the head, nostrils basal, legs and orbits naked; legs slender, three toes before and one behind, claws short, filicoid. Nine species are known cosmopolitan. *Nyctiorax curvipes* is the common Night Hound (*Ardea nyctiorax* Linn.) [Night Hound.]

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Anstrax. It is the *Nyctophilus timorensis* of Dobson.

nycti-ô-ô-ô. [See def.] A contract of *nycti* (q.v.).

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fleshy leaves, and large, showy, often sweet-scented flowers. Sepals four, five, or six; petals many, the inner often passing into stamens, stamens numerous, inserted above the petals into the disk; ovary many-celled, many-seeded, with radiating stigmas alternate with the dissepiments; fruit many-seeded, indehiscent. Found in the northern hemisphere, also in South America, at the Cape, &c. Tribes or families two, Euryalidae and Nymphaeidae (q.v.). Known genera five, species sixty. (Lindley, &c.)

nym phal, a & s. [Lat. *nymph(a)* = a nymph, Eng. adj. suff. al.]

A. & s. adj. Pertaining or relating to nymphs; nymphaean.

B. As substantives.

1 **Ord. Ling.** A short poem relating to nymphs, specif. one of the divisions of Dryad. *Muses 71y* *ly*.

2 **Lat.** Of or belonging to the Nymphales (Lindley, *Eng. Knight* (ed. ord.) p. 407).

nym pha leg, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *nymphula* = of or belonging to a fountain, by botanists derived from *nymph(a)* (q.v.).]

Lat. An alliance of Hymenoptera, Hymenoptera, containing the three orders Nymphaeidae (A. Hymenoptera), and Nymphaeidae (q.v.). (Lindley, &c.)

nym phal i doe, s. j. [Lat. *nymphal(i)* = a nymph, Eng. suff. al.]

Lat. A Brush-tailed Butterfly, a family of Butterflies, having only the two last pairs of legs fitted for walking, the first pair being short, destitute of claws and rudimentary the caterpillar in a c or less elongate, heavy, clothed with hairs, with a fork-like seta on each segment, and a small tubercle on each. The pupa, whether angulated or smooth, is from richly marked to the color of the head downwards, and has a small tubercle on each segment. The family is divided into eight subfamilies: Danainae, Saturniinae, Hymenoptera, Morphinae, Pierinae, Acronyctinae, Heliconiinae, and Nymphalini. Two genera are known: *Nymphal* and *Nymphal*. The Purple Emperor had a small tubercle on each segment, and the Purple Emperor had a small tubercle on each segment.

nym pha li noe, s. j. [Lat. *nymphal(i)* = a nymph, Eng. suff. al.]

Lat. The typical subfamily of the Nymphalini. The adult cell is yellow, perfectly naked, with a small tubercle on each segment. The caterpillar is from richly marked to the color of the head downwards, and has a small tubercle on each segment. The pupa, whether angulated or smooth, is from richly marked to the color of the head downwards, and has a small tubercle on each segment.

nym pha li, s. [Lat. *nymphal(i)* = a nymph, Eng. suff. al.]

Lat. The typical genus of the subfamily Nymphalini (q.v.). It is a small butterfly, but has the lobes of the antennae marked. The larva is from richly marked to the color of the head downwards, and has a small tubercle on each segment. The pupa, whether angulated or smooth, is from richly marked to the color of the head downwards, and has a small tubercle on each segment.

nym pha an, s. [Lat. *nymphal(i)* = a nymph, Eng. suff. al.]

Lat. Pertaining or relating to nymphs, used as a noun, or frequently by nymphs.

nym phet, s. [Eng. *nymph*, derived from *nympha* (q.v.).] A title nymph.

Lat. A title nymph.

nym-phic, nym phic al, s. [Eng. *nymph*, *nympha*, *nympha*.] Pertaining or relating to nymphs, nymphaean.

nym-phic ar-ô-ô, s. [Lat. *nymphal(i)* = a nymph, Eng. suff. al.] A title nymph.

nym-phic al, s. [Eng. *nymph*, *nympha*, *nympha*.] Pertaining or relating to nymphs, nymphaean.

nym-phic al, s. [Eng. *nymph*, *nympha*, *nympha*.] Pertaining or relating to nymphs, nymphaean.

nym-phic al, s. [Eng. *nymph*, *nympha*, *nympha*.] Pertaining or relating to nymphs, nymphaean.

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bell, bely; post, bely; cat, pell, chorus, chin, bench; go, kem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xanophon, exlat, ph = f -cian, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shun; -flem, -sion = -shun. -cious, -cious, -cious = -phus. -ble, -ble, &c. = -bel, -del.

fil, bō; pōit, jōw; cat, cōll, cōrus, chīn, bēnch; go, gōm; thīn, thīs; sin, a; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f.
cian, tian = chan. -tian -sion = shūn: tion -sion = shūn. -cions -tions -sions = shūn. -hie, -die, &c. -bei, dei

which the object of a transitive verb or a preposition stands in a sentence

3. *Mt.*: The same as OBJECTIVE-POINT (q.v.).

* No army could march upon the objective and have on one flank so powerful a position. —Woodward Sept. 2, 1892.

3. *Optics* [OBJECT-GLASS].

objective line, n.

Perspective A line drawn on the geometrical plane, the representation of which is sought in the draught or picture

objective method, n.

Philos. A method of inquiry which moulds its conceptions on reality as closely following the movements of the objects as they actually present themselves in sense, so that the movements of thought may synchroon with the movements of things. (Cf. *Hume*)

objective-philosophy, n. The same as TRANSCENDENTAL PHILOSOPHY (q.v.)

objective plane, n.

Perspective Any plane situated in the horizontal plane, whose perspective representation is required

objective point, n.

V. The point or position by the securing of which a general obtains either some locality result or the furtherance of a definite result

Ob-jec-tive ly, adv. [Eng. *ne* + *ly*] In an objective manner

Aristotle's logic is really in a very high degree objectively true, not in the sense that it is objectively true, but in the sense that it is objectively and finally —Woodward Sept. 2, 1892.

* **Ob-jec-tive ness, n.** [Eng. *ne* + *ness*] The quality or state of being objective, objectivity

The faculty of being objective is that in which the object is the end. —Hale Oct. 1, 1892.

* **Ob-jec-tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *ne* + *ly*] The quality or state of being objective, objectivity

There are numerous expressions in Hume which indicate that objectivity is a quality of the mind. —J. Taylor, *Rev. Rev.*, p. 10.

* **Ob-jec-tive-ism, n.** [Eng. *ne* + *ism*] To philosophize according to the objective philosophy

* **Ob-jec-tive-ize, v.** [Eng. *ne* + *ize*] To make an object of to place in the position of an object, to look upon as an object

* **Ob-jec-tive-less, n.** [Eng. *ne* + *less*] Without an object or purpose, aimless, purposeless

Ob-jec-tive-less as the mountain side. —Bradford Torrey, p. 10.

* **Ob-jec-tor, n.** [Eng. *ne* + *tor*] One who objects; one who raises a question, objections to a proposition, action, or measure

Let the objector be a man who is not a man and who is not a man. —Hale Oct. 1, 1892.

* **Ob-jec-tu-al, n.** [Eng. *ne* + *al*] A verb

Concerning external or external things. —Adams, *Words*, p. 20.

* **Ob-jig-i-ant, n.** [Lat. *ob-jig-i-ant*, pa. par. of *ob-jig-i-are* = to object (q.v.)] One who objects, an objector, an opponent

* **Ob-jur-ra-tion, n.** [Lat. *ob-jur-ra-tion*, pa. par. of *ob-jur-ra-re* = to bind by oath, ob-jur-ra-tion = to swear] The act of binding by oath

* **Ob-jure, v.** [Lat. *ob-jure*] To swear

The people began to swear, swearing in the name of the Lord. —Hale Oct. 1, 1892.

* **Ob-jur-ga-tion, n.** [Lat. *ob-jur-ga-tion*, pa. par. of *ob-jur-ga-re* = to chide, ob-jur-ga-tion = to chide, to blame, to reprove]

* **Ob-jur-ga-tion, n.** [Lat. *ob-jur-ga-tion*, from *ob-jur-ga-tion*] The act of chiding, or reproof; reproof, blame, censure, reprehension

"While the good lady was bestowing this ob-jur-ga-tion on Mr. Allen, Mr. B. B. Sawyer and Mr. Pickwick had retired." —Dickens, *Pickwick*, ch. xlviii.

* **Ob-jur-ga-tion, n.** [Lat. *ob-jur-ga-tion*, from *ob-jur-ga-tion*, pa. par. of *ob-jur-ga-re* = to chide, ob-jur-ga-tion = to chide, to blame, to reprove]

The ob-jur-ga-tion of the Pharisees. —Psalms, *Psalm*, ps. li, ch. i.

ob-lan-go- & lāte, n. [Pref. ob-, and Eng. *lan-go* (q.v.)]

Bot. Inversely lanceolate, lanceolate narrowing towards the point of attachment instead of towards the apex. (*Gray*)

* **Ob-lat, n.** [OBLAT, v.]

Ob-late, n. [Lat. *ob-late*, from ob- towards and *late*, pa. par. of *fero* = to bear, to carry]

1. *Ob-late* Flattened or shortened

2. *Ob-late* A term applied to a spheroid produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its shorter diameter. The earth is an oblate spheroid that is a figure, broadly speaking, like a sphere, or globe, but which is really flattened a little at the poles. The measurement of meridional arc has shown that the equatorial diameter of the earth is about 7,920 miles, and of the polar arc 7,899, that is the equatorial is to the polar diameter as 100 to 99.

Ob-late, n. [Lat. *ob-late*, pa. par. of *fero* (for *ob-late*) = to offer (q.v.)]

A. *Ob-late* Offered by dedication, devoted consecrated

B. *Ob-late* As substantives

1. *Ob-late* Church History (II)

A congregation of secular priests (an), in one instance, of women, who face the altars unreservedly at the disposal of their superiors.

(1) The Oblates of St. Charles Borneo were founded by the Archbishop of Milan in that name in 1775. They were introduced into England by a cardinal (then Dr.) Manning in 1877.

(2) The Oblates of Italy founded at Rome in 1877 have a mission in India.

(3) The Oblates of Mary Immaculate were founded at Montreal in 1815 by Charles de Meuland, afterwards bishop of the diocese. They are employed in the Roman mission in Canada, British India, and the United States and have eight houses in Britain and the United States.

(4) The Oblates of St. Francis of Rome are a congregation of women with simple vows established in 1843. (Cf. *Ob-late*.)

2. *Ob-late* Deceased by their parents or the religious life

3. *Ob-late* Brothers

4. In their letters they are called in the ob-late in France who except the church of Rome the bells in return for shall and up port.

* **Ob-late, n.** [OBLATE, n. & v.]

1. *Ob-late*

2. *Ob-late* The act of offering or offering

3. *Ob-late* The act of offering or offering

4. *Ob-late* The act of offering or offering

* **Ob-late, n.** [OBLATE, n. & v.]

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Ob-late, n. [OBLATE, n. & v.]

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2. *Ob-late* The act of offering or offering

3. *Ob-late* The act of offering or offering

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6. *Ob-late* The act of offering or offering

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11. *Ob-late* The act of offering or offering

12. *Ob-late* The act of offering or offering

13. *Ob-late* The act of offering or offering

14. *Ob-late* The act of offering or offering

15. *Ob-late* The act of offering or offering

* **Ob-late, n.** [OBLATE, n. & v.]

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Ob-late, n. [OBLATE, n. & v.]

Ob-late, n. [OBLATE, n. & v.]

note, the, sure, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pī, sūre, air, marine; gā, pēt, or, wēre, wēlf, wōrk, whā, sūn; mūte, cūb, cūre, wāte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, Syriam. so, eo = ē; dy = ā; qu = kw.

Hymenocallis

bell, bag; p^hau, fow; cat, gall, chorus, chin, bench; go, gam; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph - f.
-cian, -man = shan, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = khün. -cioua -tioua -sious = shüa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bai, dai.

King, 1944, p. 19

they will then do - Act of Her 1911

bell, bell; pelt, pelt; cat, gall, chern, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tiam, -tiam = shün. -tion, -tion = shün. -cious, -tious, -cious = shü. hic, die, &c. = bei dei.

* 2. To attend to; to follow, as a business, profession, or employment.

* Who occupy their business in deep waters — *Paradise Lost* (Trager Book.)

B. Intransitive

* 1. To hold anything in possession; to be an occupant.

* 2. To engage in trade or traffic, to traffic.

* We called his two servants, and delivered them to our guards, and sold into them. *Occupy* till I come — *2 Peter* xiv. 13.

oc-curr, * **oc-curr**, * **oc-curre**, *v* [Fr *occure*, from Lat *occur* = to run to meet; to meet, to occur = against and *curre* = to run, Sp *ocurrir*, Ital *occorrere*]

* 1. To meet, to come together, to strike, to clash.

* Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degree of their external impulse their inward principle of gravitation and the resistance of the body they occur with — *Bentley* — *Boyle* — *Boyle*.

* 2. To be presented or come to the mind, memory, or imagination, to meet the mind, to be suggested, to arise before the mind.

* There doth not occur to me any one of this excellent for profit — *Boyle* — *Boyle*.

* 3. To happen, to befall, to fall out to take place.

* As soon as any opportunity shall occur for the same — *Cromwell* — *Boyle* — *Boyle*.

* 4. To appear here and there, to be met with, to be found existing, to come under observation or notice, as *Occur* occurs very rarely in Ireland.

* 5. To oppose, to chafe, to meet (Eccl. lxxvii. 10).

* Before I begin that I must occur to one aspect of objection against this hypothesis — *Bentley* — *Boyle*.

oc-curr-ence, *s* [Fr from Lat *occur* + *reus*, in par of *occur* = to occur (q.v.)]

* 1. The act or state of occurring or happening, accidental or incidental happening.

* 2. That which happens incidentally, run unexpectedly, an accident, an accidental event, a casualty.

* Fear does not, in sudden, & hazardous occurrences, discompose him — *Boyle* — *Boyle*.

* **oc-curr-ent**, *s* & *a* [Lat *occurrent*, in par of *occur* = to occur (q.v.)]

A. *As substantive*

* 1. One who meets or opposes, an adversary, an opponent (*Holland*).

* 2. An occurrence, an event.

* My five years' absence hath kept me stranger to much of all the occurrences of country — *Boyle* — *Boyle*.

B. *As adj.* Incidental, accidental, casual, in the way.

* **oc-curr-ence**, *s* [Lat *occurrent*] A meeting or striking together, a clashing.

* The wonderful result of this mutual occurrence — *Boyle* — *Boyle*.

* **oc-curr-ence**, *s* [Lat *occurrent* from *occur* + *reus*, in par of *occur* = to meet, to occur (q.v.)]

A meeting, striking, or clashing together.

* Ever and anon just by the occurrence of their bodies — *Boyle* — *Boyle*.

* **ocean** (oe an sh), * **o-oceane**, *s* & *a* [Fr *océan*, from Lat *oceanus*, from Gr *oceanos* = the ocean, the main sea, from Gr *oceanos* = the great stream supposed to surround the earth, Sp & Ital *oceano*]

A. *As substantive*

* 1. *Lit & science*. The sea, using that term in its widest sense. Properly speaking there is but one ocean or sea, all the salt water in the globe, with a few trifling exceptions, like the Caspian, the Sea of Aral, and the Dead Sea, being more or less in complete communication with each other. Different portions of the ocean have received distinctive names: the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Pacific, and the Antarctic oceans, five in all, or if the Atlantic and Pacific be separated into a northern and a southern portion by the Equator, then there are seven in all. The unequal heating of portions of the vast expanse of water on the globe, the rotation of the earth, and other causes tend to keep the water in constant circulation and preserve it from being stagnant and impure. [Cf *ocean*.]

* The winds also agitate the surface, producing waves. [WAVE.] The attractions of the moon and sun cause tides. [TIDE.] The area of the ocean is about 145,000,000 square miles, or nearly three-fourths of the whole surface of the earth. It largely modifies the temperature of

the adjacent lands, tempering the heat of summer and the cold of winter. As far as observation has yet extended, the average depth of the ocean is not more than 2,000 fathoms, i.e., somewhat above two miles.

The Challenger expedition, which returned to Spithead on May 21, 1876, after three and a half years' absence, took in all four hundred soundings. Seven soundings gave less than a thousand fathoms, whilst north of Papua, in lat 11° 21' N, long 153° 16' E, the depth was 4,753 fathoms or 27,450 feet.

Subsequent soundings have established that it is a little deeper off the Kurile Islands, being 4,600 feet. Ordinarily the portion of the ocean fringed, the shores is but a few hundred feet deep, but a little further from the land the depth suddenly becomes 2,000 fathoms or more.

At 62 fathoms the relative density of salt and freshwater is as 1.0275 to 1. The ocean has been salt through all known geological periods. The origin of this saltiness is a difficult geological problem. Whilst on land the temperature rises as mines or borings become deeper, the opposite occurs with the ocean. As the surface water is the warmest, the cold water, as the absence of sunlight and winds, has been proved enormous by the recent expeditions.

Abundant life has been brought up from the ocean depth. The level of the ocean remains permanent from age to age. It is the level that is upheaved or subsides, not the ocean which has risen to a higher or sunk to a lower level.

The colour of the ocean varies in different places, being as a rule greenish near the shore and blue the deeper parts. The saltiness of the ocean, the nature of the bottom which it is shallow, and the colour of the clouds overhead, all modify the colour.

2. *Figurative*

(1) Any immensity of space or expanse.

(2) Any immensity of quantity, as the immensity of memory. (*Holland*).

B. *As adj.* Pertaining to the ocean or undimmed.

Levitation will be a fallow river. (Translated from that which is in the stream.)

9. *Oceanic* = pertaining to the ocean or undimmed.

o-ph-ān-le (o ph an sh), *s* [Fr, *océan* + *le*]

* 1. Of or pertaining to the ocean, occurring in or near the ocean.

* 2. Of or pertaining to Oceania (the islands lying between Asia and America) or its inhabitants.

oceanic delta, *s* [Fr, *océan* + *delta*]

* 1. A delta formed on the margin of the ocean as distinguished from one in a lake, stream, or large river.

oceanic hydrosoma, *s* [Fr, *océan* + *hydrosoma*]

* 1. A hydrosoma of the ocean.

o-ph-ān-le, *s* [Fr, *océan* + *le*]

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o-ph-ān-le, *s* [Fr, *océan* + *le*]

* 1. A hydrosoma of the ocean.

his sister Tethys, and their children were the rivers of the earth, and the three thousand Oceanides or Nymphs of Ocean.

o-ph-ān-le, *s* [Lat *ocellus* = a little eye; Eng. *o* suff. *ary*] Of or pertaining to ocelli.

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OCELOID.

through the wooded parts of tropical America, from Amazonas to Paraguay. Length, about four feet; legs short. It is cowardly, but voracious, and destroys a vast number of animals for the sake of sucking the blood, which it pours into the flesh. In captivity it is playful and gentle.

* **o-chēn**, *s* [OCHER]

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o-ph-ān-le, *s* [Lat *ocellus* = a little eye; Eng. *o* suff. *ary*] Of or pertaining to ocelli.

bēi, bēy; pāi, jōi; oā, pāi, ohoi, chin, bench; go, gam; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lāg.
-ciā, -tiā = shān. -tiā, -tiā = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -ciōus, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dile, &c. = bēi, dēi.

not square, and the two planes are not all equal, but resemble each other two and two on opposite sides of the pyramid. (Phillips' *Min* (1819), *Explan. of Terms*)

* **ôc-tâm' ôc-ôa**, *a* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Gr *ôma* (*ôma*) = a part]

Bot Having the parts in eights

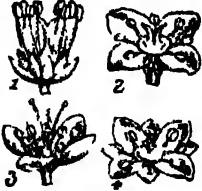
* **ôc-tâm' ôc-târ**, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *meter*] A verse of eight feet.

† **ôc-tâm' ôc-dâr**, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

Bot One of the Octandria (11)

ôc-tâm' ôc-dri-a, *s* pl [Pref. *ôc-*, and Gr *ôma* (*ôma*), genit. *ôma* (*ôma*) = a man, as *p* posed to a woman or female]

Bot I immens eighth class of plants. They have eight stamens in the same flower with the petals or sepals. They are divided into four orders: Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, and Tetragynia, according to the number of petals.



OCTANDRIA
1. *Monogynia*
2. *Digynia*
3. *Trigynia*
4. *Tetragynia*

ôc-tâm' ôc-dri-an, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

Bot Having eight stamens of the same length to the class Octandria (11)

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ôc-tâm' ôc-dri-an, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

book, a composition. *Fl. octotenus* (Sp. *octotenus*). A collection of eight books, specif. the first eight books of the Old Testament.

"Not unlike unto that [style] of Theophrastus in his questions upon the octotenus."—*Pliny* (view of Antip. p. 8)

ôc-tâm' ôc-târ, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Gr *ôma* (*ôma*) = a part]

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ôc-tâm' ôc-dri-an, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

1. As substantive

The tenth month of the year, it contains thirty-one days.

Green eye in September when timely than past October for wheat sowing earliest as last.

2. Ale or cider brewed in October, hence good ale.

B. As verb Made or produced in October

October-bird, s

Ornith (See extract)

The most delicate bird in the West Indies is the *Ornith* or *October-bird*. It is the *Proserpinus* or *Ornith* of Linnaeus or *Ornith* of South Carolina. - *N. & A. British West Indies* (ed. 1819) 184

ôc-tâm' ôc-thyl, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Gr *ôma* (*ôma*) = a part]

Bot A compound in which eight atoms of hydrogen in the two atoms of ethyl have been replaced by two atoms of bromine

octobromethyl oxide, s

Chem (C₂H₅Br)₂O A thickish liquid having an odor of perspiration, formed by heating ethylene oxide with bromine for ten hours. It fumes in the air, and is soluble in water.

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bell, boy; post, Jew; eat, yell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph - f.
-stan, -tlan = -shan, -tion, -sion = -shün, -tion, -sion = -shün, -clous, -tious, -sious = -shün, -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

1. Specif., in betting, the excess of the amount of the bet made by one party over that of another.

2. Quarrel, dispute, contention, discord. (Obsolete except in the phrase *at odds*.)

Any beginning to this quarrel *at odds*.
—Macaulay *Chatterbox*, II, 3

3. *At odds*. At variance, quarrelling.
"He flings into one given crisis or other."
—Shakespeare *Lea*, I, 3

4. *Odds and ends*. Miscellaneous trifles, odd articles.

ode, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *oda*, *ode*, from Gr. *oûdê* (*oûdê*), a form of *oûdê* (*oûdê*) = a song, from *oûdê* (*oûdê*) = to sing; Ital. *oda*, *ode*, Sp. *oda*] A short poem or song, a lyric poem, a poetical composition fitted or intended to be set to music.
"The collection includes Alexander's *Front the noblest ode in our language*." —Macaulay *Hist. Eng. Lit.*

ode-factor, *s.* A contemptuous epithet for a writer of odes.

ode-maker, *s.* A writer of composer of odes.

ode-lit, *s.* [Eng. *ode*, dim. suff. *-lit*] A little or short ode.

ode-mân, *s.* [Eng. *ode*, and *mân*] A writer of an ode or odes. (*Hist. Lit. Pindar*, p. 16)

o-de-ân, **o-de-âm**, *s.* [Lat. *o-de-ân* from Gr. *o-de-ân* (*o-de-ân*), from *o-de-ân* (*o-de-ân*) = a song] *Crack Anty*. A hall or the *o-de-ân* in which musical and poetical compositions were performed in competition for prizes. Hence, a hall or building for the performance of musical or dramatic works.

o der ite, [Odite]

o-de-âm, *s.* [Odium]

o di blo, *s.* *Odylos*, a [Lat. *odibilo*, from *odi* = to hate] Hatred, odious.
Mid of the field he fell a *o di blo* victim.
—Macaulay *Worship of Deities*, III

o di lo, *s.* [Eng. *odi*, *lo*] Of or pertaining to the force of influence or mind.

o di ly, *s.* [Eng. *odi*, *ly*] In an odious manner, by means of odious force.

o di na, *s.* [I stamped from the native name in the South of India]

o di na, *s.* A genus of Anacardiaceae. *Odylos* *Walter* is an Indian tree which furnishes a dark red gum, known in Europe as *gum* or *kudgum*. It is used in calico printing and as a varnish. The bark of the tree is employed in tanning and its fibres for ropes. It is astringent, and a decoction of it is made into a lotion in erysipelas and ulcers.

o di na, *s.* [Eng. *odi*, *na*] Of or pertaining to Odin, or Woden.

o di na, *s.* [Odite]

o di oia, *s.* [Fr. *odieux*, from Lat. *odius* from *odius* = hate, *odius* = to hate, Sp. & Ital. *odioso*]

1. Hatred, desiring to be hated. Odious is less forcible than abominable or detestable as, an *odious* crime.

2. Causing hate.
"For daring single to be just
And other odious truth."
—Milton *P. P.*, XI, 74

3. Causing disgust or repugnance, offensive, disagreeable, repulsive.

They had formerly seen only the odious side of that policy. —Macaulay *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XIII

4. Exposed to hate, unpopular, offensive.
"By unjust dealing they became most odious."
—Macaulay

o di oia-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *odiously*; *ly*]

1. In an odious or hateful manner, so as to deserve or excite hatred; hatefully.

"It is sufficient for their purpose that the word is used *odiously*." —North *Review*, vol. VI, no. 3

2. Invidiously, so as to excite hate, repugnance, or disgust.

o di oia-nous, *s.* [Eng. *odious*; *-ness*]

1. The quality or state of being odious or hateful; hatefulness; the quality of exciting hatred, disgust, or repugnance, offensiveness.

"Rather odious the pretence of the party than the odiousness of the thing by which it was gotten."
—Aulair *Hist. World*, bk. V, ch. III, § 1

2. The state of being hated; hatred.

"An aged gentleman of approved godname, who had gotten nothing by his own's power but danger from him, and odiousness for him."
—Shakespeare

o di-ist, *s.* [Eng. *odist*, *-ist*] A writer of odes.

"The original *odist* thus provided by his friend —
Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, p. 24

o di-ite, **o di-ite**, *s.* [Ety. doubtful, probably after Odin of Scandinavian mythology]

Min. A name given by Beza to a name what altered name, Muscovite (q.v.), in the belief that a new metal, aluminum, had been found therein. Found in Norway.

o di-um, *s.* [Lat. *di*, from *di* = to hate]

* 1. A feeling of hatred, dislike or disgust.

2. That which provokes or excites hatred or disgust, offensiveness, unpopularity.

"Mouder Blaville II. For a hundred odes, I read most truly, that the *o di-um* will fall in the king."
—Macaulay *Hist. Eng.*, ch. III

odium theologium, *s.* The hatred or bitterness of opinion that *odius*, theological hatred or bitterness.

o di-iso, *s.* [Eng. *odi*, *-iso*] To impregnate or charge with odious force.

o di-ling, *s.* [Ety. unknown] A word so far as is known, occurring only in the epitaph quoted below. (Gifford *Notes*, p. 17) writes, "I can say nothing with certainty, having never met with the word elsewhere. From the context it evidently means a form of trickery."

His *o di-ling* = *o di-ling*, and *odious*. —
Macaulay *Hist. Eng.*, ch. III

o di-myl, *s.* [Gr. *o di-myl* (*o di-myl*) = small, secret, etc.]

Chem. The hydrochloric acid of *o di-myl* sulphide.

o di-myl sulphide, *s.*

Chem. When fused, it is a colorless liquid and is distilled with sulphur. A solid oil passes over. This oil being dissolved in alcohol, yields precipitates with various metallic salts. An analysis by Anders of the precipitate the white solid is mercury chloride. It is a solid white crystalline substance, which he calls sulphide of *o di-myl*.

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o-don tag rap, *s.* [Pres. *odont*, and Gr. *ôpô* (*ôpô*) = a seizure]

1. *Pathol.* Toothache, as the result of gout or rheumatism.

2. *Dent.* A form of dental forceps.

o-don-tal-ty, *s.* [Pres. *odont*, and Gr. *ôpô* (*ôpô*) = a seizure]

Pathol. Toothache, pain in the teeth, arising from any cause.

o-don-tal-gia, *s.* [ODONTALGIA]

A. *As adj.* Of or pertaining to the toothache.

B. *As subst.* A remedy in the toothache.

o-don-tal-gy, *s.* [ODONTALGIA]

o-don-ta-lite, **o-don-tô-lite**, *s.* [Pres. *odont*, and Gr. *ôpô* (*ôpô*) = a seizure]

Min. A name used to distinguish the false from the true turquoise used in jewelry. It is formed by the coloration of fossil or semi-fossil bones, by phosphate of iron (iron phosphate), which sometimes produces a spectrum of a fine turquoise blue color. When decomposed by hydrochloric acid, the true turquoise gives a rich blue color on addition of ammonia, while the *odontolite*, with the same test, remains unaltered.

o-don-ta, *s.* [ODONT]

o-don-ta, *s.* [Pres. *odont*, and Gr. *ôpô* (*ôpô*) = a seizure]

1. *Ichthy.* A genus of Selachii, with two species, large sharks from tropical and temperate seas. Teeth large, oval-shaped with one or two small cusps at the base.

2. *Palæont.* Fossil teeth have been found in the Eocene of Sheppey.

o-don-ti-a (*t-a-sh*), *s.* [Gr. *ôpô* (*ôpô*) = a seizure]

Gen. The typical genus of the family Odontidae.

o-don-ti-a, *s.* [Gr. *ôpô* (*ôpô*) = a seizure]

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hail, boy; pish, jowl; eat, gall, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing, -ian, -ian = sin, -ian, -ian = sin; -ion, -ion = sin; -ious, -ious = sin; -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

Mae, mā, mare, maidst, whāt, fāl, father, wē, wēt, here, camēl, hēr, thāre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gē, pēt, er, wēre, wēt, wōrk, whō, sām; mūse, cūb, sure, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, Syriān. a, o = ē; e = ā; qu = kw.

Bel.: Bearing fruit more than twice in one season.

oil, boy; point, join; out, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = -shian. -tlen, -slen = -shün; -tlen, -slen = -shün. -cleus, -tions, -sions = -shüa. -ble, -dle, &c. = -bei, -dei.

, boy; poet, poet; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; ain, ap; expect, Xonophon, exist. -ing.
 in, tion = shun. -tion -tion = shün. -tious, -tious, -tious = shüs. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

ô-lê-fineq. *s. pl.* [OLEFIANT.]

Chem.: Hydrocarbons of the general formula C_nH_{2n} , and capable of forming oily liquids by combination with chlorine and bromine, as in Dutch liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2$ = ethylene dichloride.

ô-lê-fo. *a.* [Lat. *oleum*] = oil; Eng. *oil*. suff. -*fo*.] Pertaining to or derived from oil.**oleo-acid.** *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{33}O_2$. Obtained by the saponification of olive oil. The acid is separated by forming a lead soap, which is dissolved in ether, and afterwards decomposed by addition of hydrochloric acid. The oleo-acid dissolves in the ether, from which it is obtained by evaporation. It forms dazzling white needles, which melt at 14° , and volatilize without decomposition. Sp. gr. = .808 at 19° . It is tasteless, immiscible, and insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

oleo-ether. *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{33}(C_2H_5O)_2$. Obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into a solution of oleic acid in alcohol. It separates as a colourless liquid. Sp. gr. .87 at 18° ; soluble in alcohol.

ô-lê-ô-r-ôis. *a.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. *oil*, suff. *-ois*.] Producing or bearing oil.**ô-lê-in.** *s.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil; *-in* (chem.)]

Chem.: Oleic acid forms three glycerides, monolein, $(C_{17}H_{33})(OH)(C_2H_5O)_2$, diolein, $(C_{17}H_{33})_2(OH)(C_2H_5O)$, and the oil, the olein of natural fats, $(C_{17}H_{33})_3(C_2H_5O)_3$. These compounds can be produced by heating oleic acid and glycerin in suitable proportions, in sealed tubes. They are all liquid, and solidify about 15° .

ô-lê-i-nô-s. *s. pl.* [OLEFACT.]**ô-lênq.** *s. pl.* [OLEINIS.]**ô-lên-i-das.** *s. pl.* [Med. Lat. *oleum* (oil); Lat. *lem*, *pl.* *ad.*, suff. *-idas*.]

Pathol.: [PARADOXIDIS.]

ô-lên-t. *a.* [Lat. *oleus*, *pr. par.* of *oleo* = to smell.] Smelling, scented.

"Lay with oleus incense."

"Decorum. *Leg. & Liv. 1, 2, 3.*"

ô-lên-ûs. *a.* [Gr. *oleon* (ôlên) = the arm from the elbow downwards.]

Pathol.: A genus of Trilobites, akin to Paradoxides (q.v.). The glabella is conical there are only fourteen body rings, and the pygidium is well-developed. Commenced in the Upper Cambrian, and survives till the Upper Silurian. [PARADOXIS.]

ô-lê-o. *pref.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil.] Having oil in its composition; oily.**oleo-phosphoric.** *a.*

Chem.: Containing oleic and phosphoric acids.

oleo-phosphoric acid.

Chem.: A phosphoretted fatty acid contained in the brain. It contains about 2 per cent of phosphorus. Boiled for some time with water it is converted into oleic acid and phosphoric acid.

ô-lê-ô-graph. *s.* [Pref. *oleo-*, and Gr. *graphein* (graphô) = to write, to draw.] A picture in oil colours, produced by a process similar to that of lithographic printing.**ô-lê-o-mar-gar-ine.** *s.* [Pref. *oleo-*, and Eng. *margarine*.]

Chem.: The more oily part of beef fat, prepared extensively in America by allowing the melted fat to cool slowly to 30° , when most of the stearin crystallizes out and is removed by pressure. An oleomargarine is prepared in England by adding hot oil to melted fat in such proportion as to reduce the melting-point to that of butter-fat. Both kinds are largely used in making up artificial butter and cheese. [BUTTERINE.]

ô-lê-ôm-ô-târ. *s.* [Pref. *oleo-*, and Eng. *meter*.] A species of hydrometer adapted for determining the relative densities of oils.**ô-lê-ône.** *s.* [Eng. *oleic*, and (necl)one.]

Chem.: A term applied to the oily liquid obtained by the dry distillation of oleic acid with quicklime. It is supposed to be the acetone of oleic acid, but has not been obtained pure.

ô-lê-ôp-tène. *s.* [OLÉOPTENE.]

***ô-lê-ône.** ***ô-lê-ôis.** *a.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = oil.] Having the nature or qualities of oil; oily, oleaginous.

"Rain water may be infused with some vegetating or prolific virtue, derived from some saline or oleous particles it contain."—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. 1.

ô-lê-ô-s-i-tý. *s.* [Eng. *oleous*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being oily; oiliness, greasiness.**ô-lê-ô-ô-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [HOLURACE.]

ô-lê-ô-ô-ô-s (oo as sh), *a.* [Lat. *olearius*, from *oleo*, gent. *olearis* = potherbs.]

Bot.: Edible, entailed, esculent.

"From an herb and a few seeds is probable to become a kind of tree."—*Brugier. Medicinal*, tract 1.

ô-lê-ron. *s.* [Isr. def.]

Geog.: An island off the west coast of France, at the mouth of the river Charente, formerly in the possession of England.

ô-lê-ron. *s.*

Law.: A celebrated code of maritime law compiled in France under the reign of Louis IX., about A.D. 1266. They derive their name from an unfounded notion that they were compiled by Richard I. of England while at anchor off Oléron. They were the foundation of most of the European maritime codes.

ô-lê-ron. *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleo* = to smell, and *ron* = to make.] To smell.

"There is a smell in the air."

"The smell of the air."

ô-lê-ron-tive. *a.* [Eng. *oleant*; *-ive*.] The same as OLEANT (q.v.).**ô-lê-ron-tor.** *s.* [OLEANT.] The nose; the organ of smell.**ô-lê-ron-tor-y.** *a. & s.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleo* = to smell; *-tor*, from *tor* = to turn, to make.]

A. *Ad. adj.*: Pertaining to smell, or the sense of smelling.

B. *Ad. subst.*: An organ of smelling. (Usually in the plural.)

"You say he has a large pair of noses the size of the nose to make my observation."—*Shakespeare. Hamlet*, 1, 3, 30.

olfactory lobe. *s.* A lobe constituting part of the olfactory apparatus. It is smaller than larger in the rabbit, and yet larger in the lamprey.

olfactory nerves. *s. pl.*

Anat.: The fifth pair of cerebral nerve-ramifying on the brain, and constituting the sense of smell, and also sensibility to the nose.

ô-lê-ô-nâm. *ô-lê-ô-bân.* *s.* [Low Lat. *oleum*, *pl.* *ad.*, suff. *-nâm*, from Lat. *oleum* = oil, and *oleum* = frankincense; from Arab. *oleum*.]

Chem.: Incense. A gum-resin, occurring in a small, pale yellow grains, obtained from a Boswellia growing in Abyssinia. It contains 56 per cent. of resin soluble in alcohol, 30 per cent. of gum soluble in water, and from 4 to 8 per cent. of an aromatic oil.

ô-lê-ô-bôn. *s.* [Lat. & *oleum*]; Eng. *oil*. suff. *-ôn*.]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{33}A$. A volatile oil obtained by distilling of balsam with water. Dry hydrochloric acid gas converts it into a crystalline hydro-carbon, smelling like camphor, melting at 127° , and readily soluble in alcohol.

ô-lê-ô-d. ***ô-lê-ô-dôs.** *a.* [Lat. *oleus*, from *oleo* = to smell.] Smelling, fetid; having a strong and disagreeable smell.

"Of which oil and disagreeable liquor I chose to make my incense."—*Boyle. Works*, 1, 26.

ô-lê-ô-fant. ***ô-lê-ô-phant.** ***ô-lê-ô-vant.** ***ô-lê-ô-fanco.** *s.* [ELEPHANT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An elephant.

2. *Mus.*: The name of an obsolete species of horn so called because it was made of ivory. Three specimens of this instrument are in South Kensington Museum, two of the eleventh century, one of the fifteenth.

ô-lê-ô-g. *pref.* [OLIGO-]**ô-lê-ô-g-mi-s.** *s.* [Pref. *olig-*, and Gr. *aima* (haima) = blood.]

Pathol.: The same as ANEMIA (q.v.).

ô-lê-ô-gân-dron. *a.* [Pref. *olig-*, and Gr. *gân* (gân), unit. *ândron* (andron) = a male.]

Bot.: Having fewer than twenty stamens.

ô-lê-ô-garch. *s.* [Gr. *oligarchia* (oligarchia); [OLIGARCHY.] A number of an oligarchy; one of a few in power.**ô-lê-ô-garch-ol.** *a.* [Eng. *oligarch*; *-ol*.] The same as OLIGARCHIC (q.v.).

"The whole delusion
Our oligarch if tyrants have to banish,
Are poor barbarians."

Shelley. The Athenian, 1111.

ô-lê-ô-garch-ic. ***ô-lê-ô-garch-ic-ol.** *a.* [Gr. *oligarchia* (oligarchia), from *oligarchia* (oligarchia) = an oligarchy (q.v.); *ic*, *oligarchic*.] Of or pertaining to an oligarchy; of the nature of an oligarchy.

"Aristocracy is a little for an oligarchical as a democratical government."—*Smith. Theophrastus*, 1111.

ô-lê-ô-garch-ist. *s.* [Eng. *oligarch*(y); *-ist*.] One who advocates or supports oligarchical government.**ô-lê-ô-garch-ol.** ***ô-lê-ô-garch-ol.** *s.* [Fr. *oligarchie*, from Low Lat. *oligarchia*, from Gr. *oligarchia* (oligarchia), from *oligarchia* (oligarchia) = few, and *archia* (archia) = government; *oligarchia*.] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the hands of a small exclusive class; the members of such a class or body.

"The government was in the hands of a class oligarchy of powerful burghers."—*Shelley. Hamlet*, 1, 3, 30.

ô-lê-ô-gist. *s.* [Gr. *oligarchia* (oligarchia), *giste*; sup. of *oligarchia* (oligarchia) = few, little.]

Min.: The same as OLIGIST (q.v.).

oligist iron. *s.*

Min.: A name given to hematite (q.v.) because of its weak magnetic properties; *oligist* has suggested that the name should signify the lesser amount of iron contained in hematite compared with that in magnetite.

ô-lê-ô-gist-ic. *a.* [Eng. *oligist*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oligist (q.v.).**ô-lê-ô-gô.** *pref.* [Gr. *oligos* (oligos) = few, little.] A prefix denoting smallness of proportion, fewness, or littleness.**ô-lê-ô-gô-ô.** *a.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *ônos* (ônos) = recent.]

Geol.: A term employed by Beudantic to designate certain tertiary beds of Germany (Mayence, &c.). It includes the Lower Miocene and part of the Upper Eocene of the rather works of Leve, who adopts the name in the last edition of his *Strat. of Germany*. *Geology*, 1860, 1861.

ô-lê-ô-gô-ô-tô. *s. pl.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *ônos* (ônos) = recent.]

Geol.: An order of Ammonoites, which is characteristic of the Eocene and part of the Upper Eocene of the rather works of Leve, who adopts the name in the last edition of his *Strat. of Germany*. *Geology*, 1860, 1861.

ô-lê-ô-gô-ô-tô. *s. pl.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *ônos* (ônos) = recent.]

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ô-lê-ô-gô-ô-tô. *s. pl.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *ônos* (ônos) = recent.]

including much felsite, (4) Aventurine oligoclase, or Sunstone, (5) Moonstone, most of which however is referable to orthoclase. A frequent constituent of eruptive and metamorphic rocks.

oligoclase albite, s [OLITE]

oligoclase diorite, s

See 1. A greenish gray, greenish black, or speckled rock consisting of a crystalline granular mixture of oligoclase and hornblende. When very compact in structure it is classed as a Diorite aphanite.

Ol i g o c y t h e m a, s [Pref *oligo-*, *Olivos* (Greek) a cell and *thema* (Greek) — blood, *thema* of *g* *thema*]

Pathol. That condition of the blood in which the red corpuscles are fewer in number than normal.

Ol i g o d o n, s [Pref *oligo-* and *Gr* *donos* (Greek) joint *donos* (Greek) a tooth] *Zool.* The typical genus of the family Oligodontidae. Twelve species are known from India, Ceylon, and the Philippines.

Ol i g o d o n t i d e a, s [Pref *oligo-* and *Gr* *donos* (Greek) joint *donos* (Greek) a tooth] *Zool.* A family of Crustacea consisting of minute commensals of marine mollusks with many legs, mostly from the Oligodontidae.

Ol i g o n, s [Pref *oligo-* and *Gr* *gonos* (Greek) a seed] *Zool.* A family of Crustacea consisting of minute commensals of marine mollusks with many legs, mostly from the Oligodontidae.

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Ol i v a o o l i a (o e u s h), a [Lat *oliva*] = in olive, Eng a leafy shrub *—* *—* Having the qualities or characteristics of the olive of the colour of the olive, olive green (q v)

Ol i v a r y, a [Lat *oliva*, from *oliva* — an olive] *Botan.* A shrub in olive

olivary bodies, s *Pl.* *Anal.* The small portion of the medulla oblongata behind the inferior pyramids

olivary process, s *Pl.* *Bot.* A small process of the medulla oblongata which is separated from the medulla by a small transverse wall

Ol i v a s t e r, a [Gr *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (1), s [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (2), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (3), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (4), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (5), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (6), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (7), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (8), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (9), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (10), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (11), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (12), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (13), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (14), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (15), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (16), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (17), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (18), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (19), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (20), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (21), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (22), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (23), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (24), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (25), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (26), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (27), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (28), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

Ol i v e (29), ol yve, a [From *oliva* (olive)] *Bot.* A small shrub in olive

by pressure. It has a pale yellow color with a tinge of green and a small amount of blue. It is a fine material for making oil.

olive ore, s [OLIVINE] **olive tree, s** An olive **olive wood, s** *Pl.* *Bot.* The wood of the olive tree

olive wood, s *Pl.* *Bot.* The wood of the olive tree

olive wood, s *Pl.* *Bot.* The wood of the olive tree

olive wood, s *Pl.* *Bot.* The wood of the olive tree

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olive wood, s *Pl.* *Bot.* The wood of the olive tree

olive wood, s *Pl.* *Bot.* The wood of the olive tree

olive wood, s *Pl.* *Bot.* The wood of the olive tree

Ol, boy; post, low; cat, gall, chorna, chin, bench; go, gema, thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. Ing. cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dic, -e bel, del.

ôl-i-vin-ite, s. [OLIVINITE.]

ôl-i-vi-râ-tin, s. [Eng. olive(1), and rutia.]
Chem.: The red substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on olive. It dissolves in the acid, but is precipitated by addition of water. With ammonia it forms a fine violet colour.

ôl-iv-ite, s. [Eng. olive(2); -ite (Chem.).]

Chem.: A bitter substance obtained from the unripe fruit and leaves of the olive. It separates from alcohol in neutral crystals, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in dilute acids.

ôl-lâ (1), s. [Sp. = a dish, an olio, from Lat. *olla* = a dish; Port. *olla* = (Olio).]

1. A kind of cinerary urn or jar.
 2. A dish of stewed meat; an olio, an olla-podrida.

"He was in the habit of eating *olla* and sweet meats." *Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

olla-podrida, s. [Sp., lit. = putrid or rotten pot of dish.]

1. *Lat.*: A dish much in favour amongst all classes in Spain. It is composed of a mixture of all kinds of meat, cut up fine, and stewed with various kinds of vegetables.
 2. *Fig.*: An innumerable number; a miscellaneous collection of any kind; a medley.

ôl-lâ (2), s. [Hind.] A palm leaf used in the East Indies for writing on with a sharpened piece of wood or metal.**ôl-lite, s.** [Lat. *ollis*; Eng. suff. -ite] [LAPIDOLITE.]**ôl-ô graph, s.** [HOMOGRAPHY.]

ôl-ô gy, suff. [Gr. *ôlôgos* (ôlôgos) = a word, a discourse.] A suffix denoting a particular branch of science, as, *ôlôgy* (poly-ôlôgy, &c.).

ôl-ô gy, s. [OLÔGY.] Any science or branch of knowledge. (Generally in a peculiar sense.)
 "She was supposed to understand some branch of geology, and a hundred other sciences." *Voss's Fortis's travels*, l. 10.

ôl-pê, s. [Gr. = a leathern oil flask.] A term applied to that description of jug which has no spout, but an even rim or lip.

ô-lym-pi-a, s. [Gr.] [OLYMPIAD.]

ASTROLOG.: [ASTROLOGI, 60.]

ô-lym-pi-âd, s. [Gr. *ôlympiakos* (ôlympiakos), gent. *ôlympiakos* (ôlympiakos), fr. in Olympia a district in Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated.] [OLYMPIAN.] A period of four years being the interval from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, by which the ancient Greeks reckoned their time. The first Olympiad corresponded with the 776th year before the birth of Christ. The last Olympiad was the 293rd, corresponding to the year 383 A.D.

ô-lym-pi-an, a. & s. [OLYMPIAN.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to Olympus or Olympia; Olympian.

B. *As subst.*: One who contended at the Olympic games.

"A ring of Greeks have heard of thee in
 Iliad *ôlympian* wrestling." *Shakspeare, Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 3.

ô-lym-pi-c, a. & s. [Gr. *ôlympikos* (ôlympikos), fr. in Olympia, Olympia.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to Olympus or Olympia; Olympian.

B. *As subst.*: The Olympic game.

Olympic games, s. pl.

Greek Antiq.: The greatest of the national festivals of Greece, celebrated once every four years at Olympia, or Pisa, in Elis, in honour of Olympian Jupiter. In these games none were allowed to contend but those who could prove that they were freemen of genuine Hellenic origin, and unstained by crime or immorality. The contests consisted in athletic exercises, music, and poetry. The victors were crowned with garlands of wild olive. The place where these renowned games were celebrated is a plain, now called Anti Lalla, opposite the town of Lalla. They commenced a little after the summer solstice, on the fourteenth of the Attic month Hieratombeion.

ô-lym-pi-ôn-ia, s. [Gr. *ôlympionike* (ôlympionike), fr. *ôlympios* (ôlympios) = Olympian, and *vica* (vica) = victory.] An ode in honour of a victor in the Olympic games.

ôm, s. [Sansk.]

1. *Brâhmanism*: A sacred and mystical syllable, of which the etymology is lost in antiquity. Its original meaning appears to have been solemn affirmation or assent. In the Upanishads it appears first as a mystic monosyllable, its letters (there are three in Sanscrit, *o, m, m*) standing each for one of the Hindoo Trind of gods, Brahmin, Vishnu, and Shiva. It is said to have been "milked out" of the Vedas. (*Monier Williams*)

"There was formerly only one Veda, the sacred monosyllable *ôm*, the essence of all speech." *The Bhagvata Purana*.

2. *Ecclâsticism*: It is almost always employed at the commencement of mystic formulae. (*Monier Williams*.)

ôm-ô-cân-tha, s. [Gr. *ôpos* (ôpos) = the shoulder, and *cântha* (ô-cântha) = a prickler.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, subfamily Lamiinae (q.v.). *Ommatodes quercus* is a very large species from the African coast.

ôm-a-grâ, s. [Gr. *ônos* (ônos) = the shoulder, and *agras* (ônos) = a seizure.]

Pathol.: Gout in the shoulder; pain in the shoulder.

ô-mân-dêr, s. [Corrup. from Calamander (?).] (See the compound.)**omander-wood, s.**

Bot.: A genus. A variety of Calamander-wood obtained in Ceylon from *Diospyros Ebenacea*.

ô-mâ-sûm, s. [Lat.]

Orphei.: And: The third stomach of the Ruminantia. Called also the Psalterium and Maniples.

ôm-bro (bro as bôr), s. [Fr. *broche*, from Sp. *brocha* (brocha) = (bro), the name of the (bro) the zone of omphre, from Lat. *brocha* = omphre, of *brocha* = omphre.] A game of cards, played by two, three, or five players.

"He plays in a kind of *broche* with an *adversary*. And have at *broche*, after that *adversary*." *Pope, Rape of the Lock*, l. 10.

ôm-brôm-ô-tôr, s. [Gr. *ômbros* (ômbros) = rain, and *gastro* (ômbros) = a vessel.] A apparatus or instrument to measure the depth of rain which falls; a rain gauge (q.v.).

ôm-brô-phy-tâm, s. [Gr. *ômbros* (ômbros) = rain, and *phytos* (ômbros) = a plant.] A called because they are said to spring up after rain.

Bot.: A genus of Balaenophoraceae. They are eaten in Paris like mushrooms.

ô-môg-a, s. [Gr. *ômos* (ômos) = the great or long, fr. *ômos* (ômos) = a great or long.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet. [Alpha.]

ôm-ô-lôt, ô-m-ô-lêttô, ô-m-lôt, s. [Fr. *omlette*, O. Fr. *omlette*, supposed to be from O. Fr. *omlette* = a thin plate.] A kind of pancake made chiefly with eggs.

ôm-mên, s. [Lat., from O. Lat. *omen*, a word of doubtful origin.] A chance event or occurrence, considered as a sign of good or ill; anything thought to portend good or ill; a sign of a future event; a prognostic, an augury.

"With better omen dawned the day." *Scott, Lady of the Lake*, vi. 22.

ô-mên, s. & t. [OMEN.]

A. *Trans.*: To prognosticate; to portend; to know; to foretell from omens; to pre-see, to divine, to predict.

"Verulam thus being lengthened with dirt, Was omened to be Rome's emperor for it." *Shakspeare, A Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To give an omen of augury; to portend, to betoken.

ô-mênôd, a. [Eng. omen; -ed.] Containing an omen or augury; pre-seeing. (Generally used in the compound and omitted.)

"Hinda deep omened with unkindly schemes, And dark portents of state." *Alfonsus, Pleas of Imagination*, III.

ô-mên-tal, a. [Lat. *omen* (ômen); Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Pertaining or relating to the omen; connected with the omenism.**ô-mên-tum (pl. ô-mên-ta), s.** [Lat.]

Anat.: One layer of the peritoneum passing over the liver, and another behind. These two layers meet at the under surface, pass to the stomach, and form the lesser omentum;

then, surrounding the stomach, passing down in front of the intestines, and returning to the transverse colon, they form the greater omentum.

ô-mên, s. [Heb. *ômer* (ômer).] A Hebrew measure of capacity, the tenth part of an ephah (q.v.). (*Exodus xvi*, 36.)

ô-mîch-mýl, s. [Gr. *ômixma* (ômixma) = urine; -yl.]

Chem.: An oxidized substance of resinous consistence contained in the ethereal extract of urine. Soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalis.

ôm-i-lôt-ic-pl, s. [HOMILETICAL.]

ôm-in-âte, s. & t. [Lat. *omniscius*, pa. part. of *omni* = to prophesy, to portend; *omni* (gentil. *omni*) = an omni (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To pre-see, to predict, to portend, to prognosticate.

"To out-see all to my dear nation" *Reasonable Sermon*, p. 25 (1641).

B. *Intrans.*: To pre-see, to omni, to portend.

"This omni-see only us to our divisions with the Reasonable." *Reasonable Sermon*.

ôm-in-â-tion, s. [OMINATE.] The act of omni-see or pre-seeing; prognostication; a foreboding.

"A particular omni-see concerning the branch of friendship." *Reasonable Sermon*, bk. v. ch. 10.

ôm-in-ôus, a. [Lat. *omniscius*, from *omni* (gentil. *omni*) = an omni (q.v.).]

1. Containing or exhibiting an omni of all; inauspicious, unlucky, ill omened.

"This day is omni-see." *Shakspeare, Troilus & Cressida*, v. 2.

2. Containing an omni of augury of the kind; prophetic.

"Though he had a good omni-see, he had a bad one, and he had a bad one." *Reasonable Sermon*, p. 25 (1641).

3. Prophesying or pre-seeing all.

"The omni-see was a good one, he had a bad one." *Reasonable Sermon*, p. 25 (1641).

ôm-in-ôus-lý, s. [Fr. *omniscience*, fr. *omni* (gentil. *omni*) = an omni (q.v.).]

1. In an omni-see manner; with omni-see of good or ill.

2. With ill omens, in a manner portending evil.

ôm-in-ôus-nêss, s. [Fr. *omniscience*, fr. *omni* (gentil. *omni*) = an omni (q.v.).]

The quality or state of being omni-see.

"He had a good omni-see, he had a bad one, and he had a bad one." *Reasonable Sermon*, p. 25 (1641).

ô-mis-si-blo, a. [As if from a Lat. *omni*, from *omni* = an omni (q.v.).]

1. Capable of being omitted.

"The third person being omitted when the subject is expressed." *Whitney's Grammar*, p. 10 (1829).

ô-mis-si-ôn (as as sh), s. [Fr. *omission*, fr. *omni* (gentil. *omni*) = an omni (q.v.).]

1. The act of omitting; the act of failing or neglecting to fulfil some duty or do some thing which one ought or has power to do; neglect of duty.

"Too glorious for the treasure of omni-see." *Monks, No. 100, Agostino's*.

2. The act of passing over, leaving out; neglecting to insert; as the omission of a word in a sentence.

3. That which is omitted or left out.

"The omni-see in comparison are no where more than in the top of the with the tree of Matthew's." *Monks, No. 100, Agostino's*.

ô-mis-si-ôn, s. [Lat. *omissio*, pa. part. of *omni* = to omit (q.v.).]

1. Omitting; leaving out; neglecting.

"The omni-see in comparison are no where more than in the top of the with the tree of Matthew's." *Monks, No. 100, Agostino's*.

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ô-mis-si-ôn, s. [Lat. *omissio*, pa. part. of *omni* = to omit (q.v.).]

ô-mis-si-ôn, s. [Lat. *omissio*, pa. part. of *omni* = to omit (q.v.).]

(2) *All one*: Just the same; a matter of no consequence; as, it is *all one* to me what you do or say.

(3) *One day*:

(a) On a certain or particular day already past.

(b) On some future day; some day; at some future indefinite time.

"You shall one day find it."
Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, III, 2.

¶ *One* is largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being generally sufficiently obvious, as *one-arched*, *one-armed*, *one-eyed*, *one-handed*, *one-masted*, &c.

one-berry, s.

Bot.: *Puris quadrifida*.

one-blade, s.

Bot.: *Convolvulus hystrix*.

one-horse, a.

1. *Lit.*: Drawn by a single horse.

"Secretly bumbled to her one-horse chair."
Jenny Lind: *Modern Fine Lady*.

2. *Fig.*: Insignificant, poor, mean, small, petty. (*Amer. Slang*)

one-ribbed, a.

Bot.: Having but one rib as in most leaves. [*Mikris*.]

one-sided, a.

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Having only one side.

2. *Fig.*: Supporting or in favour of one side or party; partial, biased, unfair. As, a *one-sided* speech, a *one-sided* view, &c.

II. *Bot.*: Having all the parts turned one way, the stalk being twisted; unilateral, *scutell.* Example: the flowers of *Antirrhinum*.

one-sidedly, adv. In a one-sided manner; unfairly, without regard to the rights or claims of both sides.

one-sidedness, s. The quality or state of being one-sided; partiality, bias.

* **one (as wūn), v.** [*One, a.*] To make one; to cause to be one; to unite.

"To make one thing that is made in two."
"To make strong then when it is weak."
— *Confucius* (c. 500 B.C.).

-one, suff. [*Eng. (as one)*]

Chem.: A suffix used as an abbreviation of acetone or ketone. Thus, benzene is benzene ketone. This termination is sometimes employed without definite meaning, as in quinone.

ō nē-gite, s. [*From Lake Onega, on the shore of which it was found; suff. -gite (Mikr.).*]

Min.: An acicular form of Goshute (q.v.) found enclosed (wholly or in part) in crystals of quartz.

* **one hōad (one as wūn), * on hōd, * oon-hede, s.** [*Eng. one; head*] Oneness, individuality, unity.

"We return of the number of the Trinity."
— *Wycliffe*, James (1380).

* **ō neir-ō-crit-ic, s.** [*ONIROCRITIC*.] An interpreter of dreams; an onirocritic.

* **ō neir-ō-crit'-ic, a. & s.** [*Gr. onirocriticus (onirocritikos), from oniro (oniro) = a dream, and critos (kritos) = to judge, to discern.*]

A. As adj.: Having or pretending to have the power of interpreting dreams, or of foretelling future events from dreams.

B. As subst.: One who interprets or pretends to interpret dreams.

"Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an onirocritic, or an interpreter of dreams."
— *Addison*, *Spectator*, Nov. 10, 1709.

* **ō neir-ō-crit'-ic, a.** [*ONIROCRITIC*.] The same as *ONIROCRITIC* (q.v.).

"That new kind of observation which my onirocritic correspondent has directed him to make."
— *Addison*, *Spectator*, Nov. 10, 1709.

* **ō neir-ō-crit'-i-ō-gm, s.** [*Eng. onirocritic; -ism*.] The same as *ONIROCRITICISM* (q.v.).

* **ō neir-ō-crit'-ic, s.** [*ONIROCRITIC*.] The art of interpreting dreams.

* **ō neir-ō-dyn'-i-ō, s.** [*Gr. onirodynos, onirodynos (onirodynos) = a dream, and dynos (dynos) = pain*.] Painful dreams; nightmare; disturbed sleep.

* **ōn-ōir-ōl'-ō-gist, s.** [*Eng. onirologist* (q.v.); -ist.] One who is versed or skilled in onirology.

"The onirologist or onirologist."
— *Anthony*, *The Doctor*, ch. xiv.

* **ōn-ōir-ōl'-ō-gy, s.** [*Gr. onirologos, onirologos (onirologos) = a dream, and logos (logos) = a discourse*.] That branch of science which treats of dreams; a discourse or treatise on dreams.

* **ō neir-ō-mān-ō-y, s.** [*Gr. oniroman, oniroman (oniroman) = a dream, and mania (mania) = prophecy, divination*.] Divination or foretelling of future events by dreams.

"Oniroman, that symbolically interpreting the things seen in dreams, is not unknown to the lower races."
— *Tylor*, *Primitive Culture*, I, 110.

* **ōn-ōi-rōs-ō-pist, s.** [*Eng. oniroscopist* (q.v.); -ist.] One who is skilled in oniroscopy; an interpreter of dreams.

* **ōn-ōi-rōs-ō-py, s.** [*Gr. oniroscopos, oniroscopos (oniroscopos) = a dream, and scopos (scopos) = to see, to observe*.] The art of interpreting dreams; oniroscopies.

* **one-ly, a. & adv.** [*ONLY*.]

* **one'ly nōss (one as wūn), s.** [*Eng. only; -ness*.] The quality or state of being alone or single; singleness, oneness. (*Century*: *Unl. System*, p. 636.)

* **one'ment (one as wūn), s.** [*Eng. one; -ment*.] The quality or state of being one; oneness, oneness.

"Let each discard 'twixt agreeing parts
Which have been set at variance."
— *Shakespeare*, *Antony & Cleopatra*, IV, 2.

* **one'ness, * one-ness (one as wūn), s.** [*Eng. one; -ness*.] The quality or state of being one or single; unity, individuality.

"The like unity and oneness in any created beings."
— *Century*, *Unl. System*, p. 637.

on' or (on as wūn), v. [*Eng. one; or*.] A person who exerts or is A 1 at anything. (*Slang*.)

* **ōn-ōr-ā-r'y, s.** [*Lat. onerarius, from onus (onus) = a load, a burden*; *Fr. onerier*.] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

* **ōn-ōr-ā-te, v.** [*Lat. onerare, pa. par. of onerare*.] To load, to burden; to load, to burden; to load, to burden.

"I did not mean to overburden your stomach."
— *Shakespeare*, *Antony & Cleopatra*, IV, 2.

* **ōn-ōr-ā-tion, s.** [*Lat. oneratio, from onerare (onerare) = to load, to burden*.] The act of loading or burdening.

ōn-ōr-ōus, a. [*Fr. onerosus, from Lat. onerosus, from onus (onus) = a load, a burden*.]

1. *Ad. Lang.*: Burdensome, heavy, weighty as, *onerous duties*, *onerous cares*.

2. *Social Law*: Being or made for a consideration; being for the advantage of both sides; opposed to gratuitous; as, an *onerous contract*.

onerous-cause, s.

Social Law: A good and legal consideration.

* **ones, * onys, nls.** [*A.S. ones = once (q.v.)*.]

1. At one; in accord or agreement.

2. Once.

* **ōn-ōy-ōr, s.** [*Supposed to be from the mark on, an abbreviation of the Lat. onerarius, nls. hōrēt engerentem exoneratorem*.] Let him be charged, unless he has a sufficient excuse. The accountant of this exchequer.

ōn-fall, s. [*Eng. on, and fall*.]

1. A falling on or upon; an attack, an onslaught, an onset.

"Are we to have military onfalls?" *Carlyle*, *Fr. Rev.*, pt. 1, ch. vi, ch. vi.

2. A fall of rain or snow.

3. The fall of the evening.

ōn-gō-ing, s. & a. [*Eng. on, and going*.]

A. As subst.: Procedure, progress.

B. As adj.: Proceeding, progressing; not intermittent.

* **on hed, s.** [*ONEMAD*.]

* **ōn-ō-ō-ō, nls-ō-ō-ō, s.** [*Ital.*] A variety of onyx used for making canes. (*Brande*.)

ōn' iōn (ā as y), s. [*Fr. oignon, from Lat. unguem, accus. of unio = a single onion, from unio = one*.]

Botany, *Hort.*, &c.:

1. *Allium cepa*, and the genus *Allium*. The onion, which has a conical bulbous root, and large flatular leaves, has been cultivated from a very early age (Nim. xi, 51). In England it is generally sown in rich, loamy, and rather moist soil in March; afterwards it is thinned and weeded, and the soil stirred. It is ready to be taken up in September. It may be kept through the winter. A variety of it is called the potato, or underground onion. It multiplies in bulbs below the ground.

2. Various plants of other genera, more or less resembling the common onion. [*Bot. MONDA*.]

* **onion-eyed, a.** Having the eyes filled with tears, as through the use of an onion, ready to weep.

"I, an old man, onion-eyed."
— *Shakespeare*, *Antony & Cleopatra*, IV, 2.

onion-shell, s. A popular name for a species of oyster of roundish form; also for some species of *Mya* and *Lutaria*. (*Amer. Mus.*)

* **ō-nir-ō-crit'-ic, a. & s.** [*ONIROCRITIC*.]

ō-nis qī ā, s. [*ONISQUS*.]

Zool.: A genus of *Dicranella* (q.v.). It is with a short spine, long, narrow apical, slightly truncated in front; outer lip thickened, denticulate; inner lip granular. Recent species, nine, from the West Indies, China, Gallapagos, and the United States, about twenty fathoms; fossil, three, from the Miocene of United States and St. Domingo.

* **ō-nir-ō-crit'-ic, a. & s.** [*ONIROCRITIC*.]

ō-nis qī dās, s. [*Lat. oniscus* (q.v.); *oniscus*, suff. -dās.]

Zool.: A family of Isopoda and its representative. Only the outer antennae are distinct; body generally oval, with distinct rings; branched plates of the abdominal legs rudimentary; those of the anterior well developed; the ant. order by small apertures at their base. Habitat terrestrial. Found under stones, under leaves, split wooden posts, &c., &c.

ō-nis qī form, a. [*Lat. oniscus* (q.v.); *oniscus*, suff. -form.]

Entom.: Of the form of an oniscus. See oniscus (q.v.).

ō-nis cūs, s. [*Lat. from Gr. oniscus (oniscus) = a load, a burden*.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Oniscidae (q.v.). *Oniscus asinarius* is the house.

ōn kōt' ō m'y, s. [*ONOMONY*.]

* **on leas, adv.** [*UNLESS*.]

on li nōss, s. [*Eng. only; -ness*.] The quality or state of being alone.

ōn' loōk' or, s. [*Eng. on, prep., and loōk' (q.v.)*.] One who looks on; a looker-on, a spectator.

ōn' loōk' lōg, s. [*Eng. on, prep., and loōk' (q.v.)*.] Looking on, onward or forward, for looking.

ōn l'y, * one-ly, * on liche, * oon liche, * oon li, * oon ly, a, adv, prep., & conj. [*A.S. āle = on-like, i.e., unique, from ā = one, and lī = like*.]

A. As adjective.

1. Single, alone.

"He had taken that one for his only study."
— *T. Moore*, *Widow*, I, 1.

2. Alone; by itself; without addition of aid; single, mere.

3. Alone in its class; without a fellow or mate; solitary; as, an *only* child.

4. Pre-eminent; distinguished above all others.

5. Principal, chief.

"His only heart-work, and his only for."
— *Shakespeare*, *P. Q.*, II, 1.

B. As adverb.

1. In one manner; for one purpose alone; merely, simply, alone; to, of, or for one person or thing alone.

"That appointed and length only by the Jews."
— *Chaucer*, *Tale of Melibee*.

āle, fāt, fāre, qmādet, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hār, thēre; pīn, pāt, āir, āir, mārine; gō, pōt, or, wāre, wēl, wōrk, whā, sār; māt, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl, tr'y, S'yrian. **ā, ā = ē; ay = ā; qu = kw.**

WGS - 8000, "CIS," "CIS," NO. = DFI, DFI,

oph-thal-môt-ô-mỹ, *s.* [Prof. *ophthalmo-*, and *(tr. roux) (tôt)* = a cutting.]

1. *Anat.*: The dissection of the eye.

2. *Surg., &c.*: The extirpation of the eye.

oph-thal-mỹ, *s.* [OPHTHALMIA.]

ô-pi-âm-mô-nô, *s.* [Eng. *opi(um)*, and *ammonia*.]

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_{15}O)_2N$. Diopiamylamide.

An amide of opianic acid, obtained by gently heating opianic acid with ammonia. It forms a pale yellow crystalline powder, insoluble in cold water, unaltered by dilute acids, but slowly decomposed by potash into potassic opianate and ammonia.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opi(um)*; *-ite*.]

Chem.: A salt of opianic acid.

ô-pi-âne, *s.* Eng. & *opi(um)*; suff. *-ane*.]

Chem.: The same as NAPIOPING (q.v.).

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. & *opi(um)*; suff. *-ic*.]

Derived from narcotine.

opianic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{15}O_5$. Produced by the oxidation of narcotine by the action of sulphuric acid and binoxide of manganese. It crystallizes in thin colourless prisms, having a bitter taste and slight acid reaction. It dissolves easily in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 140°, and by oxidation is converted into hemipapaveric acid. It forms crystallizable salts. The lead salt, $(C_{10}H_{15}O)_2PbO_2$, forms shining transparent crystals, which melt at 150°, and begin to decompose at 180°.

opianic ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{15}O_4$. Obtained by heating opianic acid with absolute alcohol, and distilling the oil in a sealed tube. It crystallizes from alcohol in lustrous, brilliant white needles, with a bitter taste, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 32°.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opi(um)*; *-ine*.]

Chem.: A base (resorcinol, narcotine), found by Hübner in 1837, in Egyptian opium. Its existence, distinct from narcotine, is doubtful.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *pref.* [OPINATIVE.] (See compound.)

opiano sulphurous acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{15}SO_5$. A transparent crystalline mass, possessing acid properties, obtained by evaporating a solution of opianic acid in sulphurous acid. It forms crystalline salts with the carbonates of barium and lead.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opi(um)*; *-yl*.]

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_{15}O)_2$. The hypothetical radical of opianic acid.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *opi(um)*; *-ity*.]

Entered in the Glossary to Holland's translation of Pliny (1616), as if then of recent introduction into English.]

A. As substantive:

I. *Literally*:

1. A medicine, compounded with opium, and of a thicker consistence than syrup, a soft electuary.

2. A medicine compounded with opium, and having the quality of inducing sleep or rest; a narcotic.

"A pillow, which, like a opiate, is prepared, to induce sleep." *Engl. Night Book*, 1766, 6.

II. *Fig.*: Anything which has the power or quality of inducing rest or inactivity; anything which dulls sensation, whether mental or physical, or which relieves uneasiness or irritation.

"The whole with kindly opiate degree." *Brooke's Jerusalem* (1766), 1.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Causing or inducing sleep; soporific, narcotic, somniferous.

"An anodyne or opiate quality resultant of the oil." *Arbuthnot's On Diet*.

2. *Fig.*: Causing rest or inactivity; soothing.

"Homer, or his opiate rod." *Middleton's P. 1*, 1. 1. 1.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [OPINATE, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To mix with opium.

2. *Fig.*: To lull to sleep.

"Opium all her active powers to rest." *Pope's Epist. to T. Levenard*.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [O. Fr.] *Opium*.

"With narcotics and opic of Thebes fine." *Chaucer's O. T.*, 1. 1.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *a.* [Lat. *opifer*, from *opi*, gent. *opis* = help, aid, and *fero* = to bring.]

Bringing help or aid.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Lat. *opifera*, from *opi* = work, and *fero* = to do.] Workmanship, handiwork. (*Ital.*)

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Lat. *opifex*, gent. *opifera*, from *opi* = work, and *fero* = to do.] One who executes any work; a workman, an artificer.

"There is an infinite distance between the poor mortal artist and the almighty power." *Bentley*.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *a.* [Lat. *opimus*.] Plentiful, rich, excellent.

"Great and opine profusions and dignities." *H. More's Antiquities*, 1644, c. 15, § 4.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *a.* [Lat. *opaculus*, from *opaculo* = to opine, to think; Sp. *opaculo*, Ital. *opaculo*.]

1. That may or can be opined or thought.

"That which is sensible and opaculo." *P. Holland's Plutarch*, 1576.

2. Open to question or doubt; doubtful.

"The manner is doubtful and opaculo." *Harvey's Anatomy of the Heart*.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo*, *a* & *i*.] One who forms an opinion.

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1. That may or can be opined or thought.

1. Obstinate or stiff in adhering to one's opinion; opinionated.

2. Imagined; not proved.

"In a word of opinionative untruth test; take the advice in *Herod's* crown of gold." *Shakespeare's Hamlet*, 1. 1.

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bên, bôy; pout, jowl; eat, gall, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. Ing.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün, -cions, -tions, -sions = shün, -ble, -dile, &c. = bol, del.

as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph



2. It is used in poetry for either.
"Approach me as ye are."
Or one, or all, in your accustomed train.
Byron: Manfred, l. 1.

3. It is used in poetry for whether.
"Or in the ocean drenched, or in the fire."
Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, 495.

4. It is used to connect a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice between any two of them.
"Be it of war or peace, or hate or love."
Chaucer: C. T., 1073.

5. It is used to express an alternative of terms, definitions, or explanations of the same thing in different words; as, a figure with four equal sides and angles, or a square.

6. Or sometimes begins a sentence, in which case it expresses an alternative with the preceding sentence, or a transition to a fresh argument, illustration, or topic.
"Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?"
Matthew vi. 2.

7. Or is sometimes used indefinitely.
"Or whether his fall enraged him, or how 'twas."
Shakespeare: Othello, iii. 3.

8. It is used in the sense of lest, or than.
(Sedgwick.)

or, adv. [A.S. *or = are*] Etc. before; so much than.
"Or I could make a prod, up to my nostrils, they had begun."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, v. 2.
"Or ere, or e'er, or ever: Before that; never ever."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 2.
"Would I had met my daughter here in heaven, or ever I had seen that day."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 2.

or, s. [Fr. from Lat. *aurum* = gold.]
Her: Gold. In engraving it is denoted by small dots or points spread all over the design.
"Aspire, an Eagle rising, or the Sun."
Emerson: Idylls, 325.

***or a, s.** [A.S.] A name of account among the Anglo-Saxons. It is valued in Domesday Book at 1s. 8d.

ór-ácho, ar-rach, +ór-ách, *ór-rách, s. [Fr. *arache*; corrupted from Lat. *atropis*, Ital. *atropis*.]
Bot. The genus *Atropis* (nec.), specially *Atropis hystrix*, formerly used more than now as a poison.

orache moth, s.
Entom. *Hadenia atropis*.

ór a clo, s. [Fr. from Lat. *oraculum*, adverbial from *oro* = to speak, to pray; Sp. *oráculo*; Ital. *oracolo*.]
 1. *Oraculum* *Interpretatio*:
 1. The answer of a god or inspired priest or agent of a god to an inquiry, usually respecting the future, or the issue of a proposed plan or enterprise.
"Whatsoever the mouth of oracles must stand."
Isaiah: Isaiah, vi. 10.
 2. The place where a god could be consulted, through his inspired or consecrated agent, relative to the future, or the issue of a proposed plan or enterprise as. The oracle of Delphi.
 3. A god or divinity by whom answers were given regarding future events.
 4. The revelations, communications, or utterances of God through his prophets. In this sense rarely found except in the plural.
"The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the scriptures are the oracles of God."
Hooker: Eccles. Polity
 5. The sanctuary or most holy place in the Jewish Temple.
"The oracle he prepared in the house within, to set them the mark of the covenant."
1 Kings vi. 13.
 6. The Temple itself.
"Sifted the brook, that flow'd fast by the oracle of God."
Milton: P. L., l. 11.
 7. One who communicates a divine command or message; one who was the intermediary of the revelations, communications, or commands of God; a prophet.
"God hath now sent his living oracle into the world."
Milton: P. L., l. 46.
 8. One who is reputed as uncommonly wise, skilled, or experienced; one whose opinion is looked upon as above question.
"Montague, no lately the oracle of the Committee of Supply, was now heard with indolent distrust."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

9. A wise sentence or decision of high authority; an oracular dictum.

*10. A cant name for a watch.
"Umy, my lord, what's a clock by your oracle?"
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night.

II. Anthrac. Oracles are of high antiquity. They existed among the Egyptians (Herod. v. 89, viii. 82), and the poetry of the Greeks and the Romans is full of allusion to them. The Hebrews might lawfully, by the high priest, consult the Urim and Thummim (Num. xxvii. 21), but they also directly sought responses from boughs (Judges xiv. 2), and from the gods of surrounding nations (2 Kings i. 2, 3, 6, 10). The responses were supposed to be given by a supernatural influence, either through a person, as at Delphi and Cumæ, or through some object, as in the rustling of the sacred grove at Dodona. But in every case there is present the idea of a power more than human taking possession of a person or thing, and making that person or thing the vehicle of the response. (Cf. Num. xxi. xxi, Acts xvi. 16; Homer, *Iliad*, v. 336, Virgil, *Æneid*, vi. 45-51). Tylor holds that the belief in oracles was a consequence of animism, and, after giving instances of the survival of the belief among races of low culture, says (*Prin. Cult.*, ed. 1873, ii. 138), "Could a South Sea Islander have gone to Delphi to watch the convulsive struggles of the Python, and listen to her rustling, shivering utterances, he would have needed no explanation whatever of a ritual absolutely in conformity with his own savage philosophy."

oracle possession, s.
Anthrac. The state or condition of being possessed by an oracle spirit (q.v.).
"Read or consult the oracles of oracle possession strikes the more popular belief."
Tylor: Prin. Cult. ed. 1873, ii. 138.

oracle spirit, s.
Anthrac. A spirit supposed to "possess" a human being, whose utterances it influences, and through whom it speaks. (Cf. Acts xvii. 16-17.)
"The general doctrine of oracle spirits appears to have been a direct ancestor, and most common ancestor, of the belief in the oracle."
Tylor: Prin. Cult. ed. 1873, ii. 138.

***ór a clo, s.** [ORACLE, s.] For utter oracles.
"Some oracles thou shalt utter."
The Centurion: Act. 16, 17.

***ór a-cler, s.** [Eng. *oracle*], s. A giver of an oracle.
"The Delphic oracles."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, Act. 1, sc. 2.

ó ráo-u lar, s. [Lat. *oraculum*; from *oro* = to speak, to pray (q.v.).]
 1. Of or pertaining to an oracle or oracles, uttering oracles.
"Oracular."
As a noun it is used in the sense of 'oracle' or 'oracles'."
 2. Respecting an oracle; having or partaking of the character or nature of an oracle.
 (1) Obscure, ambiguous, like the oracles of antiquity.
 (2) Venerable, grave, reverend.
"Fables have oracles."
Yet I heard oracles."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, Act. 1, sc. 2.
 (3) Legitimate, positive, magisterial, authoritative.
"The maintenance of these oracles."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, Act. 1, sc. 2.

ó ráo-u lar-ly, adv. [Eng. *oracular*]. In an oracular manner; like an oracle, vaguely, fatally, dogmatically.
"A cruel pity will give way to a useful judge delivering oracularly the law."
Burke: Power of Justice.

ó ráo-u lar-néss, s. [Eng. *oracularity*; -ness.] The quality or state of being oracular.

***ó ráo-u-lous, s.** [A- from a Lat. *oraculum*, from *oro* = to speak, to pray (q.v.).]
 1. Uttering oracles; speaking oracularly.
"Let him oracularly, the end the way."
The terms of all the future life depend."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, Act. 1, sc. 2.
 2. Ambiguous, obscure, equivocal.
"As if equivocal, or oracularly speeches, they cannot hold out long."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, Act. 1, sc. 2.

***ó ráo-u-lous-ly, adv.** [Eng. *oracularly*; -ly.] In an oracular or oracular manner; oracularly; as an oracle.
"The testimony of antiquity and such as are oracularly amongst us."
Brown: Paper Emancipator, ch. i, ch. vi.

ó ráo-u lous ness, s. [Eng. *oracularity*; -ness.] The quality or state of being oracular or oracularly; oracularness.

***ór-áge (a as i), s.** [Fr.] A storm, a tempest.
"To stem that rage of luckless South."
Keats: Hyperion, p. 62.

***o rá-gloús, s.** [Fr. *oraison*; -gloús.]
"Where daily oration, less than rather oration."
The Revue: Science, ch. 1, ch. 2.

***ór-al-gón, s.** [Fr. from Lat. *oraculum*, as us, of *oratio* = a prayer, from *oro* = to speak, to pray.] A prayer; a verbal supplication, oral worship. (Now written *orison* (q.v.).)
"At dead of night, with fervent prayer."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, Act. 1, sc. 2.

ór-al, a. [Fr. from Lat. *oraculum* (q.v.) = the mouth.]
 1. *Oral, lang.* Uttered or delivered by the mouth; verbal, spoken, not written.
"Oral responses to the silent host."
Deposition: Twelfth Night, Act. 1, sc. 2.
 2. *Zad.* Connected with the mouth; situated near the mouth.
"The mouth is usually called."
Hugley: Anat. of the Mouth, p. 106.

***oral-pleading, s.**
Law. Pleading by word of mouth in presence of the judges. This practice was superseded by written pleadings in the reign of Edward III.

ór-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *oral*; -ly.]
 1. In an oral manner; by word of mouth; in words, not by written communication, verbally.
"The faith of the Jews was not delivered to them orally."
Edwards: History of the Jews, ch. 1, ch. 2.
 2. With the mouth, through the mouth; by means of the mouth.
"Not orally, but by a great distance."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, Act. 1, sc. 2.

ó-ráng, s. [ORANG UTAN.]

orang-utan, orang-utang, ourang-outang, s.
Zool. A non-ape, the Man of the Dyaks. The name by which it is known in England is Malay, and signifies "the wild man of the wood." It is a dull, stupid animal, but possessed of great strength. Wallace (*Malay Archipelago*, ch. 1, p. 1) says it is well known by a Dyak chief that "the animal dare attack it but the crocodile and the python. He always kills the crocodile by many strokes, standing upon it, pulling up its jaws and tearing up its throat. If a python attacks a man, he seizes it with his hands, and then lets it, and soon kills it. The man is very strong, there is no other animal in the jungle so strong as he." These animals are now confined to the swampy forests of Sumatra and Borneo. Their height has been variously stated, but according to Wallace (ibid., p. 1), "we have not the most reliable evidence of the existence of Orang in Borneo more than four feet two inches high." The legs are very short, the arms as long as the legs, reaching to the ankle when the animal is placed in an erect position. The hair is long, reddish brown, with a decidedly red face, dark eyes and nose, jaws protruding, the head falling over the forehead and backward over the neck; it is long on the limbs, with a downward direction on the upper, and an upward on the lower arm. There are neither cheek pouches nor a tail, and the males have a longish beard, and they sometimes develop warty protuberances on each side of the face. Hence some authorities have discriminated two species, but Dr. Mivart considers these to be merely varieties. (Smit.) The resemblance to man in appearance is greatest in the females and in young animals. The head of a baby Orang is not very different from that of an average European child; but in the adult the muzzle is as well-marked a feature as in the Canine. The Orang is arboreal, and forms a sort of nest or shelter among the trees. It never walks erect unless when using its hands to support itself by branches overhead or when attacked. Representative of its walking with a stick are entirely imaginary.

ór-ange (a as i), *ór-enge, *ór-onge, s. & v. [Fr. *orange* (Fr. *oranger*). The word should properly be *arange*, from Pers. *arang* =

bell, boy; pot, pot; eat, ell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lag. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

where I began."

in, -tian = shān; -tion = shān; -tion = shān; -clous = shān; -ble, -die, &c = bei del.

regular order; the state of being disposed in regular order; order, arrangement.

"Cyrene displayed his troops like his armies in regular ordination."—*Armenia: Garden of Cyrus*.

2. In the same sense as II.

"The French refused from preaching you restrain, because you judge their ordination vain."—*London: Hand & Penker, 1817*.

3. The state of being ordained or appointed; settled or established order or tendency.

II. Ritual:

1. *Roman*: The act of conferring the sacrament of order. Women are incapable of being validly ordained (1 Cor. xiv. 34; 1 Tim. ii. 11, 12). Ordination is, in the normal course of things, conferred by bishops, but abbots may confer minor orders on their subjects. Temporary letters are necessary if a man is to be ordained for a diocese other than that in which he was born, and he must have legitimate and sufficient title (q.v.). Ordination to sacred orders, according to the general law of the Church, can only take place on the Saturdays in Lent, or on Holy Saturday, and always during mass. Minor orders (q.v.) can be conferred at general ordinations, and also on any Sunday or holiday, not necessarily during mass. The Council of Trent (sess. xxiii., can. 8, *de Ref.*) enjoins that sacred orders should be publicly conferred in the cathedral or in one of the principal churches of the diocese, in the presence of the canon, but canon law sanctioned a departure from the practice when a reasonable cause exists. Regulars are usually ordained in their monasteries. [ORDERS, s. II.]

2. *Anglican*: Strictly speaking, the term ordination is used only of priests, deacons being "made," and no lower order being recognised. Order is not a sacrament in the Anglican Church, though there is more than a tendency on the part of High Churchmen to recognise it as such, and the Rev. Orly Shipley (*Gloss. Eccles. Terms*, s. v. *Ordination*) says, "The ordination of priests has generally been counted among the five lesser sacraments of the Church." [ORDERS, s. II. (2).] Ordinations are held on the Sundays following the four Ember seasons, and the canonical interstices are observed. [INTERSTICES, s. 5.]

3. *Presbyterian*: Ordination by laying on the hands of the Presbytery is required before a probationer obtains the full status of a minister. It is not conferred unless he have received a call as pastor or an appointment as a missionary. Elders are ordained by the Session.

**or-din-a-tive*, *a.* [Lat. *ordinatus* from *ordinatus*, *pa. par.* of *ordina* = to ordain (q.v.). O. Fr. *ordina-tif*; Ital. & Sp. *ordinativo*.] Tending to ordain; directing.

"In that ordination and gubernative eminency."—*Golden: To the Church, 1724*.

**or-din-a-tor*, *s.* [Lat. from *ordinatus*, *pa. par.* of *ordina*, Ital. *ordinatore*; Fr. *ordon-nateur*.] One who ordains, appoints, or establishes; a director; a ruler. (*Ordas: Works*, i. 424.)

ord nance, **or-den-ance*, **or din-ance*, **or-don-ance*, *s.* [The same word as *ordnance* (q.v.).] The original meaning was the bore or size of the gun, and thence the word came to be applied to the gun itself, exactly as in the case of *Caliver* (Sv-d). [ORDNANCE, s.] Cannon, great guns, howitzers; the arms too large and heavy to be fired from the person; artillery.

**Board of Ordnance*: The name given to a Board now dissolved, consisting of a master-general, surveyor-general, clerk, and store-keeper, to which was entrusted the duty of providing guns, ammunition, and arms of every kind for the army and navy, of erecting fortifications, and of providing forage for the troops at home.

ordnance datum, *s.*

Surr.: A fixed level to which all the levels taken in the ordnance survey are referred. It is a point or level twelve feet six inches below Trinity High-water mark, or four feet six inches above Trinity Low-water mark.

ordnance-survey, *s.* The official survey of Great Britain and Ireland, carried out at the expense of the country by the Royal Engineers, assisted by civilians. This survey originated in the mutual desire on the part of English and French scientific men to determine the precise difference of longitude

between the meridians of the Greenwich and Paris observatories. The maps or plans are plotted to various scales. The scale adopted in the case of towns of 4,000 or more inhabitants is $\frac{1}{250,000}$ of the linear measurement, or 126.72 inches to a mile, or one inch to 41 feet; that for parishes is $\frac{1}{25,000}$ of the linear measurement, which is equivalent to 25.344 inches to a mile, or one square inch to an acre; that for counties 6 inches to a mile, and that for the general map of the Kingdom one inch to a mile. The maps exhibit in exact proportions property divisions, rivers, roads, houses, &c., and give at frequent intervals the heights above ordnance datum (q.v.).

**or-don-nance*, *s.* [Fr.] [ORDINANCE]

**I. Ord. Lang.*: The act of disposing or arranging in proper order; the proper arrangement or disposition of the parts of a building or work of art, or of the figures in a picture, &c.

"The general design, the *ordonnance* or disposition of it."—*English: Life of Plutarch*.

II. French History:

1. The name given to a decree of the king or regent before the revolution of 1789.

2. The decision of a criminal court upon the motion of the prosecutor-general.

**or-don-nant*, *a.* [Fr. *pa. par.* of *ordonner* = to ordain.] Pertaining to or implying ordnance.

or-dure, *s.* [Fr. from O. Fr. *ordure* filthy, from Lat. *ordidus* = horrid (q.v.); Ital. *ordure*, from *ordire* = dirty, foul.]

1. Dung, excrement, feces, filth.

"discovered with *ordure* like to the earth."—*Text: about first spring, Shakespeare: Henry V. II. 4*.

2. Insect, impurity.

**3. Crime, fault.*

"These let me curse, what vengeance will they urge Whose *ordures* neither air nor fire can purge."—*English: The Merchant*.

**or-du-rois*, *a.* [Fr. *du* (of), *roy* (king).] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of ordure; filthy. (*Drage: La Fanchon*, l. 11.)

**or-dyn-a-nce*, *s.* [ORDINANCE]

ore (1), **or*, *s.* [A.S. *drer* ore, *dr* = brass; cogn. with Lat. *aurum* = brass, O. H. Ger. *oro*, *oro*; Goth. *oro*, *oro*; Lat. *oro* = gold, bronze, Sansc. *ayus* = iron.]

Met. (Fr.): Substances found in the earth from which metals are obtained by various processes, but chiefly by roasting and smelting. Ore consists of metals mineralized by chemical combination with one or more of the non-metallic elements. The principal ores are combinations of metals with sulphur, forming sulphides; with carbon, forming carbides; with oxygen, forming oxides; and with carbonic acid, forming carbonates. Silicates, sulphates, arsenates, and phosphates. Generally speaking, however, all natural substances containing metals, combined or free, are called ores. They are found in veins or lodes, in bedded masses, and also disseminated in rocks of all ages, both igneous and stratified sedimentary. In the latter, the ores of iron and manganese are the most abundant, and often occur in beds of large extent. Some ores, as well as native metals, are also found in alluvial deposits, gold, platinum, &c. In those known as placers, and the oxide of tin in those known as stream works, from which much ore has been obtained in Cornwall and the Malay Peninsula, and of late years in New South Wales. These have been derived from the degraded and wearing away of older rocks, the minerals having been washed out and re-deposited by the agency of water.

ore concentrator, *ore separator*, *s.* *Mining*: A contrivance to sort ores according to richness, or to separate the metallic portions of powdered ores from the gangue.

ore crusher, *s.*

Mining: A mill for breaking ores into small pieces for further treatment.

ore furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace for operating upon ores. The term is general, but the actual furnaces have specific names and various constructions, according to the metal, its gangue, the condition, &c.

ore-separator, *s.* [ORE-CONCENTRATOR.]

ore-stamp, *s.* [STAMP-MILL.]

ore-washer, *s.*

Metall.: A means of separating metal from ore after the latter has been reduced to powder.

**ore-weed*, *ore wood*, *s.* Sea-weed. (*Carex*.)

**ore* (2), *s.* [A.S. *dr.*] Grace, favour, help, protection. (*Sworden of Babylon*, 2,612.)

Or-é-hé, *s.* [Lat. *oreus* (genit. *oreolus*), from Gr. *Opēas* (*Opēas*), genit. *Opēados* (*Opēados*), from *Opēs* (*Opēs*) = a mountain; Fr. *Oréole*.]

Class. Mythol.: One of the nymphs of the mountains, who generally attended upon Diana, and accompanied her in hunting.

**or-é-hé*, *s.* [OREAN.]

Bot.: *Agaricus oreus*.

**ore-é*, *s.* [OREAD.]

Zool.: The more usual name for the genus *Boscaphus* (q.v.). [PASCALUS.]

Or-é-é-tér, *s.* [Pref. *oro-*, and Gr. *dergō* (*dergō*) = a star.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family *Oreasteridae* (q.v.). Found in the upper part of the Chalk, in the Tertiary, &c. recent.

Or-é-é-tri-dae, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oreaster*, genit. *oreasteris*], Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*. *Palæont.*: A family of Starfishes, order *Asteroida*. There are two species of *Oreaster*, the skin is granular, covered by minute scales.

Or-é-gón, *s.* [Sp. *Oregon*: great land (see *pl.*) = great land (see *pl.*)].

Geog.: One of the United States, forming a westernmost portion of the Union.

Oregon molo, *s.*

Zool.: *Scorpaenopsis townsendi*. It is found in the Columbia River (Washington), &c. It is found on the coast of the Pacific, from 41° to 47° N.

or-eido, *s.* [OROTID.]

**oreillet* (as *o-rá-yét*), *s.* [Fr. *oreille* = ear.]



HELMET WITH OREILLET.

or é i nus, *s.* [Fr. *oreille* = ear.]

Bot.: A genus of *Cypripedium*, a perennial plant. The ventral and lateral sepals are covered with enlarged tubular scales, &c. It is found from the mountain streams of the Himalayas.

Or-é-lin, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *orellina*] = the scientific name of the Annotis tree; *Or-é-lin*.

Chem.: A yellow coloring matter, consisting, together with water, in an aqueous solution in water and alcohol and dyestuffs of a yellow color.

Or-é-é, *pref.* [Gr. *opos* (*opos*) = a mountain.] Pertaining to or connected with mountains.

Or-é-é-daph-é, *s.* [Pref. *oro-*, and Gr. *daphnē* (*daphnē*) = a laurel.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of *Lauraceae*, chiefly from tropical America. It consists of large trees with alternate leaves and panicles or racemes of umbel-like heads of flowers, with large leaves. *Oreodaphne* is a large tree found in the forest between the Orinoco and the Parana. When incision is made in the bark, there issues out a volatile oil, which is a constituent of the fruit, when distilled, yields a yellow wine-colored and acented volatile oil, used in Brazil in contractions of the joints in the limbs, &c. *O. fastosa* furnishes the oil of the Canaries, a kind of wood with a red colour; *O. exaltata*, the Sweet Wood of Jamaica; and *O. cupularis*, the cinnamon of the Isle of France.

Site, sit, sara, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wēt, hāre, camel, hār, thère; pine, pīt, sira, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wēif, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oñ, cūre, unite, cūr, rālo, fāll; trī, syrian. m, n = s; ey = ā; qu = kw.

ous - shũa. -ble, -die, &c - bəl, dəl.

life and structure: as, organic bodies, organic remains.

*3. Forming a whole composed of a systematic arrangement of parts; organized.

*4. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end.

† Organic description of curves:

Geom.: The description of curves on a plane by means of instruments.

organic-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Carbon acids. Derived from hydrocarbons by the substitution of one or more of the univalent group (COOH), each carboxyl, or oxy, for an equal number of hydrogen atoms in the hydrocarbon, the number of atoms replaced determining whether the acid is mono-, di-, or tri-basic. Most of these acids are formed by the oxidation of alcohols, by replacing H_2 in the oxylic portion by O, e.g., $\{CH_2\}H_2O + O_2 = \{CH_2\}COOH$ (acetic acid) + H_2O ; but there are several which cannot be regarded as derivatives of alcohols of any known series.

organic-analysis, *s.*

Chem.: The application of such processes as shall determine the relative proportion of the elements of which a compound is composed, and the number of atoms of the component elements contained in the molecule.

organic-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The alkaloids of vegetable and animal origin, and the derivatives of ammonia produced by the destructive distillation of complex organic matter, and those formed chemically by substituting the hydrogen of ammonia by organic radicals. They have a strongly alkaline reaction, saturate acids like ammonia, and form with them, in many instances, well-defined crystalline salts.

organic-chemistry, *s.*

Chem.: The chemistry of the carbon compounds in which the hydrogen or nitrogen of the substance is directly united with carbon. No distinction is drawn between compounds which are the products of animal and vegetable life and those obtained by direct combination of the elements. It is owing to the number and great complexity of the carbon compounds that they are dealt with under a separate division.

organic-disease, *s.*

Pathol.: The morbid state of an organ itself, as distinguished from a functional disease, i.e., one affecting functions.

organic-laws, *s. pl.*

Laws directly affecting the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state.

organic-matter, *s.* (See extract.)

"There is no elementary or self-subsistent organic matter, as Buffon thought, for the organic elements into which the particles of organic matter (and by their final decomposition, are organically regenerated, and fitted for the maintenance of animals through the operations of the vegetable kingdom. No animal substance is therefore an organic matter." *Chem. Anal. Invertebr. Animals*, p. 2.

organic-radical, *s.*

Chem.: A group of atoms containing one or more atoms of carbon, of which one or in some bonds are unsaturated. It may be a monad, dyad, or triad radical, according to the number of monad atoms required to complete its active stericity.

organic-remains, *s. pl.*

Palæont.: The remains of organized bodies (animals and plants) found in a fossil state. (Fossil, B. I. 1, 2.)

organic-substance, organic body, *s.*

A substance or body having organic action and consequently life. The category includes animals and plants.

or-gân-ic-ai-lý, adv. [Eng. *organically*; *ly*]

1. In an organic manner; with or by means of organs.

"All stones, metals, and minerals are real vegetables, that is, grow organically from seeds as well as plants." *Lect. Nat. Philosophy*, c. viii.

2. With reference to organic structure or disposition of parts.

3. With reference to the essential working parts or system.

"Having a voice in what organically concerns the affairs of Egypt."—*W. E. Gladstone*, in *Times*, Feb. 8, 1882.

or-gân-ic-ai-nên, *s.* [Eng. *organical*; *nên*]

The quality or state of being organic.

or-gân-i-qlm, *s.* [Eng. *organs*; *-ism*; Fr. *organisme*.]

Pathol.: The hypothesis that every disease springs from the lesion of some particular organ.

*or-gân-ic, *s.* [ORGANIC.]

*or-gân-ic, *s.* [Lat. *organum* = an organ, and *gân* = to make.] Forming organs or organisms; producing an organized structure; acting through or resulting from organs.

or-gân-ic, *s.* [ORGANIC.]

or-gân-ism, *s.* [Eng. *organ*; *-ism*; Fr. *organisme*.]

1. Organic structure or disposition of parts; organization.

"The advantageous organization of the eye."—*Green*, *Calculus*, ch. iii.

2. An organized body; a body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdom.

"A bucket dropped overboard can never sink the water that is free of phlogistic organisms." *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1882.

or-gân-ist, *s.* [Eng. *organ*; *-ist*; Fr. *organiste*; Sp. & Ital. *organista*.]

1. One who plays upon an organ.

"*Organist* of Westminster, and one of his Majesty's private music."—*W. A. R. R. R. R.*, vol. 1.

2. A priest who organized or sang in parts.

organist tanager, *s.* [EUPHONIA, II.]

*or-gân-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *organ*; *-ity*.] (Organism.)

"Devout of heterogeneity, a quality."—*W. A. R. R. R. R.*, vol. 1.

or-gân-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *organically*; *-ity*.]

The quality or state of being organizable; capability of being organized or turned into living tissue.

or-gân-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *organizable*; *-ity*.]

Capable of being organized.

"In the midst of an organizable fluid or substance."—*Carver*, *Animal Physiology*, ch. 1.

*or-gân-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *organ*; *-ity*.]

Organized. (All. *More*: *Organized*, *Organized*.)

or-gân-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *organically*; *-ity*.]

1. The act of organizing; the act or process of an organ and getting into proper working order; as, the organization of an expedition.

2. The state of being organized; that which is organized, an organized body.

3. Organic structure, the disposition or arrangement of the organs for the performance of vital functions.

"His physical organization was unusually delicate."—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. The arrangement of the parts of an aggregate or body for work or action; systematic preparation for action.

The kind of organization which will produce results. *—New Quarterly Review*, 1882, p. 1.

or-gân-i-tý, *s.* [Fr. *organisme*; *-isme*.]

1. Ordinary language.

2. To form or furnish with suitable or necessary organs, to give an organic structure to. (Generally in the pa. par.)

3. To arrange or dispose systematically the parts of an aggregate or body for work or action, to get into proper working order.

"The most perfect portion of the procession which was remarkably well organized."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1882.

*II. Music. To sing in parts; as, To organize the Hallelujah.

or-gân-i-tý, *s.* [ORGANIZE.]

A. As *pr. par.* (then the verb).

B. As *adj.*: Charged or entrusted with the organization of a body. as, The organizing secretary of a society.

organizing-force, *s.*

Physiol.: One of the names for that force or power which an organized body has of assimilating matter. Called also Plastic-force, &c.

or-gân-ic, *s.* [ORGANIC.]

Relating to or connected with an organ or organs.

*or-gân-ic, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. *gân* (genos) = to engender; Fr. *organique*.]

Chem.: A name formerly given to oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon, which are the essential elements in every animal and vegetable structure.

or-gân-ic, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. *gân* (genos) = to engender; Fr. *organique*.]

Embryol. & Biol.: The branch of science which traces the gradual formation of an organ from its earliest appearance.

or-gân-ic, *s.* [Eng. *organogen* (a).]

Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-ic, *s.* [ORGANOGENESIS.]

The development or formation of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-ic, *s.* [Eng. *organograph* (a).]

One who is versed in organography; one who describes the organs of plants or animals.

or-gân-ic, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. *gân* (genos) = to engender; Fr. *organique*.]

A description of the organs of plants and animals.

or-gân-ic, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. *gân* (genos) = to engender; Fr. *organique*.]

1. Making an impression upon the senses of other organs.

2. Capable of receiving impression.

or-gân-ic, *s.* [Eng. *organology* (a).]

Of or pertaining to organology.

or-gân-ic, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. *gân* (genos) = to engender; Fr. *organique*.]

1. The branch of physiology which treats of the organs of the body.

2. Spec. A description of the special organs which physiologists find in the brain.

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1. The branch of physiology which treats of the organs of the body.

2. Spec. A description of the special organs which physiologists find in the brain.

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wê, hâre, camel, hâr, thêre: pine, pît, sîre, hîr, marine; só, pô, or, wêre, wêl, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûh, cûre, quite, cûr, rôle, fâll; trý, Syrian. *as, as = ô; ay = â; qu = kw.*

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

or-i-flamb (ð silent), **or-i-flamme**, **or-y-flambe**, *a.* (O. Fr. *oriflamme*, from Low Lat. *auriflamma* = a golden flame, a golden banner: Lat. *aurum* = gold, and *flamma* = a flame.) The ancient royal banner of France; originally the banner of the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris, which received many important grants from the early French kings. Its colour was purple with a fringe of azure, and gold. It became the banner of the monarchy in the reign of Philip I. The oriflammé borne at Agincourt was, according to Sir H. Nicolas, an oblong red flag, split into five points. It sometimes bore upon it a salient wave, from the centre of which golden rays diverged.



or-i-gân, *s.* (ORGANUM.) (O. Fr. *organe*, from Latin *organum* (q.v.).) *Lat.*: Marjoram (q.v.).

or-i-gân-i-dae, *s. pl.* (Lat. *organidae*); fem. *pl. ad. suff. -idæ.*
Lat.: A family of insectivorous plants, title *Naturella*.

or-ig-a-nûm, *s.* (Lat. from Gr. *organyon* (*organon*), *organyon* (*organon*) = wild marjoram.)

Bot.: Marjoram; the typical genus of the family *Origanaceae*. *Calyx* five-lobed or two-lobed, with ten to fifteen nerves. Upper lip of the corolla erect, nearly plane; lower one patent, trilobed. Stamens diverging, the anthers sub-triangular. Small, often hairy, much-branched, aromatic shrubs. Known species twenty-one. *Origanum vulgare*, the Common Marjoram, is British. (*Marjoram*, *O. Decandolle* is the Greek *Origanon* (q.v.).) *O. Onites*, *O. acris*, and *O. onites* are used as pot-herbs. *O. Marjoram* is a seasoning herb. *O. sylvium* is the Hop-pint, sometimes cultivated in cottage windows.

Origin or *organt*, with in the last was have said *resemblance*. — *P. H. Bond*, *Philos. &c.*, ch. xii.

or-i-gên-ism, *s.* (Eng. &c. *Origen*; *-ism*.)
Church Hist.: The name given to a corpus of religious opinions attributed to Origen (A.D. 185-253), a Father of the Church, and one of the most learned writers of his age. He was chief catechist at Alexandria, and was ordained priest, though he had rendered himself physically unfit from an erroneous conception of the teaching of Jesus in Matthew xii. 12. He was deposed from the priesthood in A.D. 229. The opinions attributed to him were: (1) that there is an equality between the Persons of the Trinity, the Father being the greatest; (2) the pre-existence of human souls, including that of Christ; (3) that mankind will not have material bodies at the Resurrection; (4) the limited duration of the punishment of the wicked and of the evil spirits; and (5) the re-absorption of all intelligent beings into the Source of Being whence they sprang.

To defend themselves against the charge of Origenism. — *McClintock & Strong*, *Cyclop. Bib. &c.*, vii. 422.

or-i-gên-ist, *a. & s.* (Eng. &c. *Origen*; *-ist*.)
A. Adj.: Belonging to or characteristic of either of the sects described under B. (More usually of the former.)

A very able defence of Origenist opinions was printed anonymously in the year 1664 by Basil, Bishop of Exeter. — *Brand*, *Dict. Serib.*, p. 328.

B. As substantives.
Church Hist. (PL):

1. Those who held all or any of the opinions attributed to Origen of Alexandria.

2. In A.D. 543 Justinian I. issued an edict against them, and the Fifth General Council (the Second of Constantinople) condemned them in 553.

3. A sect mentioned by Epiphanius, as the followers of an Origen of whom nothing is known. They are spoken of as addicted to shameful vices.

or-ig-en-ist-ic, *a.* (Eng. &c. *Origen*; *-istic*.) Belonging to or characteristic of the sect founded by Origen of Alexandria.

The mysticism . . . of the Origenist monks. — *McClintock & Strong*, *Cyclop. Bib. &c.*, vii. 422.

or-ig-in, *s.* (Fr. *origine*, from Lat. *originem*, accus. of *origo* = a beginning, from *orior* = to rise, to begin; Ital. *origine*.)

1. The beginning or first existence of anything; the commencement; the rise.

I think he would have set out just as he did, with the origin of ideas. — *Travis*, *Discussions of Poetry*, vol. i, ch. ii.

2. That from which anything primarily proceeds; the source, fountain, cause, or occasion of anything; that from which anything derives its existence or beginning.

The origin of forms . . . hath been found one of the most profound and mysterious facts being to natural philosophy. — *Deane*, *Words*, III. 2.

3. Descent, derivation.

Origin of a man.

Abot.: The more fixed extremity of a nose club, when this can be ascertained. (*Gen. xli.*)

or-ig-in, *v.t.* (ORIGIN, *s.*) To originate; to give rise to.

This power was originated. — *Peter W. Rother*, *in* 52.

o-ri-g-in-a-ble, *a.* (Eng. *origin*; *-able*.) Capable of being originated.

o-ri-g-in-al, *a. & s.* (Fr. *original*, from Lat. *originalis*, from *origo* (quod. *origines*) = an origin (q.v.); *sp. & Port.* *original*; Ital. *originale*.)

I. As substantive:

1. Of or pertaining to the origin, beginning, or early state of anything; first, primary, primitive.

He was the original author of those sanguinary schemes. — *Macaulay*, *Disc. Eng. ch. v.*

2. Having the power or talent to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought.

He was one of the most original profound, and acute thinkers of the age. — *Macaulay*, *Disc. Eng. ch. v.*

3. Not copied; made, done, or produced by the author; as, the original text of an author.

B. As adjective:

1. The origin, beginning, cause, or source.

Of the first of our confusion, the origin of our confusion. — *Macaulay*, *Disc. Eng. ch. v.*

2. The first copy, the arch-type, that from which anything is copied, transcribed, or translated; opposed to copy, duplicate, or replica.

I compare this translation with the original. — *Macaulay*, *Disc. Eng. ch. v.*

3. The primary or primitive stock, root, or type, in which various species have originated or been developed.

The original root of the present confusion is the first of our confusion. — *Macaulay*, *Disc. Eng. ch. v.*

4. The language in which a work is written, as, to read a work in the original.

5. The sense, spirit, or character of that from which anything is copied, deduced, or derived.

They have something more or less of the original. — *Macaulay*, *Disc. Eng. ch. v.*

6. A person of marked peculiarity or individuality of character; an eccentric person.

(1) Original ball or equator.
Law.: A bill relating to some matter not before litigated in the court by the same person standing in the same way.

(2) Original line, place, or point.
Prescriptive.: A line, place, or point referred to the original object.

original charter, *s.*
Lat. Lat.: A charter granted first to the vassal by the sovereign.

original position, *s.*
Music.: A chord is said to be in its original position when the ground note is in the bass; in other words, before it has undergone inversion, or when its upper notes are in the order 3, 5, 7.

original sin, *s.*
Theolog.:

1. *Anglican*: Sin for which each individual is held to be responsible before he has committed any actual transgression. It arises from the first sin of Adam in Paradise; original, however, differing as to the precise connection between the two. The ninth Article of the Church of England considers it "the fault and corruption of the nature of every man that naturally is ingendered of Adam, whereby man is very far gone from original righteousness, and is of his own nature inclined to evil."

2. *Roman*: In the Small Catechism (ed. 1883, p. 17), published by authority, original sin is defined to be "that guilt and stain of sin which we inherit from Adam, who was the origin and head of all mankind." The Council of Trent (sess. v., *Dec. de Peccato Originali*) defines that Adam lost original justice not only for himself but for his descendants, and that he poured (*transfused*) sin—the death of the soul—into the whole human race. This is supported by a reference to Romans v. 12. The Council declared that nothing in the decree as to original sin was to apply to the Virgin Mary.

3. *Presbyterian*: The Confession of Faith considers that our first parents "being the root of all mankind, the guilt of this sin [the eating the forbidden fruit] was imputed, and the same death in sin and corrupted nature conveyed to all their posterity descending from them by ordinary generation" (ch. vi).

[*See* *ORIGIN*, *PELAGIANISM*.]

original writ, *s.*
Law.: A mandatory letter issuing out of the Court of Chancery, and being the beginning or foundation of a real action or common law.

o-ri-g-in-al-ist, *s.* (Eng. *original*; *-ist*.) A person of original genius; an original.

o-ri-g-in-al-ity, *s.* (Eng. *original*; *-ity*.) The quality or state of being original; the power or talent of producing new thoughts or combinations of thought.

He had little energy and no originality. — *Macaulay*, *Disc. Eng. ch. v.*

o-ri-g-in-al-ly, *adv.* (Eng. *original*; *-ly*.) In an original manner; so as to originate.

o-ri-g-in-al-tor, *s.* (Eng. *original*; *-tor*.) One who originates or begins; a cause, an origin.

The Northern Churches were not original, but their power of adapting the ideas of others was wonderful. — *Cardinal & Mullinger*, *Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. iii.

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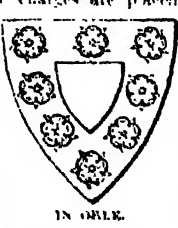
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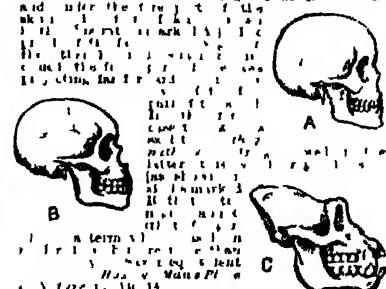
Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, campl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; trý, Sýrian. m, ce = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

or na-môn'-tál-lý, *adv.* [Eng ornamented] In an ornamental manner; so as to adorn, embellish, or decorate.



1. bəy; pəut, jəwɪ; eat, yell, chorus, chin, bench, go, gem; thin, this, sin, aɪ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph - f.
an, tian = shən. -tion, -sion = shūn; -sion, -sion = shūn. -sion, -sion, -sion = shūn. -bia, -dia, &c. -bəl, dəl.

as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing.



2 Rev One of the One Hundred (1 :)

[illegible]

ba nō lōt, + {H} - a little b n l n n
f m l n - a n n
A little head of lettuce, lettuce, a



il, bô; pout, jôw; ont, qell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this, sin, as expect, Xenophon, exist. ing.
tan, tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüa, bie, die, &c. : bei, del.

ôm-tê-ô-dên-tine, *s* [Pref *oste-*, and Eng *dentine*]

Anat Owen's name for a hard substance deposited on the inner surface of the dentine of a tooth, so that the central cavity becomes gradually diminished in size, while the pulp slowly shrinks or disappears.

ôm-tê-ô-gên, *s* [Osteo- + -gen]

Anat & Linné A soft, transparent substance derived from, into bone.

ôm-tê-ô-gên-ô-sis, *s* [Pref *oste-*, and Eng *genesis*]

Anat & Linné The process of production of bone.

ôm-tê-ô-gên-ô-sy, *s* [Pref *oste-*, and Gr *γεν* (*gen*), base of *γεννα* (*genna*) = to beget]

Anat & Linné The same as *Osteo-genesis* (15).

ôm-tê-ô-gên-ô-sis, *s* [Pref *oste-*, and Gr *γεν* (*gen*), base of *γεννα* (*genna*) = to beget]

Producing bone. *osteogen*, *t* (connected with *osteogenesis* (15)).

ôm-tê-ô-glôs-al-dên, *s* [Mod Lat *osteo-glôs-alum*, Lat *osteo-glôs-alis* (*osteo-glôs-alis*)]

Linné A freshwater family of fishes, including *osteo-glôs-alis*, *osteo-glôs-alis*, and *osteo-glôs-alis*.

ôm-tê-ô-glôs-sûm, *s* [Pref *oste-*, and Gr *σῦμα* (*sum*) = a lump]

Linné The typical genus of the family Osteoglossidae. Three species are known: *Osteoglossum bicirrhosum* from Brazil, *Osteoglossum fuscum* from Rio de Janeiro, and *Osteoglossum leucomaculatum* from Queensland.

ôm-tê-ô-g-râ-phor, *s* [Eng *osteophore* (*osteophore*)]

Anat On a bone, *osteophore*, *t* (with *osteophore* as the prefix, *osteophore*).

ôm-tê-ô-g-râ-phý, *s* [Gr *στερος* (*steros*) = at, and *γραφω* (*grapho*) = to write to do]

Anat A description of the bones of the skeleton.

ôm-tê-ô-lép-lâ, *s* [Lat *osteolapla*, and Gr *λαπλά* (*lapla*) = a skin]

Linné A Dalmatian fish of the family Osteichthys. The fish is described as a fish with a large head, a large eye, and a large mouth.

ôm-tê-ô-lîto, *s* [Pref *oste-*, and Gr *λίτος* (*litos*) = stone, *litos*]

Anat An animal which has a large head, a large eye, and a large mouth.

ôm-tê-ô-lî-ô-gér, *s* [Gr *λίτος* (*litos*) = stone, *λίτος*]

Anat A large fish, *litos*.

ôm-tê-ô-lôg-ô-sis, *s* [Gr *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, *λόγος*]

Anat A word, *logos*.

ôm-tê-ô-lôg-ô-sis, *s* [Gr *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, *λόγος*]

Anat A word, *logos*.

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Anat A word, *logos*.

ôm-tê-ô-lôg-ô-sis, *s* [Gr *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, *λόγος*]

Anat A word, *logos*.

ôm-tê-ô-p-târ-ô-g-l-ô-sis, *s* [Pref *oste-*, and Gr *πτερό* (*ptero*) = wing, *πτερό*]

Linné Having bony fins. The same as *osteopterygius* (15).

ôm-tê-ô-sar-ô-sis, *s* [Pref *oste-*, and Gr *σάρ* (*sar*) = meat, *σάρ*]

Linné A disease of the bones, *sar*.

ôm-tê-ô-sar-ô-sis, *s* [Pref *oste-*, and Gr *σάρ* (*sar*) = meat, *σάρ*]

Linné A disease of the bones, *sar*.

ôm-tê-ô-spôr-mâ-sis, *s* [Gr *σπôr* (*spor*) = seed, *σπôr*]

Linné A disease of the bones, *spor*.

ôm-tê-ô-spôr-mâ-sis, *s* [Gr *σπôr* (*spor*) = seed, *σπôr*]

Linné A disease of the bones, *spor*.

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oil, boy; point, low; eat, gall, chernia, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -olan, -tiam = shan. -tion, -tiam = shan; -tion, -tiam = shan; -tious, -tions, -tious = shan. -ble, -ble, etc. = bpl, dpl.

detect the sound of air passing the gap the tympanic cavity in certain more ideal situations.

oil, boy; pout, four; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-tion, -tion = -shun. -tion, -tion = -shun. -tions, -tions, -tions = -shuns. -ble, -ble, &c. = -bel, -del.

Sil, bəy : pənt, jəvɪ ; eat, yell, chorus, chin, bench ; go, gum : thin, this : sta, sɜː expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ʔ
-cian, -tjan = shən, -tion, -sien = shün, -tion, -sion = shün, -cleus, -tiens, -siens = shün, -ble, -die, & = bəl, dpl.

(11) In a state of being beyond or without the limits or reach of: as, out of reach, out of hearing.

(12) Beyond.

"That's because the one is painted, and the other out of all count."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II, 1.

(13) From; denoting rescue, freeing, or liberation: as, out of danger.

(14) From; away from: as, He will not be frightened out of his duty.

*2. Out of frame: Out of proper order; in confusion, disordered, irregular.

*3. Out of hand: At once, immediately, without delay.

"Gather we our forces out of hand."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., II, 2.

4. Out of joint: (Joint, *s.*, 3.)

5. Out of print: Not in the market, not to be purchased; and when all the copies printed of a book have been sold or otherwise disposed of.

6. Out of sorts: Indisposed, unwell; out of temper.

7. Out of temper: In a bad temper; irritated, vexed.

8. Out of trim: Not in good order; spoilt, said of a ship when not properly balanced for sailing.

9. Out of one's time: Having served one's apprenticeship.

10. Out of tune: Discordant; not in tune.

11. Out of wind, *s.*, 3 of *there*. The same as Out of windup. (*See* 11.)

12. Out of windup, out of wind: Not having a wind or twist; brought to a plain, unvaried; applied by artificers to surfaces.

13. Out of width: From outside to outside; as, to include the whole breadth, size, or thickness, applied to measurements.

*14. Out of cry, out of all cry, out of all whooping: Excessively; out of measure. "Wondering out of all whooping."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, III, 1.

15. Out of the way:

(1) Away from populous districts; secluded, retired, unfrequented.

(2) Unusual, excessive: as, The price is not out of the way.

16. Out-of-doors:

(1) *lit.*: In the open air; out of the house, as, out-of-door exercise.

(2) *Fig.*: Beyond one's reach; not to be mingled with.

"Ay, sir, if I could writ, I ask a more."

"He's quiet, and the question's out of a."

Frederick Schiller, Act 1.

17. Out-of-doors: Out of the house; abroad.

18. Out of pocket: Actually paid or expended: as, out-of-pocket expenses.

19. To be out of one's:

(1) *lit.*: To be unable to bring forward one's cause. Used specially of a plaintiff who does not bring his action within the period legally assigned him, which is the year after the serving of the summons on the defendant.

(2) *Fig.*: To be silenced in argument; hopelessly to lose one's case.

* Out is largely used in composition with verbs with the force of excess or superlativity; and with nouns and adjectives with the force of distance, as, outlying, or excess in quantity or degree.

out-and-out, *a.* & *adv.*

A. *As adv.*: Complete, thorough, perfect, thorough-paced, absolute: as, An out-and-out villain, an out-and-out swindle, &c.

B. *As adv.*: Completely, perfectly, thoroughly.

"He intended to convert it out-and-out."—*Where's a Tudor: Leading Cases*, p. 20.

out-edge, *s.* The extremity; the border, the edge.

"Upon the out-edge of his window."—*Stevens: North American Journal*, The Passenger.

out-goer, *s.* One who goes out; one who leaves a country, place, or office.

"The out-goer having conspired."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1891.

* out-isles, *s. pl.* Circumjacent islands.

(*Howland: Camden*, II, 54.)

out-judge, *s.* The judge in a superior court who for the time is absent from lane.

out-ower, *adv.* At a distance. (*Swedish*.)

*out-partor, *s.*

Old Law: A cattle-stealer. (*Consl.*)

out-patient, *s.* A patient who does not occupy a bed in an hospital, but who attends there to receive advice and medicine.

out-picket, *s.*

Mil.: An advanced picket.

out-settlement, *s.* A settlement away from the main settlement.

out settler, *s.* One who settles away from the main settlement.

out, *v.t. & i.* [*Or, out*.]

A. *Trans.*: To put or drive out; to eject, to expel, to oust; to deprive by expulsion.

"The members of both houses who withdrew, were expelled disreputably and ousted of their places in parliament."—*King Charles: A History*, II, 10.

B. *Intrans.*: To hurt out; to speak suddenly. (*Academy*, Aug. 26, 1870.)

*out-act, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and act*.] To exceed or go beyond in action. (*Baker: Hudibras*, II, 3.)

*out-act-ive, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and active*.] To excel in activity. (*Faller: Hudibras*, London.)

*out-ar-gue, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and argue*.] To surpass or excel in argument, to argue better than.

*out-as, *s. & v.* [*Trans.*]

out-asked, *s.* [*Eng. out, and asked*.] Having been asked in church, or having had the honors published three times. (*Johnson: Lapidary Legends*, St. Remond.)

*out-bab-bla, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and babble*.] To surmise in babbling.

*out-bai-ance, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and balance*.] To overweigh, to outweigh, to exceed.

"When all his days outbalance this one night."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, III.

*out-bar, *out-barre*, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and bar*.] To bar out; to shut out by bars or fortifications, to keep out.

"There to outbar with powerful obstacles."—*Spenser: Faerie Queene*, II, 10.

*out-bar-gain, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and bargain*.] To get the better of in a bargain.

"To out-bar or out-bargain each other."—*Mrs. Fiske: North American*, II, 10.

*out-bear, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and bear*.] To bear one out, to support one in anything; (*Fig.*)

*out-beg, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and beg*.] To surpass or excel in begging, to beg more than.

"She outbegan the truly beggarly child."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

*out-bel-low, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and bel-low*.] To bel-low louder than.

"The very meate outbell and outbell outbell."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

out-bid, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and bid*.] To bid more than, to go beyond by offering a higher price. (*Johnson: Latin Dictionary*, II, 10.)

out-bid der, *s.* [*Eng. out, and bidder*.] One who outbids others.

*out-blaze, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and blaze*.] To blaze or burn more brightly than; to surpass in blazing or brightness.

"Like soft smooth oil outblazing your fire."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

*out-bleat, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and bleat*.] To bleat louder than. (*Out-bellow*.)

*out-blown, *s.* [*Eng. out, and blown*.] Blown out, inflated, swollen with wind.

"At their mouths were blowing palaces."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

*out-blind-dér, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and blinder*.] To surpass in blinding.

*out-blisk, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and blisk*.] To surpass in blinding, to excel in business of out.

"With my beauty for outblisk" the moon."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

*out-blis-tér, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and bluster*.] To drive from one's purpose by bluster. (*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.)

out-board, *s.* [*Eng. out, and board*.]

Board: A term applied to anything outside a ship: as, outboard works, &c. (*IRBOARD*.)

*out-bolt, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and bolt*.] To bolt out; to exclude.

"That they may outbolt magistracy."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

out-bond, *s.* [*Eng. out, and bond*.] (*IRBOND*.)

*out-born, *s.* [*Eng. out, and born*.] Foreign, not native.

*out-bound, *s.* [*Eng. out, and bound*.] An extreme bound, confine, or limit.

"The most outbounds and outbounds places in the English pole."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

*out-bound, *s.* [*Eng. out, and bound*.] Bound outward; outwards bound.

"Long since beyond the Southern Sea."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

*out-bound, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and bound*.] To bound or leap further than; to exceed in bounding.

*out-bow, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and bow*.] To excel or surpass in bowing.

"He can outbow the bowing bow."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

*out-bowed, *s.* [*Eng. out, and bowed*.] Bowed out, bent outwards; curved outwards.

"The convex or outbowed side of a vessel within nothing."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

out-brag, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and brag*.]

1. To brag more than; to excel in bragging or ostentation.

*2. To surpass to excel in pride or brag.

"Whom have outbragged the world."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

out-brave, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and brave*.]

1. To surpass or excel in bravery, display, or chivalry.

"Outbraved not metheglin they at the feast."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

2. To excel or surpass in bravery or war.

"The forest wood outbraved his glory."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

*out-bray, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and bray*.]

1. To bray in braying, to bray loudly.

2. To out largely.

*out-brax-en, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and brax*.]

1. To excel in braxing, to brax more than.

2. To beat down with braxing.

"Outbraxed to a death of death."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

out-break, *v.* [*Eng. out, and break*.] To break out, to burst out, to break out suddenly.

"There was a violent outbreak."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

*out-break, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and break*.] To break out, to burst out, to break out suddenly.

out-break-er, *s.* [*Eng. out, and break*.] One who breaks out, to break out suddenly.

*out-brast, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and brast*.] To excel or surpass in power of brasting.

"(Johnson: *Etymology*, II, 10.)

*out-brathe, *v.t. & i.* [*Eng. out, and breathe*.]

A. *Transitive*.

1. To breathe out; to emit.

2. To deprive of breath; to exhaust; to cut out.

"Thus at length, outbreathed and worn."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

B. *Intransitive*. To issue as breath, to be exhausted.

"Nought could outbreath from the golden."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

*out-bribe, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and bribe*.] To exceed or surpass in bribery; to give more bribes than.

*out-bring, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and bring*.] To bring out; to utter.

"He might a word outbring."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

*out-brö-thér, *s.* [*Eng. out, and brother*.] An outpender.

"A slender outbrother's annuity."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

*out-bud, *v.t.* [*Eng. out, and bud*.] To bud or sprout out.

"Whom many buds, outbudding ever new."—*Frederick Schiller: Metamorphoses*, II, 10.

like, fat, fire, amidst, what, fall, father, wé, wét, hère, camel, hár, there; pine, pit, síre, sír, marine; gó, pít, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whá, sán; máte, oðh, cùre, únite, cùr, rále, fáll; trý, sýrian, a, e = é; o = ó; u = ú.

* **out build**, v.t. [Eng out, and build] To build better or more strongly than, to excel in durability of building

"Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids"
Young *Vigil Thoughts*, v. 12

* **out-build-ing**, s. [Eng out, and building] An out-house, or smaller building or shed away from the main building

* **out burn**, v.t. & t. [Eng out, and burn] A. *Intense* To burn wholly away, to be wholly or completely consumed

"As soon as straw outburns"

B. *Trans* To excel or exceed in burning

* **out burst**, s. [Eng out and burst]

1 A bursting or breaking out, an out break

2 A clamor, an outcry

How all the *whirls* he justified what he lowered his judgment by *the Church & the World* (1877) 1

* **outburst bank**, s. The middle portion as to elevation, of a low outbanking

* **out-by**, **out byo**, adv & a. [Eng out, and by] (Nechh)

A. *Acute* Without, a little way out, at some distance

When you catch under at the Bank - *the Dist of Louisiana* v. 12

B. *Acute* Away distant remote, as just far, remote

* **out buzz**, s. [Eng out, and buzz] 1 To buzz with buzzing, to buzz, to buzz, to buzz

These *whirls* 12 cups in the air

* **out cant**, s. [Eng out, and cant] To exclaim in canting (Eng out, and cant)

* **out ca per**, s. [Eng out, and ca per] To exclaim in ca pering

He then went out to the end of the road

* **out cast**, s. [Eng out, and cast] To cast out, to cast out, to cast out

* **out cast**, s. [Eng out, and cast] To cast out, to cast out, to cast out

A. *Acute* To cast out, to cast out, to cast out

On which cast out driven out outside

1 On which cast out driven out outside

2 A falling out, a quarrel (Eng out, and cast)

3 The first of out (Eng out, and cast)

* **out cast ing**, **out cast ynge**, s. [Eng out, and cast] To cast out, to cast out, to cast out

1 On which cast out driven out outside

2 A falling out, a quarrel (Eng out, and cast)

3 The first of out (Eng out, and cast)

* **out cōpt**, s. [Eng out, and cōpt] To exclaim in cōpting

A. *Acute* Except, excepting

Outcast Kout for the first time

B. *Acute* Unless, except

* **out cheat**, s. [Eng out, and cheat] To exclaim in cheating

* **out classed**, s. [Eng out, and class] Of an inferior class or quality, to be in respect of quality

The *Armenians* were outclass in every point

* **out clear ange**, s. [Eng out, and clear] To clear out, to clear out, to clear out

* **out climb** (b silent), s. [Eng out, and climb] To climb beyond, to ex or out pass in climbing

They planted near *outclimb* their native height

* **out come**, s. [Eng out, and come] A going out, that which comes or results from any thing, a result, an issue, a consequence

The outcome of a happy, well regulated nature - *the World* (1877) 1

* **out-ōm'-pass**, s. [Eng out, and om] To pass out, to pass out, to pass out

pass] To stretch or extend beyond, to exceed the compass or limits of

"Make it swell or outpass itself - *hason* and *unpleasant of learning* bk

* **out oēm ply**, s. [Eng out, and oēm ply] To exceed in supplying to be excessively complaisant. [Out draws]

* **out oor nēr**, s. [Eng out, and corner] An out of the way corner or place

* **out oōm tēn ange**, s. [Eng out, and tēn ange] To outface, to outface

* **out court**, s. [Eng out, and court] An out of the way court or place

* **out craft**, s. [Eng out, and craft] To be more crafty than, to be more crafty than

* **out ori er**, **out cry er**, s. [Eng out, and ori er] To cry out, to cry out, to cry out

* **out crop**, s. [Eng out, and crop] To crop out, to crop out, to crop out

* **out cry**, s. [Eng out, and cry] To cry out, to cry out, to cry out

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* **out crop**, s. [Eng out, and crop] To crop out, to crop out, to crop out

* **out door**, s. [Eng out, and door] Out of door, exterior, in opposition to the interior, specifically applied to out buildings and to partitions within a building, as given in the case of a house, which are not the interior of the house, but the exterior of the house

* **out door**, s. [Eng out, and door] Out of door, exterior, in opposition to the interior, specifically applied to out buildings and to partitions within a building, as given in the case of a house, which are not the interior of the house, but the exterior of the house

* **out door**, s. [Eng out, and door] Out of door, exterior, in opposition to the interior, specifically applied to out buildings and to partitions within a building, as given in the case of a house, which are not the interior of the house, but the exterior of the house

* **out draw**, **out draws**, s. [Eng out, and draw] To draw out, to draw out, to draw out

* **out dream**, s. [Eng out, and dream] To dream out, to dream out, to dream out

* **out drink**, s. [Eng out, and drink] To drink out, to drink out, to drink out

* **out dure**, s. [Eng out, and dure] To last out, to last out, to last out

* **out dwell**, s. [Eng out, and dwell] To dwell out, to dwell out, to dwell out

* **out dwell er**, s. [Eng out, and dwell] To dwell out, to dwell out, to dwell out

* **out equiv-ō cāto**, s. [Eng out, and equiv-ō cāto] To equivocate out, to equivocate out, to equivocate out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

* **out er**, s. [Eng out, and er] To er out, to er out, to er out

bell, bell; post, post; cat, cat; chorus, chorus; chin, chin; go, go; gem, gem; thin, thin; sin, sin; expect, expect; Xenophon, Xenophon; exist, exist. Ing-clan, clan; shen, shen; tion, tion; shun, shun; -tion, -tion; shun, shun; -clan, -clan; shun, shun; -ble, -ble; do, do; -bel, -bel.

2. Usually the same as *Outcrop*; strictly, it is a seam cropping out of a lower level.

4. A falling out; a quarrel. (Provincial)

***out-thief**, *thief*, *s.* [A.S. *utþing* *thief*, from *ut* = out, *þing*, *pa. pres. of þ* = to take, and *thief* = a thief.] (LAWYERIAL)

1. *Prudal Law*. A thief from without or abroad taken within a lord's fee or liberty.

2. The right or privilege of the lord to try such thief in his own court.

***out-town**, *town*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *town*, *v.*] To exceed or excel in lawing.

"Out-town as such and out as by the law."

***out-toss**, *toss*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *toss*, *v.*] To exceed or excel in tossing; to toss more than. Both known of an innkeeper with the twenty shilling and half a crown. *See* *the* *journal* *of* *the* *London* *and* *North* *Western* *Railway* *Co.* *1847* *vol. 1* *pt. 1* *ch. 13*.

***out-toss**, *toss*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *toss*, *v.*] To exceed or surpass in the pastime of a toss.

out-told, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*]

I. *Common Law*.

1. A verdict found which is not a verdict found with out being a verdict found with out.

2. A verdict found which is not a verdict found with out being a verdict found with out.

II. *Cricket*. The part of the field as to the greatest distance from the batsman.

out-told, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*]

Cricket. A player who is posted in the field.

***out-told**, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*] To tell out, to tell out.

out-told, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*]

1. The act of supplying or fitting out of a person, ship, &c., for a journey, expedition, or voyage.

2. The equipment of one's goods and chattels on a journey, expedition, or voyage.

out-told, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*] To tell out, to tell out.

out-told, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*]

1. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

2. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

***out-told**, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*]

1. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

***out-told**, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*]

1. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

***out-told**, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*]

1. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

***out-told**, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*]

1. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

***out-told**, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*]

1. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

***out-told**, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*]

1. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

***out-told**, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*]

1. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

***out-ran**, *ran*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *run*, *v.*] A funeral without or at a distance from a town or city.

"The convenience of out-funerals." *See* *the* *convenience* *of* *out-funerals* *Aug. 24, 1805*.

***out-gate**, *gate*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *gate*, *s.*] A passage out, an outlet or out-aid.

These gates are so fit for trade, having most convenient outlets by diverse ways to the sea.

***out-gaze**, *gaze*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gaze*, *v.*]

1. To excel or surpass in sharpness of sight, to see farther or better than.

2. To gaze or stare out of countenance, to stare down.

out-gon, *gon*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gon*, *v.*]

1. To excel or surpass in sharpness of sight, to see farther or better than.

2. To gaze or stare out of countenance, to stare down.

***out-give**, *give*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *give*, *v.*]

1. To excel or surpass in sharpness of sight, to see farther or better than.

2. To gaze or stare out of countenance, to stare down.

***out-glare**, *glare*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *glare*, *v.*]

1. To excel or surpass in sharpness of sight, to see farther or better than.

2. To gaze or stare out of countenance, to stare down.

***out-glitter**, *glitter*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *glitter*, *v.*]

1. To excel or surpass in sharpness of sight, to see farther or better than.

2. To gaze or stare out of countenance, to stare down.

***out-go**, *go*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *go*, *v.*]

1. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

2. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

***out-go**, *go*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *go*, *v.*]

1. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

2. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

***out-go**, *go*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *go*, *v.*]

1. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

2. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

***out-go**, *go*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *go*, *v.*]

1. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

2. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

***out-go**, *go*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *go*, *v.*]

1. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

2. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

***out-go**, *go*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *go*, *v.*]

1. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

2. To go or pass on a way to end the field side or wing of the field.

out-guard, *guard*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *guard*, *s.*] A guard or sentry posted at a distance from the main body; hence, any thing set as a defence at a distance from that which is to be defended.

"These outguards of the mind are out abroad."

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

1. To gush outwards, to gush out.

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

1. To gush outwards, to gush out.

***out-haul**, *haul*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *haul*, *v.*]

1. To haul outwards, to haul out.

2. To haul outwards, to haul out.

***out-horn**, *horn*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *horn*, *s.*]

1. To horn outwards, to horn out.

2. To horn outwards, to horn out.

***out-horn**, *horn*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *horn*, *s.*]

1. To horn outwards, to horn out.

2. To horn outwards, to horn out.

***out-horn**, *horn*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *horn*, *s.*]

1. To horn outwards, to horn out.

2. To horn outwards, to horn out.

***out-horn**, *horn*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *horn*, *s.*]

1. To horn outwards, to horn out.

2. To horn outwards, to horn out.

***out-horn**, *horn*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *horn*, *s.*]

1. To horn outwards, to horn out.

2. To horn outwards, to horn out.

***out-horn**, *horn*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *horn*, *s.*]

1. To horn outwards, to horn out.

2. To horn outwards, to horn out.

***out-horn**, *horn*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *horn*, *s.*]

1. To horn outwards, to horn out.

2. To horn outwards, to horn out.

***out-horn**, *horn*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *horn*, *s.*]

1. To horn outwards, to horn out.

2. To horn outwards, to horn out.

***out-horn**, *horn*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *horn*, *s.*]

1. To horn outwards, to horn out.

2. To horn outwards, to horn out.

***out-horn**, *horn*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *horn*, *s.*]

See, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father, we, wet, here, camel, her, there, pine, pit, fire, sir, marine; go, pot, or, were, wolf, work, who, son; mite, cth, cure, quite, our, rate, fall; try, Syrian. m. = s; ey = s; an = w.

ne, pīc, sire, sir, mariné: go, per-
rian. sa, os, ē; cy, ē; qu - kw.

Site, sit, three, amidst, what, fall, father: we, wét, hero, camel, her, there: pine, pít, sire, air, marine: go, pót
 or, wóre, wolf, wórk, whó, sòn: mète, et-h, cure, unite, air, raise, still, tót, sá-tón, - - - - - gu - kw.

[illegible]

6-r-gird, v. t. (Eng. over, and glad.) To
gird, bind, or constrain too closely.
"The faithful Slaves of the Earth, thus arranged
in the Kingdom of the Church"

[illegible]

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511, 547; 561, 567; 568, 569; 570, 571; 572, 573; 574, 575; 576, 577; 578, 579; 580, 581; 582, 583; 584, 585; 586, 587; 588, 589; 590, 591; 592, 593; 594, 595; 596, 597; 598, 599; 600, 601; 602, 603; 604, 605; 606, 607; 608, 609; 610, 611; 612, 613; 614, 615; 616, 617; 618, 619; 620, 621; 622, 623; 624, 625; 626, 627; 628, 629; 630, 631; 632, 633; 634, 635; 636, 637; 638, 639; 640, 641; 642, 643; 644, 645; 646, 647; 648, 649; 650, 651; 652, 653; 654, 655; 656, 657; 658, 659; 660, 661; 662, 663; 664, 665; 666, 667; 668, 669; 670, 671; 672, 673; 674, 675; 676, 677; 678, 679; 680, 681; 682, 683; 684, 685; 686, 687; 688, 689; 690, 691; 692, 693; 694, 695; 696, 697; 698, 699; 700, 701; 702, 703; 704, 705; 706, 707; 708, 709; 710, 711; 712, 713; 714, 715; 716, 717; 718, 719; 720, 721; 722, 723; 724, 725; 726, 727; 728, 729; 730, 731; 732, 733; 734, 735; 736, 737; 738, 739; 740, 741; 742, 743; 744, 745; 746, 747; 748, 749; 750, 751; 752, 753; 754, 755; 756, 757; 758, 759; 760, 761; 762, 763; 764, 765; 766, 767; 768, 769; 770, 771; 772, 773; 774, 775; 776, 777; 778, 779; 780, 781; 782, 783; 784, 785; 786, 787; 788, 789; 790, 791; 792, 793; 794, 795; 796, 797; 798, 799; 800, 801; 802, 803; 804, 805; 806, 807; 808, 809; 810, 811; 812, 813; 814, 815; 816, 817; 818, 819; 820, 821; 822, 823; 824, 825; 826, 827; 828, 829; 830, 831; 832, 833; 834, 835; 836, 837; 838, 839; 840, 841; 842, 843; 844, 845; 846, 847; 848, 849; 850, 851; 852, 853; 854, 855; 856, 857; 858, 859; 860, 861; 862, 863; 864, 865; 866, 867; 868, 869; 870, 871; 872, 873; 874, 875; 876, 877; 878, 879; 880, 881; 882, 883; 884, 885; 886, 887; 888, 889; 890, 891; 892, 893; 894, 895; 896, 897; 898, 899; 900, 901; 902, 903; 904, 905; 906, 907; 908, 909; 910, 911; 912, 913; 914, 915; 916, 917; 918, 919; 920, 921; 922, 923; 924, 925; 926, 927; 928, 929; 930, 931; 932, 933; 934, 935; 936, 937; 938, 939; 940, 941; 942, 943; 944, 945; 946, 947; 948, 949; 950, 951; 952, 953; 954, 955; 956, 957; 958, 959; 960, 961; 962, 963; 964, 965; 966, 967; 968, 969; 970, 971; 972, 973; 974, 975; 976, 977; 978, 979; 980, 981; 982, 983; 984, 985; 986, 987; 988, 989; 990, 991; 992, 993; 994, 995; 996, 997; 998, 999; 1000, 1001; 1002, 1003; 1004, 1005; 1006, 1007; 1008, 1009; 1010, 1011; 1012, 1013; 1014, 1015; 1016, 1017; 1018, 1019; 1020, 1021; 1022, 1023; 1024, 1025; 1026, 1027; 1028, 1029; 1030, 1031; 1032, 1033; 1034, 1035; 1036, 1037; 1038, 1039; 1040, 1041; 1042, 1043; 1044, 1045; 1046, 1047; 1048, 1049; 1050, 1051; 1052, 1053; 1054, 1055; 1056, 1057; 1058, 1059; 1060, 1061; 1062, 1063; 1064, 1065; 1066, 1067; 1068, 1069; 1070, 1071; 1072, 1073; 1074, 1075; 1076, 1077; 1078, 1079; 1080, 1081; 1082, 1083; 1084, 1085; 1086, 1087; 1088, 1089; 1090, 1091; 1092, 1093; 1094, 1095; 1096, 1097; 1098, 1099; 1100, 1101; 1102, 1103; 1104, 1105; 1106, 1107; 1108, 1109; 1110, 1111; 1112, 1113; 1114, 1115; 1116, 1117; 1118, 1119; 1120, 1121; 1122, 1123; 1124, 1125; 1126, 1127; 1128, 1129; 1130, 1131; 1132, 1133; 1134, 1135; 1136, 1137; 1138, 1139; 1140, 1141; 1142, 1143; 1144, 1145; 1146, 1147; 1148, 1149; 1150, 1151; 1152, 1153; 1154, 1155; 1156, 1157; 1158, 1159; 1160, 1161; 1162, 1163; 1164, 1165; 1166, 1167; 1168, 1169; 1170, 1171; 1172, 1173; 1174, 1175; 1176, 1177; 1178, 1179; 1180, 1181; 1182, 1183; 1184, 1185; 1186, 1187; 1188, 1189; 1190, 1191; 1192, 1193; 1194, 1195; 1196, 1197; 1198, 1199; 1200, 1201; 1202, 1203; 1204, 1205; 1206, 1207; 1208, 1209; 1210, 1211; 1212, 1213; 1214, 1215; 1216, 1217; 1218, 1219; 1220, 1221; 1222, 1223; 1224, 1225; 1226, 1227; 1228, 1229; 1230, 1231; 1232, 1233; 1234, 1235; 1236, 1237; 1238, 1239; 1240, 1241; 1242, 1243; 1244, 1245; 1246, 1247; 1248, 1249; 1250, 1251; 1252, 1253; 1254, 1255; 1256, 1257; 1258, 1259; 1260, 1261; 1262, 1263; 1264, 1265; 1266, 1267; 1268, 1269; 1270, 1271; 1272, 1273; 1274, 1275; 1276, 1277; 1278, 1279; 1280, 1281; 1282, 1283; 1284, 1285; 1286, 1287; 1288, 1289; 1290, 1291; 1292, 1293; 1294, 1295; 1296, 1297; 1298, 1299; 1300, 1301; 1302, 1303; 1304, 1305; 1306, 1307; 1308, 1309; 1310, 1311; 1312, 1313; 1314, 1315; 1316, 1317; 131

- 1. To overtake; to catch up.**
 "So that at length, after long weary chase,
 He overtook him." *Spenser: F. Q. V. i. 11, 12.*
- 2. To deceive by cunning; to cheat, to outwit, to get the better of.**
 "Their cupidity overreached itself." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*
- 3. Intransitive:**
1. Ord. Lang. To cheat, to deceive.
 "Bull-dozing, grasping, overreaching allies." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*
2. Monks: A horse is said to overreach when he brings his hinder feet too far forward, and strikes his toes against his fore-shoes. (*Farrier's Dict.*)
- ô-vér-réach-ér, s.** [Eng. *overreach*; -er.] One who overreaches, deceives, or tricks another; a cheat.
- ô-vér-réach, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *reach*.] To read over; to peruse.
 "She oft and oft it overread." *Spenser: F. Q. III. x. 50.*
- ô-vér-réach-í-lý, adv.** [Eng. *over*, and *readily*.] Too readily; with excessive readiness or willingness.
- ô-vér-réach-í-néss, s.** [Eng. *over*, and *readiness*.] The quality or state of being over-ready; excessive or undue readiness or willingness.
- ô-vér-réach-y, a.** [Eng. *over*, and *ready*.] Too ready or willing.
- ô-vér-réach-kón, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *reckon*.] To reckon, compute, or estimate too highly.
 "If we will needs overreckon our condition we do but help to aggravate our own wretchedness." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act I, sc. 1.*
- ô-vér-réach-í-néss, s.** [Eng. *over*, and *reach*.] To cheat or overtake with a red colour.
 "On, prick thy love, and overreach thy love." *Shakespeare: Macbeth, Act 3, sc. 4.*
- ô-vér-réach-fine, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *refine*.] To refine too much.
- ô-vér-réach-fine-mént, s.** [Eng. *over*, and *refinement*.] Excessive refinement; refinement with an affectation of nicety.
- ô-vér-réach-í-néss, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *rent*.] To rent too highly; to rackrent.
- ô-vér-rí-d, ô-vér-rí-d-én, pt. par. or a.** [OVERRIDE.]
- ô-vér-rí-de, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *ride*, v.]
1. To fatigue or exhaust by too much or too long riding.
 2. To overtake and pass in riding.
 "My lord, I overrode him on the way." *Shakespeare: Henry IV., Act 1, sc. 1.*
 3. To ride or drive over.
 "The carter overrode with his carts." *Chaucer: C. T., P., 2, 624.*
 4. To supersede, to annul; to do away with.
 "The Democratic majority will not be strong enough to override his veto." *Full Mail (New York), Nov. 2, 1932.*
- overrighteous (as ô-vér-rít-yúss), a.** [Eng. *over*, and *righteous*.] Affecting excessive righteousness.
- ô-vér-ríg-íd, a.** [Eng. *over*, and *rigid*.] Too rigid, too severe.
- ô-vér-ríg-ér-ús, v.** [Eng. *over*, and *rigorous*.] Too rigorous.
- "These purchases are overrigorous." *Frederick: History of the East, v. 10.*
- vér-ripe, a.** [Eng. *over*, and *ripe*.] Too ripe; ripe to excess.
 "Thy years are ripe and overripe." *Milton: P. R., III. 21.*
- vér-ríp-en, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *ripen*.] To make too ripe; to ripen too much.
 "Why droops my lord, like overripened corn?" *Shakespeare: Henry IV., Act 1, sc. 2.*
- ô-vér-réach, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *reach*, v.] To read too much; to read overmuch; hence, to make completely ready. (*Shakespeare: Cymbeline, Act 3, sc. 1.*)
- vér-rí-de, v.t. & i.** [Eng. *over*, and *ride*, v.]
- A. Transitive:**
- 1. Ordinary Language:**
1. To influence with predominant power; to exercise dominion, authority, or command over.
 2. To influence with predominant power; to exercise dominion, authority, or command over.
- "As if indignation overrode their will." *Milton: P. R., III. 113.*

- 2. To reject the arguments, pleas, or objections of.**
 "He was again overruled." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*
- II. Law:** To disallow, to reject; to rule against; as, The objection was overruled.
 "The overruling of the vote of the other tribunes by Lentulus and Brutus." *Lewis: Crad. Early Roman Hist. (1868), II. 200.*
- B. Intrans:** To exercise rule or authority; to govern; to rule.
 "Thus he that overruled, I overruled." *Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, 109.*
- ô-vér-rúl-ér, s.** [Eng. *overrule*(s); -er.] One who or that which overrules, directs, or governs.
- "From the overruler of opinions." *Silvery: Defence of Poesy.*
- ô-vér-rúl-íng, pt. par. or a.** [OVERRULING.]
- ô-vér-rúl-íng-lý, adv.** [Eng. *overruling*; -ly.] In an overruling manner.
- ô-vér-rún, ô-ver-renne, ô-ver-runo, v.t. & i.** [Eng. *over*, and *run*.]
- A. Transitive:**
- 1. Ordinary Language:**
1. To run over; to spread over; to grow over; to overspread.
 2. To invade and harass by hostile incursions.
 3. To take possession of; to possess, to fill.
 4. To subdue, to oppress.
 5. To injure by treading or trampling down.
 6. To outrun; to run faster than and leave behind; to outstrip in running.
- "The chilling cold did overrun their bones." *Surrey: Virgil, Aeneid II.*
- "If he advances into contact, let us overrun Leicester." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng. (ch. xii).*
- "3. To take possession of; to possess, to fill." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*
- "He was overrun with melancholy humours." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*
- "4. To subdue, to oppress." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*
- "That none of them the feeble overrun." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*
- "5. To injure by treading or trampling down." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*
- "6. To outrun; to run faster than and leave behind; to outstrip in running." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*
- II. Print:** To carry over parts of lines, columns, or pages in corrections, in the introduction of new matter, or in the contraction or expansion of columns.
- B. Intransitive:**
- 1. Ordinary Language:**
1. To run or pass over or by.
 2. To be in excess or superabundance; to run over; to overflow.
- "Displeased and broken down of all that overran." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*
- "Yet still my soul overruns with love." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*
- II. Print:** To extend beyond the proper or desired length.
- ô-vér-rún-nér, s.** [Eng. *over*, and *runner*.] One who overruns, an invader.
- "Vandal overrunners, the life in literature." *Lewis: Crad. Early Roman Hist. (1868), II. 200.*
- ô-vér-rún, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *run*, v.]
- Arch.:** To project beyond the general face.
- ô-vér-rún-y-ráto, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *saturate*.] To saturate to excess.
- ô-vér-rún-y, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *say*.] To say over; to repeat.
- ô-vér-scápe, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *scrape*.] To scrape.
- ô-vér-scóre, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *score*, v.] To score or draw a line or lines over; to erase by lines drawn over.
- "The words 'and servant' had been first written and then over-scored." *Poe: Works (1846), II. 332.*
- ô-vér-sea, a. & adv.** [Eng. *over*, and *sea*.]
- A. As adj.:** Foreign; from beyond sea; not native.
- "Thou wilt powder their talk with overseas language." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*
- B. As adv.:** Over, beyond, or across the sea; abroad.
- ô-vér-seam-íng, s.** [Eng. *over*, and *seam*.] Sewing: The same as OVERCASTING (q.v.).
- ô-vér-séa, adv.** [Eng. *over*, and *sea*.] The same as OVERSEA (q.v.).
- "Sick of home, went overseas for change." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*

- ô-vér-séant, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *seant*, v.]
1. To seant to excess.
 2. To seant, so as to hide or disguise the original sin.
- ô-vér-séant-pu-lós-í-ty, s.** [Eng. *over*, and *seant*.] The quality or state of being overseant; overseantness.
- ô-vér-séant-pu-lós, a.** [Eng. *over*, and *seant*.] Too overseant; overseant.
- ô-vér-séant-pu-lós-néss, s.** [Eng. *over*, and *seant*.] The same as OVERSEANTNESS (q.v.).
- ô-vér-séarsh, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *search*, v.] To search over or through; to examine.
 "I had oversearched all my books." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*
- ô-vér-séarsh-én, v.t.** [Eng. *over*, and *season*, v.] To season too much; to give too high or strong a relish, flavour, or taste to. (*Lit. & Fig.*)
 "Overseason'd with base sugar." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*
- ô-vér-séarsh, v.t. & i.** [A.S. *ofer-searsh*, from *ofer* = over, and *searsh* = to see.]
- A. Transitive:**
1. To look down upon; to despise.
 2. To overlook; to pass over or by; to omit, to neglect, not to notice.
 3. To overlook, to superintend; to look or see after.
 4. To deceive; to cause to err.
- "Such overseers, as the overseers of this building, would be so overseers as to make that which is narrower, contain that which is larger." *Holmes: The Hound of the Baskin, Act 1, sc. 1.*
- "And when she wist how that it stood, And had her bills over-searsh." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*
- B. Intrans:** To make an oversight; to miss; to neglect to see or notice.
- ô-vér-searsh, ô-ver-searsh, ô-ver-searsh, pt. par. or a.** [OVERSEARSH.]
- A. As pt. par. or a.:** (See the verb.)
- B. As adjective:**
1. Overlooked, unnoticed.
 2. Superintended; looked after.
 3. Topsy.
- "Well nigh whittled, almost drunk, somewhat over-searsh." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*
- ô-vér-searsh, ô-ver-searsh, s.** [Eng. *over*, and *searsh*.]
1. One who oversees or overlooks; a superintendent, a superior, an inspector.
 2. A parish officer, whose main duty is to make provision for the poor of the parish. They are appointed annually in each parish by the justices from a list of names submitted to them by the vestry of the parish. The office is compulsory and unpaid. The primary duty is to raise the funds necessary for the relief and support of the poor of their respective parishes, for which purpose they are empowered to make and levy rates upon the several inhabitants of the parish. In addition to their original duty of providing for the poor, several other duties have from time to time been imposed by statute upon the overseers, such as the preparation of the lists of voters and of persons qualified to serve as jurors, and, in cases where the parish is situated in a borough, the lists of burgesses. Assistant overseers are paid officers employed to relieve the overseers in larger parishes.
- ô-vér-searsh-ship, s.** [Eng. *overseer*; -ship.] The office, position, or station of an overseer.
- ô-vér-sét, v.t. & i.** [Eng. *over*, and *set*, v.]
- A. Transitive:**
1. To turn bottom upwards; to upset, to throw over, to overthrow.
 2. To subvert, to destroy, to overthrow.
 3. To throw out of regularity.
 4. To crowd, to fill too full.
- "In the common boat, which was covered with merchandise." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act 1, sc. 1.*

ô-vér-réach-ér, s. [Eng. *overreach*; -er.] One who overreaches, deceives, or tricks another; a cheat.
 ô-vér-réach, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *reach*.] To read over; to peruse.
 ô-vér-réach-í-lý, adv. [Eng. *over*, and *readily*.] Too readily; with excessive readiness or willingness.
 ô-vér-réach-í-néss, s. [Eng. *over*, and *readiness*.] The quality or state of being over-ready; excessive or undue readiness or willingness.
 ô-vér-réach-y, a. [Eng. *over*, and *ready*.] Too ready or willing.
 ô-vér-réach-kón, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *reckon*.] To reckon, compute, or estimate too highly.
 ô-vér-réach-í-néss, s. [Eng. *over*, and *reach*.] To cheat or overtake with a red colour.
 ô-vér-réach-fine, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *refine*.] To refine too much.
 ô-vér-réach-fine-mént, s. [Eng. *over*, and *refinement*.] Excessive refinement; refinement with an affectation of nicety.
 ô-vér-réach-í-néss, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *rent*.] To rent too highly; to rackrent.
 ô-vér-rí-d, ô-vér-rí-d-én, pt. par. or a. [OVERRIDE.]
 ô-vér-rí-de, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *ride*, v.]
 1. To fatigue or exhaust by too much or too long riding.
 2. To overtake and pass in riding.
 3. To ride or drive over.
 4. To supersede, to annul; to do away with.
 overrighteous (as ô-vér-rít-yúss), a. [Eng. *over*, and *righteous*.] Affecting excessive righteousness.
 ô-vér-ríg-íd, a. [Eng. *over*, and *rigid*.] Too rigid, too severe.
 ô-vér-ríg-ér-ús, v. [Eng. *over*, and *rigorous*.] Too rigorous.
 -vér-ripe, a. [Eng. *over*, and *ripe*.] Too ripe; ripe to excess.
 -vér-ríp-en, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *ripen*.] To make too ripe; to ripen too much.
 ô-vér-réach, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *reach*, v.] To read too much; to read overmuch; hence, to make completely ready.
 -vér-rí-de, v.t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *ride*, v.]
 A. Transitive:
 1. Ordinary Language:
 1. To influence with predominant power; to exercise dominion, authority, or command over.
 2. To influence with predominant power; to exercise dominion, authority, or command over.
 B. Intransitive:
 1. Ordinary Language:
 1. To run or pass over or by.
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 B. Intransitive:
 To make an oversight; to miss; to neglect to see or notice.
 ô-vér-searsh, ô-ver-searsh, ô-ver-searsh, pt. par. or a. [OVERSEARSH.]
 A. As pt. par. or a.: (See the verb.)
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 1. Overlooked, unnoticed.
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 ô-vér-searsh, ô-ver-searsh, s. [Eng. *over*, and *searsh*.]
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 1. To turn bottom upwards; to upset, to throw over, to overthrow.
 2. To subvert, to destroy, to overthrow.
 3. To throw out of regularity.
 4. To crowd, to fill too full.
 B. Intransitive:
 To make an oversight; to miss; to neglect to see or notice.

overset, *v.* To overcharge; to assess too highly.
"The taxes and penalties... to make their own advantage, all overset the people." *Proverbs*, 1:17.

overset, *v.* To turn, or be turned over; to be upset or overturned.

"Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree which will be far counter, and what is above it, that it will very much prevent the overturning." *Morrissey*.

ō-ver-sēd, *s.* [OVERSET, *v.*]

1. The act of oversetting or overthrowing; the state of being overset or overturned; ruin.
2. An excess, a superfluity.

ō-ver-sow (ow as *o*), *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *sow*.] To embroder. [See example under *Oversow*, 2.]

ō-ver-shade, *v.* [Eng. *over* and *shade*, *v.*] To cover with shade; to shade; to render dark or gloomy; to overshadow.

"A conspicuous raft of ash trees which overshadowed the ruined church." *Meredith*, *Red. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

ō-ver-shād-ow, *over-shad-ow*, *v.* [A.S. *oferscedan*; from *ofer* = over, and *scadian* = to shade.]

1. To throw a shade or shadow over; to overshadow.

"On the tree whose heavy branches overshadowed all the place." *Lungwiler*, *Walter and the Tractator*.

2. To shelter, to protect; to cover with protection or fostering influence.

"On her should come The Holy Ghost, and the power of the highest." *Overshadow her*. *Milton*, *P. R.*, l. 140.

ō-ver-shād-ow-er, *s.* [Eng. *overshadower*, *er*.] One who or that which overshadows, or throws a shade over anything.

"No oppressors of the people, no overshadowers of the crown." *Bacon*, *Letter to the King* (Jan. 2, 1612).

ō-ver-shād-ow-y, *o-ver-shad-ow-ing*, *s.* [Eng. *overshadow*, *y*.] Overshadowing. [*P. Holland*: *Pilgr.*, xvi, 26.]

ō-ver-shake, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *shake*.]

1. To disperse.

"That best this winter's weather overshake." *Chaucer*, *The Assembly of Bees*.

2. To shake excessively.

ō-ver-shave, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *shave*.]

Coopering: A jointer having a concave-edged lat, on which the backs of staves are dressed.

ō-ver-shine, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *shine*.]

1. To shine upon, to illumine. (*Shakespeare*: *King Henry VI*, l. 1.)

2. To outshine, to excel in lustre. (*Tit & Ag*) (*Goudes*: *Tears of the Church*, p. 686.)

ō-ver-shoe, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *shoe*, *s.*]

1. An India-rubber shoe to protect the usual foot-covering while walking in muddy streets, a goshie.

2. A shoe of buffalo-hide, hair inward, used in sleighing or winter travelling.

ō-ver-shoot, *v.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *shoot*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To shoot over, as water on a wheel. [OVERSHOT-WHEEL.]

2. To shoot or go beyond the mark.

"Not to overshoot his game, but stand right and fair in case a wheel for change should bring him into again into such." *South*, *Sermons*, vi, ser. 12.

3. To fly beyond; to pass swiftly over.

"High-mind on fortune's hill, new Alps he spies, overshoots the valley which beneath him lies." *Hart*.

4. To go beyond, to exceed.

"Proud of his speed to overshoot the truth." *Comper*, *Conversations*, cii.

5. To defeat, to foil.

"It is not the first time you were overshot." *Shakespeare*, *Henry V*, iii, 7.

6. To intoxicate; to make drunk or intoxicated.

B. Intransitive: To fly or go beyond the mark.

"Often it drops, or overshoots by the disproportion of distance or application." *Cotter*, *On Reason*.

To overshoot one's self: To venture too far; to assert too much.

"I doubt too, you shall much overshoot yourself." *Shakespeare*, *On Ireland*.

ō-ver-shōt, *pa. par. or a.* [OVERSHOOT.]

overshot-wheel, *s.* A form of water-wheel in which the water flows upon or near the top of the wheel. It acts principally by

gravity, though, some effect is of course due to the velocity with which the water arrives. Some overshoot wheels have a circular rack or cogged rim near the periphery, so as to bring the body of water in close proximity to a piston which communicates the motion to the machinery.

ō-ver-shroud, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *shroud*, *v.*] To overshadow, to darken. (*Irving*: *Countess of Pembroke's Love*, p. 23.)

ō-ver-sight (ā silent), *o-ver-sight*, *s.* [Eng. *over* and *sight*.]

1. Superintendence, care, overlooking, supervision.

"They gave the money, being told unto them that had the oversight of the house." *2 Kings*, xii, 11.

2. A mistake, neglect, omission, inadvertence.

"That oversight of yours in not asking for one." *Burgess*, *Mythology*, p. 11.

3. Escape.

"To joy at his foolhappy oversight." *Shakespeare*, *P. Q.*, i, vi, 1.

ō-ver-size (1), *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *size* (1).] To surpass in bulk.

"Those lived in a mountainous country oversize those that dwell on low levels." *Sanby*, *Journal*.

ō-ver-size (2), *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *size* (2).] To cover over with viscil matter; to smear over.

"Thus I covered with conglutins gone." *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

ō-ver-skip, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *skip*, *v.*]

1. To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping.

2. To pass over; to skip; to neglect.

"Huge great blocks that I have overskip in this whole book." *Sp. Hall*; *Answer to the Wind of Shesha*.

3. To escape.

"But then the man's much suffering doth overskip." *Shakespeare*, *Love's Ill*, 4.

ō-ver-skip-për, *s.* [Eng. *overskip*, *er*.] One who overskips.

ō-ver-slaugh (ā silent), *v.* [Dut. *overslaan* = to skip over.] To pass over in favour of something else; to obstruct, as, To overslaugh a bill in the legislature. (*American*.)

ō-ver-sleep, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *sleep*, *v.*]

To sleep beyond; as, To oversleep the usual time of rising. Frequently used reflexively as, I overslept myself.

ō-ver-slide, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *slide*, *v.*]

To slip, slide, or pass by.

ō-ver-slight (ā silent), *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *sight*, *v.*]

To slight, to thin, to misrepresent. (*Sp. Hall*: *Gift of Conscience*, § 4.)

ō-ver-slip, *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *slip*, *v.*]

To let pass by unnoticed, heedless, or neglected; to omit, to neglect.

"Some advantage took of time, which if over-slip had let go, might have been the thing that." *South*, *Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 12.

ō-ver-slow, *v.* [OVERSLOW, *v.*] To render slow, to check, to slacken, to retard.

"But... to trash, to overslow this furious driver." *Bacon*, *Works*, i, 321.

ō-ver-slow, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *slow*.] Too slow.

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see, sit, sire, smidst, whit, fill, father: wē, wēt, hēre, cunsel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīn, sīre, sīr, hārdness; gō, pō, ar, wāre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūh, cūre, wāte, cār, rāle, fāl; wīf, sīrman. a, ā, ē, ē; ō, ō; ē, ē; ē, ē.

ō-ver-stēp, v.t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *step*, v.]
A. *Trans.* To step over or beyond; to pass, to exceed, to transgress.
"Overstep not the modesty of nature."
B. *Intrans.* To neglect, to omit.
"I overstep to mention greatness of the sweet singing of our tuneful birds."—*Church of England*, 1549, p. 107.

ō-ver-stēk, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *stēk*, v.]
To stink more or worse than; to exceed in stench.
"The foul lake."
"Overstink their feet."
B. *Intrans.* To stink, to emit a strong, offensive odor.
"A supabundance, an excess, more than is sufficient."
"The world's overstocked with prudent men."
"Overstock the world with too much."
"To stock too much, to fill with too great a stock; to overcrowd, to supply or furnish with too great a stock or supply."
"The world's overstocked with prudent men."
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ō-ver-stōck, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *stock*, v.]
To stock too much, to fill with too great a stock; to overcrowd, to supply or furnish with too great a stock or supply.
"The world's overstocked with prudent men."
"Overstock the world with too much."
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"The world's overstocked with prudent men."

ō-ver-stōre, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *store*, v.]
To store with too much, to fill with too much store, to overstock.
"Even the ocean itself would have been long since overstocked with fish."
"Overstore the world with too much."
"To store with too much, to fill with too much store, to overstock."
"Even the ocean itself would have been long since overstocked with fish."

ō-ver-stōr-y, v. [Eng. *over*, and *story*, v.]
A. *Trans.* To stretch or strain too far or too much, to labor to excess.
"With overstretching of the muscles of the body."
"Overstretch the muscles of the body."
B. *Intrans.* To stretch or strain too far or too much.
"Lewis was a man who stretched the strength of his body to the limit."
"Overstretch the muscles of the body."

ō-ver-strāin, v. [Eng. *over*, and *strain*, v.]
A. *Trans.* To strain or exert one's self too much, to labor to excess.
"With overstraining of the muscles of the body."
"Overstrain the muscles of the body."
B. *Intrans.* To stretch or strain too far or too much.
"Lewis was a man who stretched the strength of his body to the limit."
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ō-ver-subtle (subtle as silk), a. [Eng. *over*, and *subtle*, a.]
Too subtle, too cunning, too crafty, too deceitful.
"A man of subtle, a cunning, a crafty, a deceitful."
"Over-subtle as silk."

ō-ver-sūm, a. [Eng. *over*, and *sum*, a.]
A sum of quantity over, a surplus.
"What's over of the liquor did accrue to him."
"Over-sum as silk."

ō-ver-sūp-PLY, v. [Eng. *over*, and *supply*, v.]
To supply to excess, to provide with too great a supply.
"Over-supply as silk."

ō-ver-sūp-PLY, v. [Eng. *over*, and *supply*, v.]
To supply to excess, to provide with too great a supply.
"Over-supply as silk."

ō-ver-swām, a. [Eng. *over*, and *swam*, a.]
A swam of quantity over, a surplus.
"What's over of the liquor did accrue to him."
"Over-swam as silk."

ō-ver-swāy, v. [Eng. *over*, and *sway*, v.]
1. To overrule, to direct, to control, to govern.
2. To surpass in power.
"Over-sway as silk."

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ō-ver-tāx, v. [Eng. *over*, and *tax*, v.]
To tax too heavily, to tax too heavily a tax upon.
"Over-tax as silk."

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OVER

overstep—overthwart

**to over-twine*, v.t. (Eng. *over*, and *twine*, v.)
To twine over; to cumber. (*Shelley*)

* 5-vör-váll', n. [OVERVILL]

* **Ö-ver-väl-tig-else**, *n.* (Eng. over, and valuation.) The act of overvaluing; too high a valuation or estimate.

*But that which is guilty of the most general debate is the overvaluation of wisdom" - Bishop Hurl, *Parasuramah*, p. 2.

1. To value too highly; to prize overmuch.
to value or rate at too high a price or value.

A prudent man not to overvalue himself
 as account from (and) from his, as
 2. To proceed in value

A look that expressed the reasons of a monarch -
M. Brodie: Fund of Quail's, 11 230

* **ô vèr-vèll**, + / (Erg. over, and re + v) /
To veil, to cover, to shroud, to obscure.

overshadow
The day begins to break and night is fled
Whom (that) waits overcloud the earth
Shut up Henry 111

* **Ö-vör vört,** [Ling over, and vort] (say
extract)
Oververt which is great woods and trees, as
the mountain, however, is often there, but it is

* ō-vər view (iew as ü), [Eng. :
view, v.] An act or instance of seeing.

ô vèr vi ô lènt. n. l l n g c i o , a i l l

* **ô-vêr vôte**, ' (Eng. *to vote*, and
To defeat by a majority of votes,
numbers, or votes.

The first and main is a right to be
overruled by the majority of the
Chamber of Deputies.

* o vor wolk (I skett), i / flur
 i / l, s / lew d' over open
 vance te wolk i / a wolk te u
 ~ ur / A / r / H / l / e / t /

* o-vor wan ton. (T.D.)

'ò vār wār, i' s' hōg wēr, m' l
lō wai o'er, t' l' fē tū wār tū

o vēr war ŷ, { lūh oer and m, i

The above is a summary of the results of the study. The results show that the use of the proposed method is effective in reducing the number of false alarms and improving the detection rate. The results also show that the proposed method is robust to noise and can be used in a wide range of applications.

to wash, r/ (King over, etc.)
to wash, r/ to northern
They are left till three times over
Uem - if washed three times over the

* o ver-wāst *ad.* [Eng *over*, and:
Worn out, exhausted spirit.
* As I come regarded to maintain the light.

'ô-vêr wâch', et [E] q. d. r. d. n. t. h. i.

2. To exhaust or wear out by long watch-
ing or wait of rest.

o-ver wax, o-ver-wax, v. i. [1817
orer, and wax, v. i.] To grow too much in
size. (Richard Gloucester, l. 482. 3 to)

6'-vēr-wēak, (Eng. over, and weak) | 1
 weak, too feeble
 6'-vēr-wēak, (Eng. over, and weak) | 1

To wear in; to wear out, to wear
waste away.

* Ö-vär-wear, v.t. [Eng. over, and wear
v.] To exhaust, or wear out with fatigue.

3 - ver - wach - er, u. l. (Kup. over and
wachen: To watch. Better, in damage by

"With some other" is the last ragged call.
 [The speaker is a man of 10 or 12 years of age, 11 1/2]

as, wāra, wāf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, qūsta, cūr, rōle, shū; wēj, wētan. as, as = s; as = ā; as = kw.

o-ver-ween, *v. t.* [A. S. *overwean* = to presume.] To think too highly; to entertain too high, arrogant, or presumptuous thoughts; to think conceitedly.

And at thy growing virtues from which I learn
Milton, *sonnet 12*.

o-ver-ween-er, *n.* [Eng. *overween*, *v.*] One who entertains too high an opinion, especially of himself, a conceited person.

"A father of impiety, an overweener."
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, *book 1*.

o-ver-ween-ing, *a.* **o ver wen inde**, *pr. par. or d., & s.* [OVERWEEN.]

A. As adj. Thinking too highly or conceitedly, especially of one's self, arrogant, conceited, presumptuous.

That false fruit,
Which to your morning spirits, yields
Hope of a flight
Wordsworth, *As a man in the ivy*.

B. As subst. Conceited, too high or conceited thoughts.

He might have learnt
Less overweening since he fell in love
Milton, *P. L.*, *1. 147*.

o-ver-ween-ing ly, *adv.* [Eng. *overween*, *v.*] In an overweening, conceited, or arrogant manner; with too high an opinion, especially of one's self.

Like him whose peculiar words he overweeningly assumes.
Milton, *Rhematics*.

o-ver-ween-ing-ness, *n.* [Eng. *overween*, *v.*] The quality or state of being overweening; arrogance, conceit, presumption.

(See *Midway*, *bk. 1*, *ch. xli*).

o-ver-weigh, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *weigh*.] To exceed in weight, to preponderate, to outweigh, to overbalance.

My sword is more than a counterpoise of my life
Willis, *My sword is more than a counterpoise*.

2 To weigh down.

Then she came down with the wind,
The wallowing
Dryden, *My sword is more than a counterpoise*.

o-ver-weigh, *pr. par. or d., & s.* [OVERWEIGH.]

1 (Greater) weight.

Take a small piece of lead with intervals
to cover the little lead
Dryden, *My sword is more than a counterpoise*.

2 To weigh down, above what is required.

My sword is more than a counterpoise

3 Preponderance.

o-ver-weigh, *pr. par. or d., & s.* [OVERWEIGH.]

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My sword is more than a counterpoise

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2 To weigh down, above what is required.

My sword is more than a counterpoise

3 Preponderance.

o-ver-whelm-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *overwhelm*, *v.*] In an overwhelming manner or degree, overpoweringly.

"Overwhelmingly ponderous the mass of the party
close consequences."
Dorsey, *Christian Party*.

o-ver-whelm, *v. t.* [A. S. *over* = over, and *wehlan*, *to overwhelm*.] To overwhelm.

The horrible wind against the mouth of the sea
poets, and overwhelmed the sea.
Chaucer, *Boece*.

o-ver-wind, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wind*.] To wind (much or too far) as, to overwind a watch.

o-ver-wing, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wing*.] To outflank (to stand so as to cover the flank).

Apollonius de Solis is to be crowned and stretched
to the west.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, *book 1*.

o-ver-wipe, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wipe*.] To wipe or blot out.

Thy eyes were wiped out with the palm of the hand
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, *book 1*.

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o-ver-year, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *year*.] To make too old. (Albion, *book 1*, *ch. 1*.)

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o-ver-year, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *year*.] To make too old. (Albion, *book 1*, *ch. 1*.)

ox goad, c. A long rod or stick with sharp point or goad, for driving oxen

-tlan = shan. -tien, -tiou = shün; tien, -tiou = shün. -ciou, tiou, -ciou = shün. -hie, -dio, &c. = bei, dai.

boy: pōt, jōt; eat: pēl, chōra, qhīn, bēnch: gō, gēm; thin: thīn; sia, aq: expect, Xenophōn, epist. ph = f.
 -tian = shen, -tien, -sien = shūn; -tlen, -glen = shīn, -sien, -tlen, -sien = shīn, -bie, -die, &c = bēl, dēl

dan, day; port, jort; cat, gail, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. -
-dan, -tian = shan, -tion, -stem = shün; pian, -piom = shün. -steus, -tious, -steus = shüs. -bie, -die, &c. -bol, del

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bell, bēf; pōas, fōw; oas, goll, chorua, ghin, bangh; go, gēm; thia, thī; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, ex-st. ing.
-cian, -tian = shām. -tion, -tion = shān. -tion, -tion = shān. -tion, -tion, -tion = shān. -bia, -dio, &c. = bōl, dōl.

Gray. There are two species, inhabiting the North Sea, the North Pacific, and the coasts of Japan. *Pagopus fuscus* is the Fusc-rat, or Blurred Rat, now generally classed with *Phoca* (q.v.).

pag-phil-i-lia, *s.* [Gr. *payos* (pagos) = sea, and *philo* (philos) = loving.]

Zool. A genus of Phocidae, founded by Gray. There are two species, from the North Pacific and North Atlantic. *Pagophilus* (Phoca) *gracilis* is the Sealback or Common Greenland Seal, with a host of other popular names.

pag-ri-ma, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pagrus*]; Lat. neut. pl. suff. -*ma*.]

Ichth. A group of Sparidae (Sea-Breams). The jaws have caniniform teeth in front, and under at the sides. They feed on mollusks and crustaceans; genera, *Lethrinus*, *Spharodon*, *Pagellus*, *Pagrus*, and *Chrysophrys*.

pag-rin, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *payros* (pagros) = *Pagellus* (*Pagrus*, Cuv.) *erythrinus*.]

Ichth. A genus of *Pagrus* (q.v.). Thirteen species are known, chiefly from the warmer parts of the temperate zones. *Pagrus vulgaris*, *P. auripinnatus*, and *P. longipinnatus* are from the Mediterranean; *P. argenteus*, from the coasts of the United States, is the Scup, Porgy, or Mischup, an important food-fish, about eighteen inches long, weight about four pounds. *P. scaber*, the Snapper, is very common on the shores of Australia and New Zealand. It is excellent eating, and attains a length of three feet and a weight of about twenty pounds.

pag-u-ma, *s.* [A word of no significance.]

Zool. Gray's name for *Gila loricata*, to which he gave generic distinction. (*Porichthys*.)

pag-ur-i-an, *u. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *pagurus*]; Eng. adj. suff. -*an*.]

A. Adju. Of or pertaining to the genus *Pagurus*.

B. A. subst. Any individual of the genus *Pagurus*.

pag-ur-i-dae, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paguridae*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idae*.]

Zool. Hermit-Crabs, Soldier-Crabs; a family of Anomura (q.v.). There are three genera, *Pagurus*, *Cenobita*, and *Birgia*.

pag-ur-us, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *payropos* (pagropos) = from *payros* (pagros) = to be solid, and *oura* (oura) = a tail.]

Zool. *cf. Palud.* H. ermit-crab, Soldier-crab; the typical genus of the family Paguridae. The species, seven of which are British, are numerous on almost every coast. They occupy the cast-off shells of gastropods, attaching themselves thereto by the hooked appendages of the abdomen. (*Hell.*) The genus is apparently represented in the Red Crab, which is of Pliocene age.

pah, *s.* [Native name.] In New Zealand a native fortified camp.

pah, *interj.* [An onomatopoeic word.] An exclamation of disgust or contempt.
"And smelt out pah!"—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

paid, **paida*, **payd*, **payed*, *pret. & pa. part. of p.* [PAY (3), v.]

paid-dou-tion, *s.* [Gr. *paidotekton* (payotekton) = (the art) of educating; *paidos* (paidos) = to educate; *tekton* (tekton) = a boy, a child.] The science or art of education or teaching.

paid-die, *v.* [PADDER (3), s.] A box, a plough-staff, a paddle. (*Scotch.*)

paddle-cock, *s.* [PADDER-COCK.]

pai die, *v.* [PADDER (3), v.] To paddle, to dabble in water, &c.; to walk with short, quick steps.

paid, *v.* [PAY (1), v.]

paid, *s.* [PAY, v.]

1. Satisfaction, liking.

2. Pay, remuneration, reward.

paid-gie, **pa-ti**, **pa-gie**, *s.* (Etym. doubt-ful.)

Bot. A popular name for the Cowslip.
"Purple and pink, that dark faire flower house."
Brymood: Marriage Triumphs, 1613.

paik, *v.* [PAK.] To beat, to thrash. (*Scotch.*)

paika, *s.* [PAK.] Blows; a beating, a thrashing. (*Scotch.*)

"He deaved his paika for't."—*Scott. Guy Riquart*, ch. xvi.

paik, **payle*, **paille*, **peal*, *s.* {O. Fr. *paile*, *puelle*; from Lat. *palatilis*, dimin. of *palatrum* = a dish; fr. *palatrum* = a pail, a sewer; Gael. *padail* = a ewer.] A vessel of metal or wood, in which milk or water is carried.

pail-brush, *s.* A brush with hard, stiff bristles, used in dairies, kitchens, &c., for cleaning the angles of pails and other vessels.

pail-lathe, *s.* A lathe in which buckets are turned on the outer and inner sides, the ends turned and dressed, and the croze made.

pail-machine, *s.* A bucket-making machine. [PAIL-LATHE.]

pail-nail, *s.* A nail used in making some kinds of buckets.

***pail-er**, *s.* [Lat. *palustris* = pertaining to chaff; *puer* = chaff.] A straw bed, a palustrine.

"At this day we use still to call our pailers still by the name of straws."—*P. Holland. Pliny*, xii. 1.

pail-ful, *s.* [Eng. *pail*; *-ful* (3).] The quantity that a pail will hold.

"You shall not count those but full by pailfuls."—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, ii. 2.

***pallasse** (as *pai yas*), *s.* [PALLIASE.]

***pail-let**, *s.* [PAILLET (2).]

***pail-mail**, *s. & n.* [PAIL MAIL.]

pain, **paine*, **payne*, **peine*, **peyne*, *s.* {Fr. *peine*, from Lat. *pena* = punishment, penalty, pain, from Gr. *ponos* (ponos); *penalty*, cogn. with Sp. *Penit.*, & Ital. *pena*, Dan. *pine*; Sw. *pin*; O. H. Ger. *pin*; M. H. Ger. *pin*; A.S. *pin*; Dut. *pin*; Eng. *pine* (v.).}

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Penalty or punishment suffered; suffering or evil inflicted or following, as the penalty or punishment of a crime. Now only in the phrases, on pain of, pains and penalties.

"On the pain of death."—*Shakespeare, Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

2. Bodily suffering; distress, torture, or suffering of the body arising from a derangement of the functions, or from a separation of parts, tension, or pressure; an afflicting sensation of the body; an ache, a smart, a throe.

"But whence she hath borne a sore low she thought not on the pain for she had a pain in her mind."—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

3. (*U.*) *Specific:* The distress or travail of childbirth.

"She bowed her self and travail, for her pains came up in her."—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

4. Un easiness or distress of mind; anxiety, solicitude.

5. Labour; task to be performed.

"To relieve the mind of man After his studies, or his usual pains."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

6. Trouble, labour.

"So it was the troyer, or it was brought to, stalle. It was to me great pain for to take it all."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 207.

7. Careful application or labour; care; from the taken about anything. (Generally used in the plural; as, To take pains, To be at pains.)

8. In this sense, *pain* was formerly used as a singular noun.

9. Full of pains and penalties; [Bill. (3), s., B. 1 2 (10)]

II. *Physiol.* The stimulation beyond a certain amount of any ordinary nerve of general feeling produces pain; no dose almost any stimulation of an ordinary nerve trunk. (*Boer.*)

pain, **paine*, **peine*, **peyne*, *v.* & *t.* [PAIN, s.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To punish; to inflict punishment or penalties on.

"I write to Denmark to bryng from thence men to be put to death that the shoulde be put to death."—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

2. To cause to endure bodily or physical suffering; to afflict or distress with bodily pain; to torture.

"Pleasure arose in these very parts of his leg, that just before had been so much pained by the feller."—*Adrian.*

3. To cause to suffer mentally; to afflict

with mental pain; to distress, to agonize, to torture, to grieve.

"I am pained as my very heart, because thou hast heard, O my lord, the sound of the trumpet."—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

4. To trouble, to worry.

"It needeth not to paine you with the words."—*Shakespeare, A. T.*, i. 1.

5. To exert; to put to pains or trouble. (With the reflexive pronoun.)

"Ever more these huge themselves did paine To sharpen him."—*Shakespeare, A. T.*, v. 1.

6. *Intrans.* To suffer.

"So shalt thou come to plague, and I to pain."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

***pain-e-ble**, ***payn-a-ble**, ***pen-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *pain*; *-able*.]

1. Causing pain; full of pain; painful.

"The marbles of Asopus were not the less weighty and payable for being composed of gold or silver."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

2. Taking pains; careful, watchful, diligent, anxious.

"My body is as my body and as payable To waken that my stomach is distressed."—*Shakespeare, A. T.*, i. 1.

***pain-oh**, *s.* [PAUNCH.]

***pain-de-main**, ***payn-de-mayne**, ***paine-maine**, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of fine white bread.

"Pain-de-maine was formerly sold for the pauper."—*Shakespeare, A. T.*, i. 1.

pain-ful, ***paine-full**, ***pain full**, ***peyn-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *pain*; *-ful* (3).]

1. Taking pains; careful, industrious, painstaking.

"Within fourteen generations the royal blood of the kings of Judah rose in the crown of David."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

2. Full of or causing pain, uneasiness, or distress of body; accompanied by pain or suffering.

"Pained with cramps and colds and pained with the heat of the sun."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

3. Causing mental pain, suffering, or anxiety; distressing, grievous.

"The part is done, thy painful part."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

4. Requiring labour, toil, or exertion; laborious, toilsome.

"Marching in the painful field."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

5. Difficult, hard.

"When I thought to know that it was to be so, I was pained."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

6. Done or executed with care and pains; taking; exact, precise.

pain-ful-ly, *adv.* [PAIN-FUL; *-ly* (3).]

1. With care or painstaking; industriously, diligently.

"Whoever would be truly thankful, let him be pained with the thought of the great work he has to do."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

2. With pain or suffering of body or mind, so as to cause pain.

pain-ful-ness, ***peyn-ful-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *painful*; *-ness*.]

1. Painful or laborious effort; painstaking, carefulness, exactness, laboriousness.

"The bottom of their living, and painful, and of their penning."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

2. The quality of being painful, or of causing pain or suffering; pain or suffering physical or mental.

"In the way that they went, where the pain of the pain, hunger, thirst, and the pain of the pain."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

pain-les, ***paine-les**, ***pain-les**, *a.* [Eng. *pain*; *-les*.]

1. Free from pain; not attended with or causing pain.

"Sleep with their painless shafts, and strike them dead."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

pain-les-ly, *adv.* [PAIN-LES; *-ly* (3).]

1. In a painless manner; without pain.

pain-les-ness, ***paine-les-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *painless*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being painless; freedom from pain as the painlessness of a surgical operation.

"If not health, yet relaxation and painlessness."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

***pains**, *s.* [PAIN, s., 1. 7.]

pains-take-er, *s.* [Eng. *pain*, and *take*.]

One who takes pains in the doing of anything; a painstaking person.

"I'll prove a true pains-take-er day and night."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

fa, **fat**, **fi**, **fire**, **amidst**, **what**, **fall**, **father**; **w**, **wet**, **here**, **camel**, **her**, **there**; **pine**, **pit**, **fire**, **air**, **marine**; **g**, **go**, **pat**, **or**, **wore**, **wolf**, **work**, **who**, **son**; **m**, **mate**, **cab**, **care**, **quite**, **car**, **rule**, **fall**; **try**, **Syrian**. **is**, **as**, **is**; **ay** = **a**; **qu** = **kw**.

with numerous close-set, minute, rather blunt teeth. Genus, *Paleosaurus*, *Amblypterus*, *Eoselachthys*, and *Pleurolepis*. Range in time, through the Carboniferous and Permian.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Gr. *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios) = a marine fish resembling the cod.]

Paleont. The type-genus of the family *Paleosauridae* (q.v.). Forty species are known. *Paleosaurus Frieschei* is the most common, and was the first recognized species. *P. superius*, apparently the last representative of the genus, survives till the Secondary period, its remains being found in the Keuper beds at Howington, Warwickshire.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Gr. *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios) = existing things.]

Paleont. A genus of Butterflies from the Stonesfield Slate (Lower Oolite). The sole species, *Paleontia colchica*, is regarded as intermediate between the living groups, *Nymphalidae* and *Datryidae*, and as allied to the *Brassoline*.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Eng paleo-ontology (y), -ical.] Pertaining or relating to paleontology.

Palaeontographical Society. A society formed in London on March 23, 1847, for signing and describing every known British fossil. It had been slightly preceded in date on the Continent by the publications of Dürker and Von Meyers *Palaeontographia*. By June, 1847, it had 100 members, and eight months later, 601. It has rendered great service to geology.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, Gr. *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios), neut pl of *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios), and suff -graph-; Fr *paleontographie*; Ger. *paleontographia*.]

Nat. Science. The department of paleontology which addresses itself to furnishing accurate figures and descriptions of fossils.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Eng paleontology (y), -ical.] Pertaining or relating to paleontology.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Eng paleontology (y), -ical.] In a paleontological sense; according to paleontology.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Eng paleontology (y), -ical.] One who is versed in or studies paleontology.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Eng. ontology (q.v.).]

Nat. Science. The science which treats of the structure, affinities, classification, and distribution in time of the forms of vegetable and animal life embedded in the rocks of the earth's crust. (Prof. Geol., in *Eng. Brit. z. 119*.) It may be regarded as an independent science, with two divisions, Paleozoology and Paleobotany; or it may be looked upon as a branch of Geology, seeing that its assistance is absolutely indispensable in many of the most familiar and fundamental problems of the latter science. (Prof. Geol., *ibid. sup*) [Fossils; Geology.]

When in 1851 Prof. John Morris published the second edition of his *Catalogue of British Fossils*, those known and described were 1,200 genera and 4,000 species. Now (1877) there are 2,600 genera, and 10,000 species. (Full. pal. Geol. (ed. Etheridge), pt. ii.)

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, a con- bet., and Gr. *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios) = a weasel.]

Paleont. A genus of Viverridae, from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Lat. *párida* (q.v.).]

Paleont. A genus of small birds, allied to the Partridge, from the Miocene of France and Central Europe.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Gr. *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios) = a snake.]

Paleont. A genus of Ophiidia of Eocene age. *Paleontia latipinna*, from Sheppey, was about twelve feet long; and the vertebrae of *P. applanatus* and *P. percaratus*, from the Brachiosaurus beds, "indicate a bronchoconstrictor-like snake, of about twenty feet in length." (Owen.)

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Gr. *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios) = a toad.]

Paleont. A genus of anurous Batrachia, with two species, from the Oeningen beds of Miocene age.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Gr. *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios) = a weed.] [PLANT.]

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Eng. physiology (q.v.).]

Nat. Science. The same as *PALAEBOTANY* (q.v.). (Balfour: *Outlines of Botany*, p. 565.)

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Gr. *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios) = a kind of fern.]

Paleobot. A genus of ferns from the Carboniferous beds and the Devonian. *Paleobotanites hibernica* (called also *Cladophora hibernica*) is from the Upper Devonian of Kilkenny. Other species are from Nova Scotia, &c.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Mod. Lat. *ornis* (q.v.).]

Paleont. A genus of Bovidae, from the Upper Miocene of Greece. It was probably allied to *Oreana*. The horns were straight, with a spiral twist, as in the living genus.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Gr. *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios) = a bird.]

Ornith. The typical genus of the family *Paleornithidae* (q.v.). Eighteen species are known, seventeen from the Oriental region, Mauritius, Rodriguez, and Seychelle Islands, and a species in tropical Africa (*Paleornis senegalensis*), apparently identical with the Indian *P. turquatus*, and therefore, considering the very ancient intercourse between the two countries, and the improbability of the species remaining unchanged or originating by natural causes, most likely the progeny of domestic birds introduced from India. [FARRACER.]

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Mod. Lat. *paleornis*, genit. *paleornithis* (s), Lat. fem pl adj suff -idus.]

Ornith. A family of Passeri (q.v.), with eight genera, and sixty-five species.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Lat. *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios).]

Paleont. A genus of small birds allied to the American genus *Ortyx*, but with smaller wings.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Mod. Lat., &c. *oryx*.]

Paleont. A genus of Bovidae, from Upper Miocene of Greece. They possessed long curved horns, and are supposed to be allied to the living *Gaucha*. [Oreana.]

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Gr. *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios) = a lizard.]

Lizards. Accorded to Huxley, a genus of *Deinosauros*, but placed by Owen in his order *Therapsida* (q.v.). The genus was founded on teeth found near Bristol, in a dolomite conglomerate of Eocene age.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Mod. Lat., &c. *stren*.]

Paleont. A possible genus of *Urodela*, founded by Gruniz, who believed it allied to *Stren laurina*, on remains from the Lower Permian. It may really be a *Labyrinthodont*.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Gr. *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios) = a mole.]

Paleont. A genus of Talpidae, founded on a portion of the left ramus of a lower jaw, from a lacustrine deposit at Ostend, near Bacton, on the Norfolk coast. It was as

large as a hedgehog, whence its specific name (*musculus*). (Owen: *Brit. Fossil Mammals*, p. 25.)

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Gr. *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios) = a small piping bird.]

Paleont. A genus of Insectivora Birds, probably belonging to the *Fringillidae*, from the Tertiary of Colorado. *Palaupiza bella* is in an excellent state of preservation.

pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Gr. *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios) = a swine, and *é-shí-é-shí* (éshios) = the countenance.]

Paleont. A genus of *Marah's* *Lamprochelys*, but often placed in the *Thyridae*. It is from the American Eocene. A genus of Insectivora Birds, probably belonging to the *Fringillidae*, from the Tertiary of Colorado. *Palaupiza bella* is in an excellent state of preservation.

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pál-er-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí-é-shí, s. [Prof. paleo-, and Mod. Lat. *samia* (q.v.).]

Paleont. A genus of small *Cynodonta*, from the Oolite and Llando rocks of Yorkshire.



PALEORNIS TORQUATUS



PALEOTHERIUM VASATUM (after Cuvier)



PALEONTIA

See, also, *hura*, *quidat*, *whit*, *chil*, *father* - *wé*, *wét*, *héra*, *camel*, *hér*, *théra*; *pina*, *pít*, *éira*, *éir*, *marine*; *ré*, *pé*, *or*, *wéra*, *wét*, *wérk*, *whá*, *sén*; *máje*, *éib*, *éura*, *unite*, *éur*, *rále*, *ráil*; *trý*, *áfrim*. *es*, *es* = *é*; *ey* = *é*; *es* = *kw*.

On, of; pōht, 1641; end, yell, shorn, ghin, bench; go, gam; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ig.
-ian, -ian = shen. -tion, -tion = ghin; -tion, -tion = shān. -tious, -tious, -tious = shān. -ble, -ble, ac. = bēl, dēl.

[illegible]

pal-lin-ō-dī-ol, a. [Eng. palinod(e); -ol.] Relating to, or of the nature of a palinode.

pal-lin-ō-dī-ol, a. [Eng. palinod(e); -ol.] Relating to, or of the nature of a palinode.

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pal-lin-ō-dī-ol, a. [PALINOD.]

pal-lin-ō-dī-ol, a. [Lat. palinod(e); -ol.] Relating to, or of the nature of a palinode.

Zool. & Palaeont. Rock-lobsters, Spiny-lobsters; a marine family of Macrobrachia Decapoda, with a single recent genus, *Palinurus* (q.v.) The family is first known in the Silurian bryozoan plates (of Ordovician age).

pal-lin-ō-dī-ol, a. [Lat. palinod(e); -ol.] Relating to, or of the nature of a palinode.

pal-lin-ō-dī-ol, a. [Lat. palinod(e); -ol.] Relating to, or of the nature of a palinode.

Zool. & Palaeont. Rock-lobster, Spiny lobster; the single genus of the family Palinuridae (q.v.) The carapace is covered with spines and tubercles; the antennae are abnormally developed, the outer jaw feet are former-like feet, and the inner walking feet are all united, though the first has a rudimentary chela. *Palinurus* is the common rock-lobster living on the western coasts of Britain, and is brought thence in numbers to the London markets. There are several other species, all edible.

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pal-lin-ō-dī-ol, a. [The Latin name of an ancient town in Africa, opposite to Cauda.]

Bot. A genus of Rhamnaceae. The leaves are alternate, simple, with three nerves, the stipules becoming prickles; calyx five-lobed; fruit dry, hemispherical, with a broad thin rim round the top, like a broad brimmed hat, whence the French call it *paris* (*Apocynum* *palinod*), a native of Western Asia and Southern Europe, having pliable branches and many thorns, is one of the two claimants to be Christ's thorn.

pal-lin-ō-dī-ol, a. [Hind.] A palinquin

pal-lin-ō-dī-ol, a. [Lat. palinod(e); -ol.] Relating to, or of the nature of a palinode.

1. Ordinary Language

1. An outer garment, a cloak or mantle.

2. A woman's mantle sent by the Roman emperors, from the fourth century, to the patriarchs and primates of the Empire, and worn by them as an emblem of jurisdiction.

3. A large black or purple cloth thrown over the coffin at a funeral, a black cloth used for covering a tomb.

4. A mantle of state

5. A kind of fine rich stuff used for making mantles

II. Technically.

1. A letter (PALINOD)

2. A letter like the letter Y. It is made of half a pale and half a pale, and is used in the French alphabet to denote a vowel.

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Palladian-architecture, a. A style of architecture introduced by Palladio, and conforming closely to the precedents of Vitruvius. As regards style, it falls under the category of Italian Renaissance, but of rather a confused kind, for he adorned buildings of every kind, and of most varied purposes and arrangement, with classical temple-fronts without taking into consideration their use or the requirements of the building as a whole, so that the order was frequently carried up through several storeys without any reference to its arrangement. The lower storey of palaces built by Palladio, the greater part of which are at Vicenza, is generally of rustic work, whilst the upper storeys have pilasters or a colonnade; occasionally, however, palaces or arcades are introduced on the ground floor. The works of Palladio remained for a long period the model for an entire style.

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pal-lin-ō-dī-ol, a. [PALINOD.]

[illegible]

sometimes connate; stamens definite or in definite. Ovary superior; carpels three, two, or one; ovules generally solitary; erect. Fruit drupaceous, or nut-like or berryed. Seed filling the cavity in which it grows; reticulated. A splendid order of plants adorning tropical landscapes, and of much use to man. Known genera, 73, species, 600 (?) *Tillandsia*, *Araceae*, *Calamagrostis*, *Boraginaceae*, *Coryphæa*, and *Coccoloba*. (Lindley, &c.)

2. *Palaeobot.*: Palms are recognised in a fossil state by their leaves and stems. The earliest remains of the order are found in rocks of the Cretaceous epoch, where two or three species occur. They are abundant in the Tertiary strata; several species have been found in the Eocene beds of England. The Tertiary deposits of Antiquity have supplied a large series of stems beautifully preserved in siliceous. The fossils from the Eocene rocks referred to Palms do not belong to this order. (Wm. Carruthers, F.R.S.)

pál-má-ocósis (oc as sh), a. [Mod. Lat. *palmaria*], Eng. and suff. a. Of or pertaining to the Palmaceae or Palms.

pál-má-l, a. [PALMARIA]

Bot. Of or belonging to the genus *Palma* as, the *Palmar* Alliance.

pál-má-léq, s. pl. [Lat. *palma*, and suff. -aléq.]

Bot. The *Palmar* Alliance. Only order, *Palmaria* (q. v.).

pál-mar, a. [Lat. *palmaris* from *palma* = a hand] Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand

palmar-arch, s.

Anat. (Pl.). Two arches, (1) the superficial palmar arch, and (2) which is the continuation of the ulnar artery into the hand, and (2) the deep palmar arch which is the continuation of the radial artery

pál-mar-y, a. [PALMAR]

1. Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand, palmar

2. Worth of receiving the palm, most excellent, chief, noblest

See *palmar* preceding from the pen of the first palm-arch of the age in his story and capital work. (Horne, On the *palmar* for the age)

pál-máte, **pál-mát-éd,** a. [Lat. *palma*, from *palma* = the palm]

1. *Bot.*: Having the shape of the hand, resembling a hand with the fingers spread out, having five lobes with midribs diverging from a common centre as, a *palmate* leaf. Used also of some tubers, as those of *Orchis odoratissima*.



PALMATE LEAF

2. *Zool.*: Having the toes webbed; web-footed.

pál-máte, s. [Eng. *palma* (a) -ate]

(Chem.) A salt of palmitic acid (q. v.).

pál-mát-éd, a. [PALMATÉD]

palmed smooth newt, s. [NEWT]

pál-máte-lý, adv. [Eng. *palma* (a), -ly] In a palmate manner.

pál-mát-l, pref. [Lat. *palma* = palmate] Palmatel.

pál-mát-l-fid, a. [Pref. *palma* (a), and Lat. *fido* (q. v. & fid) = to cut, to divide.]

Bot. (Of a leaf): Palmate, with the lobes divided down to half the breadth of the leaf (De Candolle).

pál-mát-l-form, **pál-mí-form,** a. [Pref. *palma* (a), *palma*, and Eng. *form*]

Bot. A term applied to a leaf whose ribs are arranged in a palmate form, radiating from the top of the petiole.

pál-mát-l-léq, **pál-mát-l-léq-béte,** a. [Pref. *palma* (a), and Eng. *béte*, *lobes* (q. v.)]

Bot.: Palmate, with the leaves indefinitely lobate.

pál-mát-l-part-éd, **pál-mát-l-par-**

tite, a. [Pref. *palma* (a), and Eng. *parted*, *partite*]

Bot. (Of a leaf): Palmate, with the lobes passing down beyond the middle, and the paronychius not interrupted. (De Candolle)

pál-mát-l-éet, **pál-mát-l-éet-éd,** a. [Pref. *palma* (a), and Lat. *éet*, *part*, *part* of *part* = to cut]

Bot. (Of a leaf): Palmate, with the lobes divided down to the middle, and the paronychius interrupted. (De Candolle)

palmed (l silent), a. [Eng. *palma*, -ed]

1. Having a palm or palms

2. Applied to a state of full growth that bears the palms of his horns stiff

"As when a dun-bird sits in a corner, clings about the gently stirred hair." (Hawthorne, *Blind*)

palm-fall (l silent) a. [Eng. *palma* (a)] Abounding in palms (*Synonym* Job *Levi*, *plant*, 67)

pál-mól-lq, s. [A Lat. dimin. from Gr. *palma* (a) = quivering]

Bot.: The typical genus of the *Palma* (q. v.) The best-known species is *Palma* *cruenta*

pál-mól-léq, **pál-mól-léq-éd,** s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *palma* (a), Lat. from pl. *palma* (a) = *palma*]

Bot. A sub-order of *Coniferales*, or *Gymnosperms*. The cells are somewhat of box or elliptical form, and more or less distinct, or collected by means of a thin layer into a frond. They grow in damp places, in fresh water, or in the sea. *Palma*, *Protocollaria* and *Palma*, the latter containing the typical genus *Palma* (q. v.).

pal-mér (l silent), **pal-mere,** s. [Eng. *palma*, -er]

1. A pilgrim who carried a branch of a palm tree in token of his having been to the Holy Land

"Palmer as opposed to a pilgrim was one who made it his business to visit the Holy Land, and to travel, increasing his knowledge of the land, and to return to his own country, and to occupy in when he had visited the Holy Land, the particular spot which was the object of his pilgrimage." (Horne, *On the*)

2. One who palms or cheats at cards

3. A cauc, a scuffle (Hulst)

4. A word game

palmer worm, s.

1. *Ornith.*: A hairy caterpillar, wandling about like a palmer, or pilgrim. The most common ones belong to the genus *Arctia* (Tiger Moth).

2. *Scrap*: Heb. *palmer* (q. v. n), from *palmer* (q. v. n) to cut off (Levi 4:13; Amos 1:9) an insect which came in numbers, like a great army, eating up the leaves and flowers of the vine, and olive trees. (See *palmer* thinks it was a locust)

Take the great palmer worm that strips the trees. (Horne, *On the*)

pál-métte, s. [Fr]

Arch. A small ornament resembling a palm leaf, carved upon some Roman buildings

pál-mét to, **pál-mí to,** s. [The first form is a diminutive from *palma* = a palm, the second is classical *palma*]

Botany:

1. *Subul* *Palmetto*, a fan palm growing in the West Indies, Bermuda, and the southern part of the United States. Its leaves are woven into hats like those made of chips. The trunks form good stakes, and were used for the purpose during the American War of Independence.

2. *Chamaerops humilis*, a palm from Southern Europe.

pál-mí, pref. [PALM] Palmate

pál-míe, a. [Eng. *palma* (a), -e] Pertaining to or derived from palm (q. v.)

palmitic acid, s. [RICINOLIC ACID]

pál-mí-ér-éd, a. [Lat. *palma* (a), from *palma* = a palm, and *ér-éd* = to bear, to produce; Fr. *palma* (a); Sp. *palma* (a)]

1. Bearing or producing palms

2. Carrying or wearing palms

"The palmitic acid compound is a white, waxy, crystalline substance, and is found in many of the fatty acids." (Horne, *On the*)

pál-mí-form, a. [PALMATIFORM]

pál-mí-gráde, a. [Pref. *palma* (a), and Lat. *grada* = a step] The same as *PLATYBOL* (q. v.)

pál-mín, **pál-míne,** s. [Lat. *palma* (a), suff. -in, -ine (Chem.)] [RICINOLIC ACID]

pál-mí-nerved, a. [Pref. *palma* (a), and Eng. *nerved*]

Bot. (Of a nerve) Having the ribs palmed, i. e., radiating from a common point. (De Candolle) [PALM NERVED]

pál-mí-péd, a & s. [PALMIPED.]

A. Adv. Having the toes connected by a web or membrane, web-footed

"Some waterfowl which are palmed or whole footed have very long toes and yet short legs." (Horne, *On the*)

B. A. s. n. An individual of Cutlers order *Palma* (q. v.)

pál-míp-éd-éd, s. pl. [Lat. pl. of *palma* = a palm, and *éd-éd* = the palm, and *ps* = the foot]

Ornith. An order of Birds founded by Cuvier. It corresponds to the *Anseres* of Linnaeus and the *Natantes* of Illiger

pál-míp-éd-éd, a. [Fr. *palma* (a) -éd] The same as *PALMIPED* (q. v.)

"It is palmed in, or put in, the water, and great brown vulgar from a thick skin."

pál-míp-éd, s. [Lat. = a palm, and *ps* = foot]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of *Asteridae*. The body is thin, flat, and pentagonal, covered with five radiated spines. *Palma* *membranacea* is the Bird's-foot Sea-star, or Star fish. It is white, with the border and the rays white. It is found in the Arctic and British seas, Mediterranean, &c. (Prof. E. Forbes)

2. *Palms*: From the Cretaceous rocks.

pál-mí-tér, **pál-mí-ter,** s. [PALMISTRY]

One who professes palmistry, one who pretends to tell fortunes by inspecting the lines of the palm of the hand

"Some vain palmists have gone so far as to take up their staves to the right of the hand to judge of the future." (Horne, *On the*)

pál-mí-trý, **pál-mí-tríe,** s. [Eng. *palma* (a), -trý]

1. The act or practice of telling fortunes by inspection of the lines and marks on the palm of the hand, the art of judging the character by the shape &c. of the hand

"Great skill too they in palmistry and magic to compare clear with the palm they touch." (Horne, *On the*)

2. Manual skill or dexterity

"As he went to relieve him, he found his pocket was picked, that being a kind of palmistry at which the thieves are very dexterous." (Horne, *On the*)

pál-mí-é-míde, s. [Eng. *palma* (a), and *é-míde*]

(Chem.) $C_{15}H_{31}NO = C_{15}H_{31}CO NH_2$ Obtained by heating palmitic acid (q. v.) with alcoholic ammonia for twenty days in a sealed tube. It is soluble in hot alcohol, insoluble in ether, and melts at 95°

pál-mí-táte, s. [Eng. *palma* (a), -ate]

(Chem.) A salt of palmitic acid.

palmitate of potash, s.

(Chem.) The neutral salt, $C_{15}H_{31}KO_2$, is formed by melting palmitic acid with carbonate of potash, and exhausting with alcohol. It crystallizes in white, pearly scales, soluble in a small quantity of water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether. The acid salt, $C_{15}H_{31}KO_2$, is this salt down, on adding a large excess of cold water to a solution of the neutral salt

pál-mí-té, a. [Eng. *palma* (a), -té] Pertaining to or derived from palm oil

palmitic acid, s.

(Chem.) $C_{15}H_{31}O_2 = C_{15}H_{31}CO OH$ Cetyllic acid, Ethalic acid, Oleic acid. An acid found in nearly all animal and vegetable fats. It is obtained by saponifying palm oil with potash hydrate, decomposing the resulting soap, and purifying the separated fatty acid by crystallization from alcohol. It is a colourless, solid body, without taste or smell, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 68°, and solidifies on cooling in a mass of leafy crystals. It boils at 265°.

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[illegible]

seventy-five British, Colonial, and American Protestant Bishops, met at Lambeth Palace from Sept. 26, to Dec. 10, 1867

* **pán-ō-rē, s** [Prof. pan-, and Gr. *doxē* (*doxē*) = goodness, excellence.] The all-virtuous One, i.e., God. (Davies: *Holy Rode*, p. 18.)

* **pán-ā-mōn-y, s** [Gr. *panarmonia* (*panarmonia*) = all harmonious.] A general consensus or agreement.

* **Panophy, by its own desirable panarmony or general agreement, will be fit and convenient.** — *Continued Part of One Knowledge* (of Collins, p. 52)

* **pán-ō-y, a. & s.** [Lat. *panis* = bread.]
A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to bread, used for making bread.
B. As subst.: A storehouse for bread, a pantry. (Halliwell.)

* **panary-fermentation, s** The fermentation of bread. (Fermentation.)

* **Pán-ā-th-ē-nā-s, s, pl** [Gr.]
Greek Antig. The greatest of the Athenian festivals, celebrated in honour of Minerva (Athēna) as the guardian deity of the city. It is said to have been instituted by Erichthonius, who originally called it Athenaea (Aθήναια), and to have obtained the name of Panathēna in the time of Theseus, in consequence of his uniting into one state the different independent communities into which Athens had been previously divided.

* **Pán-ā-th-ē-nā-s, a** [Eng. & Gr. *Panathēna* (suff. -a).] Pertaining to or connected with the festivals described above. [PANATHENÆA]

A no so glorioz garland crown'd the feast Panathēna
As this wreath too true / 'tis fast the pyrian dove. — *A C. Soliman Athens*

* **pan a try, s** [PANTRY]

* **pā nār, s** [Lat. from Gr. *panar* (*panar*) = a plant, *Pantinea Opopanax*.]
Botany

1. A genus of Analiacea (alyx) having thickly five-toothed petals five-stamens five, alternate with them. Fruit succulent, compressed, cylindrical, two to three celled, cells one celled. Herbs shrubs or trees. *Panax* growing in the Chinese (Ginseng (q.v.)). The bitter sweet root of *P. quinquefolium* is also medicinal, it is sometimes used for liquorice, and also as a substitute for (Ginseng). *P. fruticosum* and *P. ciliolatus* are used in the Moluccas as fragrant stomachics. The berries of *P. anisum* smell like anise.

* 2. A plant of uncertain identity, used in incantations.

"What have you gathered?" —
"Henslock, adders tongue, panax."
— *Madison* *Witch*

* **pān cāk, s** [Eng. pan (1), a., in cake.]
1. Cook. A thin cake of butter fried in a pan.

A certain knight that swore by his brave they were good panaches — *Shakespeare* (4.2.1.118)
2. Leather: A fictitious leather made of scraps agglutinated by cement or glue, and pressed into a flat cake for insides, &c.

* **pancake-ice, s** Ice resulting from snow falling into the sea without thawing, and, by the action of the waves, driven into pancake forms which offer no solid obstruction, but hamper a vessel more than small ice. (Belcher: *Land of the Arctic Voyages*, Gloss.)

* **Pancake-Tuesday, s** Shrove-Tuesday

* **pān carte, 'pan-chart, s** [Fr. *pan-carte*, from Low Lat. *pancarta*, from Gr. *pan* (pan) = all, and Lat. *charta* = a chart.] A royal charter confirming a subject in the enjoyment of all his possessions.

An old panchart or record which he had seen. — *Richmond* *Richard* (1.11.1185)

* **pānch, s** [PANCA.]

Kant. A strong, thick mat, fastened on yards to prevent friction

* **pān-chiān, s** [HANNOH.]

* **pān-chiān-tā, s** [Gr. *chiā* (pan) = all, everything, and *chiān* (chiān) = good, beautiful.] A panacea.

* **pānch-wāy, s** [Hind. *panch*.] A Bengali four-cord boat for passengers. Also written *pancham*

* **pān-ōr-tiān, a** [Mod. Lat. *panorati* (um); Eng. suff. -ian.] Pertaining to the panoratium, panaratic.

* **pān-ōr-ti-ān-ti (ti as shī), s** [Lat. *pan-oratiō*, Gr. *panoratiō* (*panoratiō*) from *panoratiō* (*panoratiō*) = panaraticum (q.v.).] A combinator or calculator in the panaraticum.

* **pān-ōr-ti-ān-ti (ti as shī), s** [Eng. *panoratiō*, -ti.] Of or pertaining to the panaraticum, panaratic.

"The great panaraticum cryna
Which from the neighbouring youth they only cur
won. — *Plutarch*, *Veneranda* 11.

* **pān-ōr-ti-ān-ti (ti as shī), s** [Mod. Lat. *panorati* (um), -ti, -ti.]

1. Of or pertaining to the panaraticum
2. Athletic, excelling in athletic or gymnastic exercises

"He was the great panaraticum man in Greece — *Boetius* *Alpharabius*, bk. vi. ch. xviii

* **panaratic eye piece, s**
Optics An eye piece (for telescope or microscope) in which the lenses can be placed in various positions, so as (without other alteration of the instrument) to vary the magnifying power

* **pān-ōr-ti-ān-ti (ti as shī), s** [Lat. from Gr. *panoratiō* (*panoratiō*), from *panoratiō* (*panoratiō*) = all powerful, from *pan* (pan) = all, everything, and *spere* (kratos) = strength.]

* 1. *Greek Antig.* One of the contests in the public games of ancient Greece, in which boxing and wrestling were united.

* 2. Bot. A genus of Nardaceae. It consists of handsome bulbous plants, of which about thirty species are cultivated in Britain. The flowers are white, more rarely yellow. The bulbs of *Panoratiō maritima* are emetic.

* **pān-ōr-ti-ān-ti (ti as shī), s** [Lat. from Gr. *panoratiō* (*panoratiō*) = the whole, all, and *kratos* (kratos) = all, everything, and *spere* (kratos) = strength.]

Inat. An organ situated within the curve formed by the diaphragm, its main duct opening into the intestine there, and secreting the pancreatic fluid which resembles saliva, the gland itself resembling the ash vandy glands. Its function is to secrete the fluid which has a strong digestive action on starchy matter and in a less degree on fatty matters and albumen. It substance

* **pān-ōr-ti-ān-ti (ti as shī), s** [Gr. *panoratiō* (*panoratiō*) = the whole, all, and *kratos* (kratos) = all, everything, and *spere* (kratos) = strength.]

* **panoratiō duet, s**
1. A duet traversing the entire breadth of the pancreas from left to right. (Talk.)
2. The Canal of Wirsung, he having been its discoverer.

* **pān-ōr-ti-ān-ti (ti as shī), s** [Eng. *panoratiō*, a contract.] Of or belonging to the pancreas

* **panoratiō-duodenal, s**
1. Connecting the pancreas and the duodenum. There is a superior and an inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery.

* **pān-ōr-ti-ān-ti (ti as shī), s** [Gr. *panoratiō* (*panoratiō*) = the whole, all, and *kratos* (kratos) = all, everything, and *spere* (kratos) = strength.]

(Chem. A slightly viscid fluid, obtained by digesting in alcohol the pancreas of recently killed animals freed from fat. It has an alkaline reaction, is soluble in alcohol and ether, and appears to contain a nitrogenous principle resembling diastase. It possesses the properties of converting starch into sugar, fat into fatty acid and glycerin, and of dissolving albumin and fibrin, and is frequently given to stimulate the digestion of fatty compounds.

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gathering, (adv.) suitable for a public hall or assembly, (subst.) a festival oration, a patriotic, from paideia (paideia) - a national

*Sên, sê, sêr, amítet, wát, sái, father; wé, wét, here, camp, hér, there; pine, gô, síng, mư, marine; gô, pôt
or, wừn, wùt wùk, wá, sôn; mite, cớ, cura, white, chơ, rón, sái, trổ, striver, or, or = á, út = á; ox = kw.*

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[illegible]

on cotton paper in England is in the Bodleian collection of the British Museum, and bears date 1049. The most ancient manuscript on the same material in the Library of Paris is dated 1056. Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, all paper was manufactured by hand, in moulds of various sizes. The different kinds of paper manufactured in the United Kingdom, for printing, drawing, correspondence, &c., will be found under their proper names. Machine-made paper is manufactured in a continuous sheet, and newspapers of large circulation are printed on webs several miles in length, the paper not being cut until after the printing. [PAPER-MAN.]

As adjectives:

1. Lit.: Made or consisting of paper.

2. Figuratively

(1) Appearing or existing only in written or printed statements; not real. as, a paper army.

(2) Thin, frail, slight

(3) (1) *Best paper*: A variety of asbestos (q.v.).

(2) *For laid-paper, Parchment paper, Tissue-paper, and White paper*, s. the first element of each compound

paper-blockade, s. An impediment, blockade, one in which the naval force is too weak to prevent vessels from entering the port

paper book, s.

Law The name given to a copy of the de murrer book which contains the pleadings on both sides in an action at law, when the issue is one not of fact but of law

paper clamp, s. A contrivance for holding newspapers shut, or other papers, in convenient form for reference, and preserving them from injury by keeping them clean and flat

paper-clip, s. A clamp for holding papers together, a means of filing bills, letters, &c. It is of various forms

paper coal, s. [Dyer's]

paper-collar, s. A collar made from paper, in imitation of linen

paper credit, s. Orders or promises to pay a stated sum of money recorded on paper. The term is commonly used, includes bank drafts, bills, and instruments of credit of all kinds

paper currency, s. [PAPER MONEY]

paper cutter, s.

1 A blade of ivory, wood, bone, or similar substance for cutting paper. The folded edges of uncut books, &c., a paper knife

2 A machine for cutting paper in piles or in sheets, in for trimming the edges of books, pamphlets, &c.

paper days, s. pl.

Law Certain days in each term, appointed for hearing the causes specially entered in the paper for argument

paper-faced, a. Pale, having a face white as paper.
"Thou paper-faced villain."—Shakespeare Henry IV, v. 4

paper-feeder, s. A device for delivering paper singly in sheets to a printing press, ruling machine, envelope-cutter, paper box or big machine.

paper-file, s. A contrivance to hold letters or other papers in a pack, a paper clip.

paper-folder, s. A bone knife used in folding paper, and in feeding it to the machine for printing.

paper-gauge, s.

Print.: An instrument for measuring the type face or measure of printed matter and the width of margin.

paper-glosser, s. A hot presser for glossing paper or cards; one who gives a smooth surface to paper

paper-hanger, s. One whose occupation is to attach paper-hangings to walls.

paper hangings, s. pl. Wall-paper; paper, variously ornamented or prepared, used for covering the walls of rooms, &c.; the second element of the compound is derived from the tapestry hangings which it superseded.

paper-knife, s. A blade of ivory, mother of pearl, or other substance, used in cutting leaves of books, folding sheets of paper, &c.

paper machine, s. A machine for manufacturing paper

paper-maker, s. One who manufactures paper

paper making, s. The art, or process of manufacturing paper

paper marbler, s. One who marbles or colours paper with various imitation of marble for book-binding, paper hangings, &c.

paper-mill, s. A mill in which paper is manufactured

"Thou hast built a paper mill"—Shakespeare Henry VI, iv. 2

paper-money, s.

Comm. Paper money may be either with or without forced currency enacted by law in the country of its issue and circulation. In the former case, the holder has no right to claim even in exchange as the paper superior to the coinage and common use of metallic money. In the latter case, it is simply a promise to pay cash, and is usually accepted at the current or estimated estimate of its fiduciary value. Of forced currency, otherwise called inconvertible paper money, there have been abundant examples in the past century. France issued its *assignats* between 1789 and 1795, during which years they fluctuated between par, or an equal value with silver coin, and a depreciation of 95 to 100 per cent, thus utterly nullifying the value in exchange. England restricted its specie payments wholly or partially, from 1797 to 1815, with a resulting fluctuation between an equal or par value of paper money and gold coin and a depreciation of 25 per cent at the lowest point. The financial history of all other countries of Europe and America presents exactly similar examples down to the present time. In the case of paper money with out forced currency, such as bank notes promising to pay, on demand, a given sum in coin, the chance of loss to holders is guarded against by the necessity enforced by law or prudence of keeping up such a reserve of coin as experience proves to be generally a sufficient

paper mulberry, s.

Bot. *Broussonetia papyrifera* a tree of the order Moacra, cultivated in Japan, China, &c. as we do observe from the sheets from which paper is manufactured in the East. The bark being detached from the wood is steeped in water next the inner and outer barks are separated, the former is flattened paper than the latter. The latter is then boiled, washed in water into a pulp, and put in water an infusion of rice and the rest of starch it being added. From this the sheets of paper are made. In Tahiti the bark is made into fine cloth, in China the juice is used as glue

paper-muslin, s.

Fabric Muslin used for linings, &c.

paper nautilus, s. The paper sailor or ark-mat [ARK-MAT]

paper-office, s.

1 An office within the palace of Whitehall, wherein state papers were kept

2 An ancient office belonging to the Court of Queen's Bench

paper peat, s.

Print. A peat consisting of thin, easily divisible, layers

paper porphyry, s.

Lit. A quartz flint in which the quartz constituent is arranged in more or less parallel bands, and which the rock is easily split into thin laminae

paper punch, s. An implement for making holes in papers for the purpose of filing, temporarily binding, for the reception of cylinders, or for cancelling

paper reed, s. The Papyrus (q.v.)

paper ruler, s. One who rules or draws straight lines upon paper, an instrument for ruling straight lines upon paper

paper sailor, s. The same as PAPER-NAUTILUS (q.v.)

paper-shade, s. A shade or cover for a lamp, to mask into the light

paper-shale, s.

Petro. A shale in which the lamination is so fine that the laminae can be separated as thin as paper, from thirty to forty having been obtained in some such

paper spars, s. [SLATE-MAR]

paper stainer, s. A manufacturer of paper-hangings

paper tree, s.

Bot. (1) The same as PAPER-MULBERRY (q.v.). (2) *Tropis asperum*, a native of Siam

paper weight, s. A small weight, or slab of metal, stone, glass, &c., laid on loose paper to prevent them from being misplaced or blown away

paper-white, a. As white as paper. (Chaucer Legend of Good Women, l. 196)

pâ pâr, s. [PAPER, s.]

* 1 To register or set down on paper, to note

* 2 To cover with paper, to furnish or cover with paper hangings

Witness through paper'd pen or the setting sun."—Crabbe Parish Register.

* 3 To enclose or fold up in paper

* 4 To fill with papers (about slung) [PAPER, s. l. v.]

"To secure favours by well papering the house."—Johnson Me, l. 1207

pâ pâr y, pâ pâr ie, s. [Eng. paper, y]

I. Ordinary language

* 1 Like paper, having the consistency of paper

A living animal might be immersed within that paper's skin.—(Shall I sign in Jan 1861 p. 6)

* 2 Occupied by persons who have come in with free or less admission (about slung.)

The state was partly paper and partly empty.—(Review Dec 1860)

* 3 Of the consistency of paper and quite opaque, as most leaves

pâ pâr-ent, s. [Eng. pen, essent] Containing paper, essential paper

The ceiling, lacinated, papered plants.—(Architect On Elements ch. vi)

pâ pâr, pâ pâr, s. [Lat. papa = a

bishop, the pope, king stuff &c.] A female pope

Was that history of that their monstrous paper-making?—(By Ball Discourse of the Married Clergy p. 5)

pap éte-rié, s. [Fr.] An ornamental box or cabinet holding paper and other writing materials

pâ phî an, s. & s. [See def.]

A. As a noun

* 1 Lit. Of pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Venus, pertaining to or connected with Venus or her worship

* 2 Fig. Venereal

B. As an adjective

* 1 Lit. A native or inhabitant of Paphos; a Cyprian

* 2 Fig. A prostitute

papier maché (as **pap-yé ma-ché**), s.

[Fr.] A material composed principally of paper. The common varieties are prepared by pulping any kind or texture of different kinds of paper into a homogeneous mass of a doughy consistence. Some earthy material may be mixed with the pulp, as well as various resinous substances, and glue to harden it and prevent the attacks of insects. The pulp is rolled into thick sheets, and a sufficient quantity is taken to form the article of ornament desired; this is subjected to heavy pressure between rollers and interlaminated and afterwards dried. Its surface may now be gilt, painted with oil or size, coloured or varnished. The toughness and lightness of this material peculiarly adapt it for table ware, table and desk furniture, interior architectural and other ornaments.

pap-î-lô, s. [Lat]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.* A butterfly

"Conjectures cannot estimate all the kinds of papilio, natives of this island to fall short of three hundred."—(Key on the Creation)

* 2. *Botan.* The typical genus of the family Papilionaceæ. It has long antennae and very short palpi. About 500 species are known, many of them from Africa and the Eastern Archipelago. Only four are European; one

bat, bat; pap, pap; cat, cat, charin, chin, bench; go, gun; this, this; sin, ay; carpet, Xanophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -cian = chin, -cian, -cian = chin; -cion, -cion = chin. -cion, -cion, -cion = chin. -cia, -cia, -cia = chin, del.



PAIRER.

PAI 1444

I. Ordinary Language

2. (Hot extract)

IL Comm A term applied to the shares of an undertaking when they are not neither a discount nor a premium

¶ (1) At par At the original price, it is neither a discount nor a premium.

(4) *Is the price* The price at which stock is

(15) *Nominal*, or the value impressed on the face of a bond

(7) *Arbitrated par*—A contraction of the phrase Arbitrated Par of Exchange, which

(4) *Law of exchange*—The established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard value of another.

¶ (3), s (See def) An abbreviation for paragraph as, To insert a par in the *withanum*.

ry, s. [Turk., from Pers. *darh* = piece.] The fortieth part of the Egyptian *chaetre*, worth about 1/10th of the English penny. It is sometimes called the Turkish *Para* of Servia is the equivalent of the French centime.

para-compounds, s. pl.
(chem.) Isomeric bodies of anomalous constitution, as paraldehyde the solid form of acetaldehyde, and equal to its triple molecule. The expression has been more recently used in connection with the derivatives of compounds, like benzene (C₆H₆), in which certain of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by radical groups, as chlorine, &c., in a symmetrical manner, for example, *para*dichlorobenzene $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$.

1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane acid

cu, cū; cuat, cāt; caz, caiz, chaz
-cua, -cui = cūa, -ciua, -ciu = ciu

Chem. $C_6H_5(HO)COOH$. An isomer of oxybenzole acid, formed by the action of aqueous hydriodic acid on atalic acid, heated to 120° for several hours. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, which melt at 210°, and forms well defined crystalline salts with some of the metals.

Geog., The name of a town in Brazil.

bār & bān' lo, a [Pief paru-, Eng (our)-
lamb), (olbaxan, and suff a] Derived
from or containing carbamide and alloxin.

$$(\text{ben} : \text{CO}) \leftarrow \text{VII} \quad \text{Oxalyl urea Oxalyl}$$

carbanilide (Carbanil-, carbanil-). Formed by heating urea acid or allxan with moderately strong nitric acid. When the reaction has ceased, the solution is evaporated to a syrup, and the parabanilic acid purified by crystallization. It forms colorless, thin, prismatic crystals, has a strong acid reaction and is soluble easily in water. Blended with blunite acid it is resolved into oxalic acid and urea. The only known salt of parabanilic acid is the silver salt $(Ag-N_2O_4)$. Obtained as a white precipitate by adding silver nitrate to an aqueous solution of parabanilic acid.

Chen (C_6H_8) **Paralinalol** A hydrocarbon obtained with benzol, and occurring along with it in light coal oil. It boils at $9^\circ C$, has a slight disagreeable odor less pungent than normal linalol, and forms with nitric acid a nitro compound, which appears to be identical with nitrolinalol.

παρὰ ἑλὸς, 'parabolē, = (1) Fr *para*
be'lo, from 1st *parabolē* from (1) *παράβολον*
(parabolē) = a comparison, a parallel from
παράβολον, (*parabolē*) = I throw or set be-
side, to compare *παρά* (*para*) beside and
βάλλω (*balleō*) I throw, Sp & Pkt *parol du*,
 (1) *parabolē* from the same source = me-
poral, *parol* in 11, *parol* (11 form of *parier*),
parle, *parla* & (1, 11)

L. A comparison a similitude; species a fable or allegorical relation or representation of something to itself in life or nature in which a moral is drawn for instruction. It differs from an apologue in that it relies or represents things which, though fictitious, might happen in nature.

10 miles unto us the variable of "the tares."—March
1896.

2 An allegorical or mystical saying or expression, a proverb.

Of the *parable* and *allegory* the latter is a coded mode of speech which serves more or less to conceal the main object of the discourse typically, siting it under the appearance of something else which accords with it in most of the particulars; the *parable* is mostly employed for moral purposes, the *allegory* in describing historical events; a *parable* still attributes some other subject or agent, who is represented under a character that is not identical to one's self to. In the *allegory* are introduced strain and arbitrary persons in the place of the real personages or imaginary characteristics, and circumstances are ascribed to real persons.

* **pär & ble**, *v* t [PARAMEER, s] To represent in a pitiable. (*Milton* *Ann. Dn.*, bk 1, ch vi

παράβολον, *a*. [Lat., from Gr. *παράβολον* (*parabola*), so called from its axis being parallel to the side of the cone. Gr. *parabola*, Fr. *parabole*, Ital. *parabola*.] [PARABOLIC, *a*.]

Math In conic sections, a plane curve of such a form, that if from any point in the curve one straight line be drawn to a given fixed point, the other perpendicular to the straight line given in position, these two straight lines will always be equal to one another. The given fixed point is called the focus of the parabola. The straight line given in position is called the directrix (c. v.).

straight line drawn perpendicular to the direction, and cutting the curve, is called a diameter, and the point in which it cuts the curve is called the vertex of the diameter. The diameter which passes through the focus is the axis, and the point in which it cuts the curve is the principal vertex. A straight line which meets the curve in any point but which when produced both ways does not cut it, is called a tangent to the curve at that point. A straight line drawn from any point in the curve, parallel to the tangent at the vertex of any diameter, and terminated both ways by the curve, is called an ordinate to that diameter. The ordinate which passes through the focus is called the parameter of that diameter. The part of a diameter intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its ordinates, is called the abscissa of the diameter. A straight line drawn from any point in the curve perpendicular to the axis, and terminated both ways by the curve, is called an ordinate to the axis, and the

In the parabola PAF PM and MP are the equal lines to the focus P of the directrix PM and PAF diameter, PAF the axis and A the principal vertex.

curve, is called an ordinate to the axis. The ordinates to the axis which pass through the focus f are called the principal parameter, or latus rectum, of the parabola. The part of the axis intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its own ordinates is called the sub-tangent of the axis. If a tangent be drawn at any point, and a straight line be drawn from the point of contact perpendicular to it and terminated by the axis that straight line is called a normal. The part of the axis intercepted between the intersections of the normal and the ordinate is called a sub-normal. [DIRECTION, TANGENT]

par Ab ô lō. (ГАНАНЛФ. 8)

* 1 Or 1 *lang* A parable, a proverb.

"And also the parables of Paul ..."
 (Hunger & T. 68)

2. What (comparative, simile)

pār-a bōl la, a [Gr παραβολή (para-
bolē), from παραβολή (para-bolē) = a com-
parison, i parabolā, Fl parabolique, Ital &
du parabole]

1. *Old Lang* Pertaining to a parable of the nature of a parable, expressed by a parable or figure, parabolical, allegorical

2. *Conic sections*: Pertaining to or having the form or nature of a parabola.

parabolico concoid. : [PARABOLOID]

parabolic curve, a. An algebraic curve of which the equation is of the form of $y = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4 + \dots$

parabolic illuminator. A reflector placed over an object beneath a microscope. Its shape is that of a half-paraboloid the object being in the focus. The interior is silvered.

parabolic mirror, *s.* A concave mirror, the surface of which is generated by the revolution of the arc of a parabola. They are used for carriage lamps, and for lamps placed in the front and in the rear of railway trains. They were formerly employed in lighthouses, but are now superseded by lensular glasses.

parabolic-pyramoid, *a.* A solid generated by suppling all the squares of the ordinates appropiate to the parabola so placed that the axis shall pass through all their centres at right angles, in which case the aggregate of the planes will form the solid called the parabolic pyramoid, the solidity of which is equal to the product of the base and half the altitude.

parabolic reflector, *n.* A cone of glass with a paraboloidal depression which concentrates the illuminating rays upon an object placed in the focus. A small disk mounted on an axial pin forms a dark background behind the semi-transparent object, which is illuminated by an annular pencil of rays passing around the edge of the disk.

parabolic spindle, *n.* A solid generated by revolving a portion of a parabola, limited by a straight line perpendicular to the axis of

[illegible]

* **pār-q-graph, v.t.** [PARAGRAPH, s.] [PARAGRAPH, v.]

1. To mark in the margin; to sign with one's initials.

"The clerk by whom they are to be allowed, that is paragraphed." — *English State of France*

2. To form into paragraphs; to write in paragraphs.

3. To mention in a paragraph or short notice

"I am entered at my acquaintances and paragraphed by the newspapers." — *Shirley's School for Social, &c.*

* **pār-q-graph-ēr, s.** [Eng. paragraph; er] A writer of paragraphs, a paragraphist

"The paragraphers of that time often depend upon whole sale abuse for their stock in trade." — *Shirley's Magazine*, Oct. 1874, p. 167

* **pār-q-graph-ic, pār-q-graph-ic-al, a.** [Eng. paragraph, -ic, -ual] Pertaining to a paragraph, consisting of paragraphs, division, or sections.

"It gave a paragraphic air to his criticism." — *Fortnightly Magazine*, May 1880, p. 110

* **pār-q-graph-ic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. paragraphic; -ly] By, or in, paragraphs.

* **pār-q-graph-ist, s.** [Eng. paragraph; -ist] One who writes paragraphs; a bluffer in letters

* **pār-q-graph-ist-ic-al, a.** [Eng. paragraphic; -ist] The same as PARAGRAPHIC (q.v.)

* **pār-q-groile, s.** [Fr. from *parer* = to guard against and *grêle* = hail] A small lightning conductor set up by means of a pole in birch vineyards to aid in drawing off the electricity from the atmosphere over them. The intention is to prevent the occurrence of hailstorms. Amigo proposed that the conductors should be small and supported by small balloons connected by slender wires or chains with the ground. [PARAGRAPHIC, v.]

* **pār-q-guay (u as w), s.** [See def.] (u as w) A state of South America, south and west of Brazil

Paraguay tea, s.

1. *Infusio* An infusion of the leaves of *Ilex paraguayensis* and that tree itself. The leaves which when green taste like those of mallow are roasted, dried, and almost pulverized. Three kinds of it exist: the first, the half expanded buds, the second, the leaves stripped of the ribs, and the third, the leaves unstripped. These are put in a teapot called *maté* (q.v.) hot water added, and, when cool the infusion is sucked up through a tube. The tea is used generally in central South America.

2. *Chem.* Yerba Maté. The dried leaves and twigs of *Ilex paraguayensis*. They have been examined by Stephenson, who found them to contain 12 per cent of caffeine

* **pār-q-hæx-y-lène, s.** [Pref. para-, and Eng. hexylene]

Chem. C₆H₁₂. A modification of β hexylene, and flavored from it by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid

* **pār-q-hip-pis, s.** [Pref. para-, and Gr. *hippos* (hippos) = a horse]

Pulmon. A genus of Pennsylvanian lignites from the Pliocene of North America, having affinity with the horse and the tiger

* **pār-q-hy-ūs, s.** [Pref. para-, and Gr. *hūs* (hūs) = a swine]

Pulmon. A genus of Bolivia, from the Lower Eocene of America. It was apparently highly specialized, and, as a genus, short-lived. It attained a much greater size than the true lineal forms, and the number of its teeth was much reduced. (*Marsh: Infus. & Succinea Fort. Life*, p. 90.)

* **pār-q-ī-ba, s.** [The Brazilian name.] Bot.: *Simarouba versicolor*. [SIMARUBA.]

* **pār-ai, pār-ai-ia, v.t.** [PARAI, s.] To dress; to clothe.

"Paraded him by the pretty." — *Peter Plowman*, p. 31.

* **pār-ai, pār-ai-ia, s.** [O. Fr.]

1. Apparel, dress, attire.

"In the parait of a pilgrim." — *Peter Plowman*, p. 310.

2. Nobility; men of rank.

* **pār-q-ī-mā-ūs, s.** [Pref. para-, and Eng. (mā-ūs)]

It is: The name as PARASOLARITY.

* **pār-q-keēt, s.** [PARAKEET.]

* **pār-q-lāo-tā, a.** [Pref. para-, and Eng. (lāo-tā)] [PARACOLACTIC.]

* **pār-āl-bū-mīn, s.** [Pref. par-, and Eng. albumin.]

Chem. A substance found by Scherer in a diseased secretion. It differs from albumin in not being completely precipitated on boiling, even in presence of acetic acid, and in dissolving in water after precipitation with alcohol.

* **pār-āl-dē-hyde, s.** [Pref. par-, and Eng. aldehyde]

Chem. C₆H₁₂O₃. The solid modification of aldehyde. It is produced by treating aldehyde with ethylic oxide in sealed tubes. Melts at 12, boils at 123. It has a vapor density of 4.71, agreeing nearly with the triple formula of dichloride (C₆H₁₂O₃)

* **pār-q-leip-sia, pār-q-lip-sia, s.** [PARALIPSI.]

* **pār-q-lōp-lā, s.** [Pref. para-, and Gr. *lōp-lā* (lōp-lā) = a scale]

Ichthy. A genus of Scophthalmi (q.v.) Head and body elongate, compressed, covered with deciduous scales, cleft of mouth very wide, ventral small, opposite or nearly opposite to anal, which is short and of hinder part of body adjoins the small caudal emarginate. Three species of small plaice fishes from Mediterranean and Atlantic.

* **pār-q-lōp-sia, pār-q-lōp-sy, s.** [Gr. *παράληψις* (paralēpsis) = an omission; *λεῖπειν* (leipein) = to leave] A scale; beyond, and beyond (leipein) = to leave]

Rhet. A pretence or apparent omission, a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions as "I do not speak of my adversary's scandalous vices and rapacity. I take notice of his brutal conduct, I do not speak of his treachery and malice."

* **pār-q-lī-ān, s.** [Gr. *παράλιος* (paralios) = by or near the sea; *παρα* (para) = beside and *αἰς* (hais) = the sea] A dweller by the sea

* **pār-q-lī-pōm-sā, s.** [Gr. *παράλειψις* (paraleipsis) = things omitted, *παράλειψις* (paraleipsis) = to omit] Things omitted, a supplement containing something omitted in a preceding work. The Books of Chronicles were so called by the LXX, and the name is retained in the Vulgate.

* **pār-q-lāo-tā, pār-q-lāo-tā-sia, s.** [Gr. *παράλληλος* (parallellos) = parallel; *σῖα* (sia) = a line] Pertaining to parallel (q.v.)

parallelactic ellipse, s.

Astron. An ellipse described against the background of the sky when a parallel is observed from the successive spots occupied in the earth in her annual revolution. It is from this parallelactic ellipse that the distances of some few fixed stars have been approximately determined. (*Hall: Story of the Heavens*, p. 41.)

parallelactic instrument, s.

Astron. An instrument invented by Ptolemy for determining the moon's parallax. (*Ptolemy: Almagest*, bk. v, ch. x.)

* **pār-q-lāo-tā, s.** [Gr. *παράλληλος* (parallellos) = (1) an alternation (2) change, (3) parallel (see below), Gr. *παράλειψις* (paraleipsis) = to omit; things omitted, *παράλειψις* (paraleipsis) = to omit] A line; and *παράλειψις* (paraleipsis) = to change. Ital. *parallelum*, Gr. & Fr. *parallelus*

1. *Astron.* The difference between the position of a heavenly body as viewed from a station on the earth's surface and as it would be if seen from the centre of our planet. It is measured by an angle, of which the point is formed by the heavenly body, whilst the straight line enclosing it touch the observer's position and the centre of the earth. (*Airy: Pop. Astronomy*, ed. 18th, p. 142.) The parallax of the sun is between 8" and 9", and that of the moon about a degree and a half. (*Ibid.*, pp. 209, 210.)

2. *Optics.* The difference in the position of an object produced when the wires are not at a proper distance from the object-glass.

¶ (1) *Angle of parallax:*

Optics. The angle formed by two lines drawn from an object, one to the centre of each eye.

(2) *Annual parallax:*

(a) The term sometimes applied to a parallax, if any is visible, of a star when viewed from two opposite points of the earth's orbit. The annual parallax of the stars is not in any case certainly 2", and, in every case but one, unquestionably less than a single second.

(b) Sometimes the difference in the position of a star as viewed from the sun and from the earth at the extremity of her orbit. In other words, with a base line of half her orbit.

(3) *Binocular parallax:*

Optics. The difference between the position of an object as seen with the one eye, and with the other, the head remaining unmoved.

(4) *Concentric parallax:* The same as Diurnal parallax.

(5) *Diurnal parallax:* The same as Geocentric parallax (q.v.)

(6) *Geocentric parallax:*

Astron. The parallax of a heavenly body when in the horizon. The term is specially used of the moon. When in the horizon the parallax is greater than when the moon is in any other position.

(7) *Horizontal equatorial parallax:*

Astron. As the radii of the earth are not all equal, it is not difficult to see which to use in calculating the moon's horizontal parallax. The use of the term equatorial means that the equator is the particular radius which has been employed, as it actually is by most astronomers. The moon's horizontal equatorial parallax varies from 54' to 1° 15', the difference arising from the elliptic orbit to which the lunary moves. (*Airy: Pop. Astronomy*, p. 165.) The distance of the moon is computed by means of her equatorial horizontal parallax. Theoretically speaking, that of the sun can be ascertained in a similar way, but the figures being small, a minute error in them would make a great difference in the results of computations founded on them. Hence other methods are adopted. [8] *TRANSIT*

(8) *Parallax in altitude:*

Astron. The parallax of a heavenly body when it has risen to a certain altitude above the horizon.

* **pār-q-lāo-tā, pār-q-lāo-tā-sia, s.** [Gr. *παράλληλος* (parallellos) = parallel; *σῖα* (sia) = a line] Pertaining to parallel (q.v.)

As a figure:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *lit.* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Having the same tendency or direction; tending to the same end or result.

(2) Continuing the resemblance through many particulars, similar, running on all fours, corresponding.

(3) *Meaning the words and phrases in one place of an author with the same in other places; (the same word which are generally called parallel phrases.)* — *Watts: Logic*.

II. *Geom.* Having the same direction and everywhere equidistant from each other. [PARALLEL-LINES.]

B. *As substantives:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A line which throughout its whole length lies in the same direction with, and is everywhere equidistant from, another or others.

"That's done." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, I. 2.

(2) Direction parallel or conformable to that of another line.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Conformity or resemblance continued through many particulars, resemblance, correspondence in essential points, similarity.

"The parallel holds in the grammatical as well as in the logical of the word." — *Dray of Poetry*.

(2) A comparison made, as, To draw a parallel between two events.

"Such a parallel is as absolutely accurate as anything can be." — *Widdow: Language*, ch. vi.

(3) An equal; a counterpart, something equal or similar to another in all essential points.

"The hatred of which Joffrey was the object was without a parallel in our history." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

parallel, v.t. & v.i. [PARALLEL, s.] To be parallel; to be in the same direction with, and everywhere equidistant from, another or others. — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

position = superior to, above.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Though pierced like you by a cruel fate,
He felt not that you were a slave.

[illegible]

pardal, *par-dale*, *a*. [Lat. *pardalis*.] **Parrot.** A parrot, a parther.

par-dal, *par-dale*, *a*. [Gr. *pardalis*.] **Parrot.** A parrot, a parther.

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pleases; and may annex to his bounty a condition either precedent or subsequent, on the performance whereof the validity of the pardon will depend and this by the common law. This prerogative is usually exerted in the pardon of felons, on condition of being confined to hard labour for a stated time, or of expatriation to some foreign country for life, or for a term of years.

par-don a-bie, *a*. [Fr. *pardonnable*; Sp. *perdonable*, Ital. *perdonabile*.] That may be pardoned; capable of being pardoned, forgiven, or overlooked; excusable venial.

par-don a-bie nées, *a*. [Fr. *pardonnable*; Sp. *perdonable*, Ital. *perdonabile*.] That may be pardoned; capable of being pardoned, forgiven, or overlooked; excusable venial.

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that the plant furnishing the Persian root is unknown. A decoction, as astringent, and a liquid extract of Persia are used in British pharmacy in catarrhal affections of the bladder and in dysentery. Its efficacy is doubted by some. (Dorland.)

par-el, *par-ell*, *v. t.* [A contract of *apparel* (q. v.).] To apparel.

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[illegible]

* This circumstance is regarded to have not a little to his psychology in favor of him.

Mee, Mā, Māre, amidst, whā, tāll, father; wā, wū, here, camp, hā, there; pān, pā, nān, pā, quinine; gā, pā, or, wāre, wolf, work, whā, son; mūtē, cūh, cūrā, unite, cūr, rāle. Tāl: arā, African. ā = ā, ē = ē, ī = ī, ō = ō, u = u.

par-tial-ize (tr as sh), v. t. & i. [Eng partialize] *tr* *tr*

A. Trans. To make or render partial.

"He was disposed to hate one person to himself the prejudice of an upright judge, his late will partialize his opinion." *Richards, pt. 1, sec. 2*

B. Intrans. To be partial, to favour one side more than another.

"All world and pleasure made me partialize." *Daniel, Complaint of a Riamond*

par-tial-ly (ti as sh), **par-tial-ly**, *adv* [Eng. partial, ly]

1. In part, not totally or generally, partly.

"Shakespeare did perfectly what Archybalus did partially." *Archybalus & Painting p. vii*

2. In a partial manner; with partiality or undue bias to one side or party.

"And partially to be for truth gave forth." *Hilting, Demagogue, seventh figure*

par-tial-ly (ti as sh), **par-tial-ly**, *adj* [Eng. partial, ly]

The quality or state of being partible, separability; divisibility into parts.

par-tial-ble, **par-tial-ble**, *adj* [Fr. *partible*, from *partir* = to divide]

1. Capable of being separated or divided; susceptible of partition; divisible, separable.

"Note it was better to make the whole partible than may open them." *Boon, Not Bad p. 12*

2. Having a part or share. (*Lyndell*)

part-i-bis, *adj* [Lat. *ab* pl. of *partis* = a part]

Soots Law A note written on the margin of a summons when lodged for calling, containing the name and designation of the pursuer or pursuers, and defender or defenders, if there be only two, if more, the name and designation of the party first named, with the words and others.

"In partibus." (*Scott, p. 101*)

Church Hist A phrase signifying in the reigns of unitarianism. A bishop or partibus is a titular bishop whose see is in a heathen or non-Catholic country though in the early ages of the Church it was subject to Rome. Bishop partibus are usually consecrated to assist other prelates or for foreign missions.

part-i-cate, *adj* [Lat. *partis* = a part, *cate* = a part]

A mode of unitarianism.

part-i-cip-er, *adj* [Lat. *partis* = a part, *er* = a part]

An account in a crime, a partner in guilt.

par-tic-i-pa-ble, *adj* [Participate]

Capable of being participated in or share.

The divine essence, as it is not only unitary or participable, it is also triune. (*Scott, p. 101*)

par-tic-i-pant, *adj* [Lat. *partis* = a part, *ant* = a part]

Participating in a crime, a partner in guilt.

par-tic-i-pant, *adj* [Participate]

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par-tic-i-pate, *adj* [Lat. *participatus*, *partis* = a part, *participatus* = to have or give a share]

Participating, partaking, sharing. (*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, 1*)

par-tic-i-pa-tion, **par-tic-i-pa-tion**, *adj* [Fr. *participation*, from Lat. *participatio*, *partis* = a part, *participatio* = to participate]

1. The state of participating, partaking, or sharing in common with others.

"A lot of them of themselves and the women of the church, and the children of the church." *Scott, p. 101*

2. The act of giving a share or part to others, distribution or division in shares.

3. The state of receiving, or having a part of something to a share.

"Great participation in the church." *Scott, p. 101*

4. Companionship, community.

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II. Technically.

1. *Gram* A word which is not strictly indicative as a proposition, or which is a word which cannot be used except in one position as *verb* 1.

2. *Gram* (tr as sh)

(1) A number or small fragment of the whole.

(2) The smaller the fragment is in the whole, the more of the last.

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34. Companionship, community.

"Their participation in the church." *Scott, p. 1*

bên, bên; bên, bên; cat, gail, chorus, chin, bench; go, gam; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-cian, tian = shan. -tion, -ton = shün; -pion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.

Matt. xxii 17, 27, &c.) in modern Judaism no lamb is sacrificed, but the shank bone of a shoulder of that animal is eaten, leaven put away, and other ceremonies observed.

(3) The paschal lamb (Exod. xii 11; 2 Chron. xxx. 18, John xviii. 28).

1. Christianity. Using pas- over in the use of the paschal lamb, St. Paul applies the term to Christ, of whose death that of the paschal lamb was typical (1 Cor. v. 7, of John xiv. 14) [EASTER].

pass-port, 'passe-port, pas porte, s. [Fr. *passeport* = a passport or safe conduct, from *passer* = to pass and *port* (Lat. *portus*) = a gate, *sp. passaport*, Ital. *passaporto*].

1. Itinerary

A safe conduct or warrant of protection and licence to travel, granted by a competent authority. The regulations relative to travellers in foreign countries have been considerably relaxed of late years and passports are now required only in a few countries. Passports may be given for sea as well as for land and are strictly neutral in character. In times of war they certify their nation ally and protect them from attacks by belligerents.

'Let him who has his passport shall be made a citizen and not a foreigner. —*Herzog*.' [EAST.]

*2 A licence granted in time of war for the removal of persons and effects from a hostile country as if neutral.

*3 A licence for carrying on a trading enterprise in a hostile country as if neutral.

II. Itinerary

1. Any thing which enables one to pass without hindrance.

2. Anything which enables one to pass without hindrance.

3. A certificate of character.

pass-wort, s. [Fr. *passport*].

pass-y ite, s. [Fr. *passy*, where the word is used (Mun.).]

Mun. An unguent made of fat and white, earthy mass.

***pas-sy-mens-ure** (cas. i. *ësh*), s. [A corrupt of Ital. *passione*]. [PASSY.]

past, pa-pa, s. ad. & p. p. [Pas. s.]

A. As preposition

1. As adverb

1. Gone by, neither present nor future, or of belonging to time gone by, i. e. time.

2. Spent, gone through, endured, i. e. over.

3. Having completed the term of an office as, a past master.

C. A. subst. A former, bygone time or state; bygone times, a state of things in former times.

D. As adverb

E. As preposition

F. As preposition

(1) Of time. After.

(2) Of position or place. Further than.

(3) Of number or quantity. Above more than.

(4) Of quality. Not within a narrow limit.

(5) Of mental condition. Having lost, with out.

***past-cure, s.** Incurable.

past-master, s. One who has served the office of master, as of a guild, &c., hence,

one who is thoroughly experienced in any business or line, an expert.

*The versatile adventures which has made the ex- Premier a past master in parliamentary tactics — *Observer* Nov. 18 1888.

***past-price, s.** Invaluable.

The price of past is the dearest but it is the best — *Macmillan* Nov. 18 1888.

***past-ance, 'past aunce, s.** [A corrupt of *pastance*]. Instance [15].

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2. As adjective:

1. Lat. Made or consisting of pasteboard.

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Site, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thērē; pīn, pēt, nīr, ēr, mārīn; gō, pōt, or, wore, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūtē, cūb, cūr, whīte, cūr, rāle, sāl; trī, sīrīan. a, a = ē; e, e = ē; q, q = kw.



4. Anthropol. Having the father as the head of the family, and each family constituting an independent social unit.

Within the Dominion of Canada the Englishmen are patriarchal, the father being head of the family, and descent and inheritance following the male line. —*Antisocial*, Oct. 4, 1894

patriarchal-cross, s

Her. A cross in which the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper

patriarchal-dispensation, s

Hebr. The dispensation of God's grace under which the patriarchs lived. It extended from the Fall to the call of Abraham, or to the promulgation of the Law in Sinai, when the Jewish dispensation began. Each patriarch was the priest of his own household, worship might be offered anywhere, sacrifice existed but not the extensive and burdensome ritual of Judaism.

patriarch-ate, s. [Fr *patriarchat*]

1. The office, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

They thought of him but have great fear that their own priest will sell up to a patriarchate. —*Fr. Hist.*, 1800, 11, 107

2. The residence of a patriarch

*patriarch-dóm, s. [Fr *patriarche*]

The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch, a patriarchate

*patriarch-ess, s. [Fr *patriarche*]

A female head of a family (*Fr. Hist.*)

*patriarch-ic, *patriarch-ic-al, s. [Lat *patriarchicus* (cf. *patriarchus*)]

The same as **PATRIARCHAL** (q.v.)

*patriarch-ism, s. [Fr *patriarchisme*]

Government by a patriarch or head of a family who was at the same time ruler and priest

The seal of these patriarchs was a cross with four arms. —*Fr. Hist.*, 1800, 11, 107

patriarch-ship, s. [Eng *patriarchship*]

The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch, a patriarchate

*patriarch-y, s. [Gr *patriarchia* (*patriarchia*)]

1. A patriarchate, a patriarchate

Touching the provision of our petitions being due to that patriarchy. —*Fr. Hist.*, 1800, 11, 107

2. The system of government by patriarchs

patri-clan, s. & s. [Fr *patri-clan*]

A clan or family, a family, a family

A. As ad. Of or pertaining to the Roman patricians, pertaining to a person of noble blood, senatorial wealth, not plebeian

The system at which would have been entirely in patrician hands. —*Fr. Hist.*, 1800, 11, 107

B. As substantiv.

1. A Roman senator

The Roman senator and most perfect separation with one in his age or country between the nobles and the plebeians. —*Fr. Hist.*, 1800, 11, 107

2. A person of noble birth, a nobleman, a wealthy noble

3. One who is familiar with the writings of the early fathers of the church, one versed in patristic learning

The Roman patricians consisted of about three hundred gentes, houses, or clans, who constituted the aristocracy of the city and territory. To these were gradually added many individuals adopted into the gentes, and the descendants of both classes. Each of the gentes had a common name. They were subdivided into families. At first the patricians monopolized all high offices in the state, but after political contests with the plebeians lasting for centuries, Licinius (509-506) secured his rogation by which plebeians were admitted to the consulate, and to the custody of the Sibylline books.

*patri-clan-ism, s. [See *clan*]

Church Hist. A Manichean sect, the followers of one Patricius, of whom nothing is known with certainty. They probably arose in the fourth century. They taught that suicide was lawful, since man's body was the work of the devil. They are not mentioned by Epiphanius.

*patri-clan-ism, s. [Eng *patriclan*, *clan*]

The rank or character of patricians

*patri-clan-ism, s. [See *clan*]

The aristocracy collectively or as a class. "A rapid glance at the principles of the imperial patriarchy." —*Fr. Hist.*, 1800, 11, 107

*patri-clan-ism, s. [See *clan*]

Of or pertaining to patricians or patricians, patrician

*patri-clan-ism, s. [See *clan*]

1. The murder of a father, patricide

2. The murder of a father, patricide

*patri-clan-ism, s. [See *clan*]

1. The murder of a father, patricide

2. The murder of a father, patricide

*patri-clan-ism, s. [See *clan*]

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*patri-clan-ism, s. [See *clan*]

1. The murder of a father, patricide

2. The murder of a father, patricide

who were killed in the Crimean War. It was founded, at Warrington, on July 11, 1857, to educate the daughter of soldiers and sailors.

patri-clan-ism, s. [See *clan*]

1. The murder of a father, patricide

2. The murder of a father, patricide

patri-clan-ism, s. [See *clan*]

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patri-clan-ism, s. [See *clan*]

1. The murder of a father, patricide

2. The murder of a father, patricide

note, sit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, āre, air, marine, gō, pōt, er, were, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, eūre, uaita, cār, rāle, fāll; trī, sīrian. so, q = s; ay = a; qu = kw.

bou, boy; poué, powi; oet, oell, oharua, chin, hanch; ge, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -han = shan. -tiau, -sieu = shün. -tieu, -sieu = shün. -tious, -tious, -tious = shün. -bie, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.

-dan, dan = than, -tion, tion = thün, -ción -ción -ción = shüa, die, die, (- del, del

pawn-bro-king, *s.* [Eng. pawn, and broking.] The business or trade of a pawn broker.

***paww-cherde**, *s.* [PAUNCHARD]

***paww-er**, *s.* [Eng. pawn, *er*] One who takes anything in pawn, one to whom any thing is delivered in pawn.

pawn-er, ***paww-er**, *s.* [Eng. pawn *er*] One who pawns or pledges anything as security for the repayment of a loan or other debt.

paw-paw, *s.* [PAPAW]

***paw-per**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful] A bird like a swan. [Harrison *the first big* 1 2 1]

pax, *v.* [Lat. = peace]

Patrologia (Aurich History)

1 The Kiss of Peace. In the early Church the Roman custom was adopted and named to a spiritual significance. (Rom. xvi. 16) (1 Cor. xvi. 20) (2 Cor. xiii. 12) (1 Thess. v. 26) To obviate possible danger from this custom the Apostolic Constitution strictly decreed the separation of the sexes at public worship. The kiss was given at mass in the Western Church till the thirteenth century when Archbishop Walter (of York) in 1300 introduced the metal pax (see Pax) in the Continent. The pax is now only given at high masses, and the ritual price substituted for the kiss is confined to those in the sanctuary.

2 An emblem of peace. A plate of metal adorned with a figure of Christ crucified or some other pious picture emblem passed among the communicants to be kissed as a substitute for the actual kiss of peace. Its use is almost entirely confined to religious houses and seminaries. Called also *intra mentum*, *tabula Pa*, *Pacificus* and *Eccla* (from *the friends* — *peace*).

And also he was a little way off from the way, or kiss the pax of the Lord's body to his neighbor — *the Lord's body*

Q To give the Pax

berke To exchange the formal embrace now substituted for the kiss of peace. In the Roman High Mass at the end of the celebrant (having received the pax from the bishop, if he be present) gives it to the deacon, who gives it to the priest, who gives it to the communicants. The hands of the giver and receiver of the pax are placed lightly on each other's cheeks, then bow and the giver says *Pax tibi* (Peace be with thee).

The pax is not given in the three last days of Holy Week — *Adrian Arnold* (Cath. Dict. 1 1)

***pax brode**, ***pax board**, *s.* [Lat. = peace and Eng. board = board] Pl. as Pax, 2 (1 1)

***pax h-léss**, *s.* [Lat. pax = peace] *cool dr* Resembling a small cake

pax-wax, ***páok wáx**, **páx y wáx y**, *s.* [A corrupt form of wax (AS. *was* = wax) and *was* (AS. *was* = wax) of Ger. *waser* = water hanging with] A wax given by butchers to the strong stiff butchers running along each side of the table large quadrupeds to the middle of the table diminishes the muscular effort necessary to support the head in a horizontal position.

Which upon carcase a nervous hunter of a great thickness and strength is taken up by the value by the name of *pax* or *pax* wax = *what* *looker* — *has* *the* *creative* (1 1)

páy (1) ***pai en** ***paye**, *s.* [O. I. *payer*, *payer* (Fr. *payer*) from Lat. *pāre* = to pay, to pacify, *Lat* *pāre* = to pay, *in* *Lat* *pāre* = *pāre*, *Sp* & *Port* *payer*, *Ital*, *pigare*]

A. Transitive

1. To please, to satisfy, to content

Be we paid with these things — *Spang* (1 1)

2. To satisfy or quit an obligation or debt; to recompense or repay for goods or property received or bought, to discharge one's obligation or debt to

3. To recompense, compensate, or reimburse

for services rendered or work done. (Lat. *pāre*)

She loves or laughs at all my pain or knows her worth for all and pays me with disdain — *Dryden* *Palmer* & *Arde* 11 22

4. To give an equivalent for

5. To acquit or quit scores with, to retribute on to punish, to have satisfaction of

6. To discharge, as a debt or obligation, by giving that which is owing or due to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is due

Let that I want — with wax it

7. To discharge or fulfill as a duty or obligation to fulfill, *per* *for* *crank* *huly*

I have peace offering with me this day have I *John* *W* *—* *for* *the* *day* *11*

8. To give to render to offer with out any obligation being implied or *per* *for* *the* *day* *11*

9. To deliver or hand over in discharge of a debt or obligation

10. *Am* *first* *tablet* *of* *silver* *11* *the* *holy* *of* *Am* *11* *the* *day* *11*

B. Intransitive

1. To make payment, to discharge a debt

2. To make return or payment of satisfaction

3. To yield a suitable satisfaction or retribution for a wrong or crime to make reparation or to remunerate

4. To pay to settle — *Spang* *the* *May* *11* *11*

5. To pay the wages or salary and discharge as a duty or obligation

6. To pay to fulfill or toward as the heart of a ship

7. To pay to make a debt or obligation

8. To pay to beat or to have a victory

9. To pay to take satisfaction

10. To pay to take satisfaction

11. To pay to take satisfaction

12. To pay to take satisfaction

13. To pay to take satisfaction

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26. To pay to take satisfaction

27. To pay to take satisfaction

28. To pay to take satisfaction

29. To pay to take satisfaction

30. To pay to take satisfaction

páy, *s.* [Fr. *payable*, *Ital* *pagabile*]

1. Capable of being paid; payable or to be paid

2. Due, to be paid, legally enforceable

páy, *s.* [Eng. *pay* *er*] One who pays or is paid the person named in a bill or note in whom the payment of the bill or note is to be made

***pay on**, *s.* [PAYON]

páy, *s.* [Named after M. Payen, French chemist]

1. A genus of Sapotaceae shrub with elliptic leaves and axillary flowers

2. A genus of Sapotaceae shrub with elliptic leaves and axillary flowers

3. A genus of Sapotaceae shrub with elliptic leaves and axillary flowers

4. A genus of Sapotaceae shrub with elliptic leaves and axillary flowers

5. A genus of Sapotaceae shrub with elliptic leaves and axillary flowers

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31. A genus of Sapotaceae shrub with elliptic leaves and axillary flowers

32. A genus of Sapotaceae shrub with elliptic leaves and axillary flowers

33. A genus of Sapotaceae shrub with elliptic leaves and axillary flowers

34. A genus of Sapotaceae shrub with elliptic leaves and axillary flowers

35. A genus of Sapotaceae shrub with elliptic leaves and axillary flowers



See, sit, three, amidst, what, still, father; wá, wét, here, camel, hár, théré; píng, pít, sít, ár, marine; gó, pót, or, were, wét, wór, who, sán; müt, cúb, curé, unite, cür, rále, sít; trý, Syrian. m, n = á; ey = á; qu = kw.

or pale violet; legumes oblong or subcylindrical, pendulous. It is believed that the pea is a native of southern Europe, brought to this country early in the sixteenth century. It has run into many varieties. Green peas are a luxury; dried or split ones are used for soups, or, ground into meal, may be used for puddings. [SICILIAN-PEA, PEAS-PUDDING.]

pea-beetle, pea-bug, pea-weevil, s.
[Entom.] *Aplon pisi*, a small weevil with gibbous, blue, punctate, sulcate elytra, feeding on the pea in Britain and on the continent.

pea-bug, s. [PEA-BEETLE.]

pea-chaffer, s. The same as PEA-BEETLE.

pea-chick, s. The young of the peacock.

pea-cock, s. The same as PEAS-OUT (q. v.).

pea-crab, s.

Zool.: The genus *Pinnothera* (q. v.), and especially *Pinnothera puer*.

pea-dove, s.

Ornith.: *Zenaidura macroura* (Bonap.), *Columba zenaida* (Grissoni); *Birds of America*, the Zenaida Dove, Habitat, Florida Keys and the West Indies. Above, reddish-olive, glossed with gray, top of the head and upper parts violet-purple; red, paler on chin and throat.

"This species, known in Jamaica as the *Pea-dove*, is, according to March, gregarious. In Santa Cruz, it is known as the Mountain Dove, *—Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway, North American Birds*, iii, 181.

pea-flower, s. A West Indian name for *Crotalaria* and *Citoria*.

pea-fowl, s. [PEAFOWL.]

pea-grit, s.

Geol.: A series of beds of lower Cretaceous age divided into three portions: (a) Coarse beds with flattened concretions; (b) hard crystalline sandstone; (c) made up of flattened concretions; and (d) a coarse brown ferruginous rock composed of large nodular grains. Total thickness 12 feet. It is rich in shells. [Phillips, *ibid.*, i, 1, 308.]

pea-gun, s. [PEA-SHOOTER.]

pea-iron-ore, s.

Min.: A form of limonite (q. v.), found in pebble concretions, with a conchoidal structure, sometimes adherent, and constituting the pebble variety.

pea-maggot, s.

Entom.: The caterpillar of *Tortrix pisi*, which feeds on the pea.

pea-nut, s.

Bot.: *Arachis hypogaea*, the Earth nut.

pea-pheasant, s.

Ornith.: (See extract).
"Near the Peasants should be placed the green Pheasant, or *Periphaena*, often called *Argus* pheasant. *—Jordan, Birds of India*, ii, 161, 162.

pea-pod, s. The pod or pericarp of the pea.

Pea-pod Argus:

Entom.: A large British butterfly, *Lucaena borbonica*, one of the Blues, a straggler in the South of England.

pea-rifle, s. A rifle having a bore so small as to carry a bullet as small as, or little larger than, a pea.

pea-shell, s. A pea-pod.

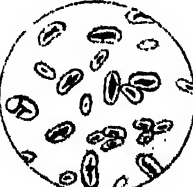
pea-sheller, s. A contrivance for shelling peas.

pea-shooter, pea-gun, s. A small tube to blow peas through.

pea-soup, s. Soup made chiefly of peas.

pea-starch, s.

Food.: The starch or flour of the common pea, *Pisum sativum*, sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour, oatmeal, pepper, &c. It is readily detected by the microscope, its granules being oval or kidney-shaped, and having an irregular deep fissure running down the center. Roasted peas were formerly much used to adulterate coffee, but are now seldom employed for that purpose.



PEA-STARCH.

pea-stone, s. [PISOLITE.]

pea-tree, s.

Bot.: The genus *Sesbania*.

pea-weevil, s. [PEA-BEETLE.]

peace, s. [PAIS, PECS, PES, s.] (Fr. *paix* (Fr. *paix*), from Lat. *pacem*, accus. of *pax* = peace; Sp. & Port. *paz*; Ital. *pace*.) A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from or absence of disturbance, agitation, or disorder; as:

1. Freedom or exemption from war or hostilities; absence of civil or foreign strife, contention, or quarrel.

"Mark! where his carriage and his horse's coat are. He makes a soldier, and a soldier's peace." *—Shakespeare, As You Like It*, i, 2.

2. Public tranquillity; quiet and order as guaranteed and secured by the laws.

"This alarming breach of the peace." *—Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, i, 231.

3. A state of concord in the affection between persons of perfect harmony.

"Let him make peace with me." *—Isaiah*, lxxv, 2.

4. Freedom from agitation or disturbance of mind, as from fear, anxiety, anger, &c., calmness of mind, tranquillity.

"Great peace have they that love the law." *—Psalm*, cxix, 165.

5. The word is found frequently used as an interjection = be silent, be still. (*See* *Interjection*, *Richard II.*, v, 2.)

Shakespeare frequently uses the word as a verb, transitively and intransitively.

1. Trans.: To keep silent or still; to silence, to hush.

"Peace you here!" *—Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, i, 4.

2. Intrans.: To be silent; to be still; to be quiet.

"I will not peace." *—Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, i, 2.

In the following extract *peace* is perhaps = *peace*, i. e., appease.

"The good man, who is called to peace, is a state of the people." *—Gibbon, Hist.*, i, 301.

6. (1) *Salvo pece*.

Law: A bill brought to establish and perpetuate a right claimed by the plaintiff, which, from its nature, may be easily cited by different persons, at different times, and by different actions; or where various attempts have been already made, successively, to overthrow the same right, and our ancestors that the party should be quieted therein.

(2) *Peace of the peace*: (BRIT. ANT.)

(3) *Peace of the peace*: (CONSTITUTION, &c.)

(4) *In the face of the peace*: (HISTORICAL)

(5) *Peace of any peace*: Peace at whatever cost of loss or expense it. Attention must be attracted by two distinct cases:—the secular and the religious, and those who believe war under any circumstances a crime.

(6) *Peace of the peace*: The reduced number of effective men in the army and navy during peace.

(7) *Peace of the peace*: That cessation which the king's subjects anciently and from thence and out of law, between the terms, and on Sundays and holidays.

(8) *Peace of the peace*: To be silent.

(9) *To give a person's peace*: *—Richard II.*, v, 2. To concede the other to him.

peace-making, s. The making or settling of peace.

"To peace and deliberate shall I be content." *—Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, i, 2.

peace offering, s.

1. *Peace offering*: An offering to procure forgiveness, reconciliation, or satisfaction; a satisfaction-offering in an offended person.

2. *Peace offering*: *—Leviticus*, vii, 11. A sacrifice of thanksgiving, the giving of thanks. It was a male or female animal, without blemish, from the head or the flock; it was to be killed in the wilderness at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, the blood sprinkled on the altar, the fat, &c., consumed for a burnt offering (*Leviticus*, i, 17; *Numb.*, vii, 17).

"A sacrifice of peace-offering offer without blemish." *—Leviticus*, i, 14.

peace officer, s. A civil officer whose duty it is to prevent breaches of the public peace, as a police constable.

peace-parted, a. Departed from the world in peace.

"We should profane the service of the dead. To such a requiem, and such rest to her." *—Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v, 1.

peace-party, s. A party in a state which favors peace, or the making of it.

Peace society, s. A society established in 1816 to advocate the establishment of universal and permanent peace. It has held meetings in London, Facklont, Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, &c. A deputation from the society had an interview in St. Petersburg with the Emperor Nicholas in 1854, to dissuade him from proceeding with the war.

peace-a-bill-i-ty, s. [Eng. *peaceable*; *city*.] Peace, peacefulness, quiet, calm, tranquillity.

"He is a man who is the way and the time of the water, and it is a peace and a peace." *—Bible, Luke*, vii, 21.

peace-a-blo, s. [Eng. *peace*; *able*.] Peace, peacefulness, quiet, calm, tranquillity.

1. Free from war, tumult, agitation, or disturbance; at peace; characterized by peace, stillness, or tranquillity; *—peaceful*.

"That we may have a quiet and a peaceful life." *—1 Peter*, iii, 14.

2. Disposed to peace; not quarrelsome or turbulent; quiet.

"These men are peaceable, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade." *—Matthew*, xxvii, 21.

peace-a-blo-ness, s. [Eng. *peaceable*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being peaceable; peace, peacefulness, peacefulness.

"A great peaceableness was made." *—Bible, Luke*, vii, 21.

peace-a-bly, s. [Eng. *peace*; *ably*.] Eng. *peaceable* (q. v.).

1. In a peaceful or peaceful manner, without war, tumult, or disturbance; peacefully.

2. Quietly; without disturbance.

"The peace of death is a great thing." *—Bible, Luke*, vii, 21.

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peace-break er, s. [Eng. *peace*; *er*, and *breaker*.]

1. A disturber of the public peace.

"The peace-breaker and the peace-breaker." *—Bible, Luke*, vii, 21.

2. That which serves as an occasion of breaking the peace; a cause of offence.

"He is a peace-breaker, who is a cause of offence." *—Bible, Luke*, vii, 21.

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peace-ful, s. [Eng. *peace*; *ful*.]

1. Possessing or enjoying peace; undisturbed by war, tumult, or agitation, at peace; quiet, peaceful, *—peaceful*.

2. Disposed to peace; peaceable, quiet.

3. Characterized by mildness or calmness; peaceful, mild, calm.

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bell, boy; post, post; chin, bench; ge, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -ian = -ian; -ian, -ian = -ian; -ion, -ion = -ion; -ious, -ious = -ious; -ble, -ble, &c. = -ble, del.

as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-ious = shi's, -ble, -dic, (i) -bol, dcl.

bil, bēl; pēhl, jōwī; ank, gail, cherus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tlan = -shan. -tan -ghat = -shah. -tlan -ghos = -shūs. -slous -tiars -mons = shūh. -bia, -dic, &c = bēl, dēl

stylobates and stereobates. In classical architecture it consists of three divisions: the base, or foot, next the ground, the dado, forming the main body, and the cornice, or sur-base moulding, at the top.

*Build him a pedestal, and say, "Stand there, And be our admiration and our praise."
—*Coroner's Task*, v. 262.

2. *Mach.*: The standards of a pillow-block, holding the brasses in which the shaft turns.

3. *Railway*: A casting secured to the truck-frame and having vertical guides for the journal-boxes of the axle, which rise and fall in the pedestals as the springs collapse and expand.

pedestal-cover, s.

Mach.: The cap of a pillow-block, which is fastened down upon the pedestals and confines the boxes. [Pillow-block.]

pedestal-table, s. A writing table supported on pedestals containing drawers.

***ped-és-tal, v.t.** [PEDISTAL, s.] To place or set on a pedestal; to support as a pedestal.

"He stands a statue, pedestalled sublime
Only that it may wate the thunder off."
—*Browning*: *Balcanion's Adventure*.

***ped-és-tri-al, s.** [Lat. *pedester*, *pedestre*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Fr. *pedestre*; Sp. & Ital. *pedestre*.] Pertaining to the foot or feet.

***ped-és-tri-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *pedestrial*; Ital. *pedestral*.] In a pedestrial manner; on foot.

ped-és-tri-an, a. & s. [PEDISTRIAL.]

A. As *adj.*: Going on foot; walking; performed on foot; as, a pedestrial journey, a pedestrial competition.

B. As *substantive*:

1. One who journeys on foot.

"... *pedestrians* are beholden to the Railway Company for the use of its tracks."
—*Century Magazine*, Aug. 1901, p. 264.

2. One who walks or races on foot for a wager or a prize.

ped-és-tri-an-ism, s. [Eng. *pedestrian*.] The act or practice of walking; walking on foot; the profession of a pedestrian.

"Since the rainy days of *pedestrianism* are no longer to be seen, possessing greater value than it is."
—*Century Magazine*, Sept. 1900.

***ped-és-tri-an-ise, v.t.** [Eng. *pedestrian*.] To walk or travel on foot; to practise walking.

***ped-és-tri-ous, a.** [Lat. *pedestris* = pedestrial.] Going or moving on foot; not winged.

"Men conceive they never be done, and away, not the path of foot, ordained unto all *pedestrian* animals."
—*Bacon*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii. ch. i.

***ped-és-tón-toús, a.** [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot; *tón* = to try, and Eng. *adj.* suff. -ous.] Tying with the feet; hence, proceeding cautiously; advancing tentatively.

ped-és-tóp, s. [Gr. *πέδων* (*pedón*) = a leaper; *τόπος* (*topos*) = to leap.]

Zool.: The name given by Illiger to, and more generally used for, the genus called by F. Cuvier *Helinus* (q.v.).

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ped-í-qi-l-lato, a. [Eng. *pedicel*; -*lat*.] Having a pedicel; supported by a pedicel, as a flower.

ped-í-qi-lled, a. [Eng. *pedicel*; -*ed*.] The same as PEDICELLATE (q.v.).

ped-í-qi-l-lín-í-dæ, ped-í-qi-l-lín-é-sæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pedicellus*] = in the sense of a small foot (in Class. Lat. = a little house); Lat. fem. pl. *cellæ* suff. -*ina*, -*inae*.]

Zool.: A family or sub-order of Polyzoa, order Phylactometra. The arms of the tentacular arch are united at their extremities, the tentacles are soft and fleshy.

ped-í-qi-l-lín-í-dæ, ped-í-qi-l-lín-é-sæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pedicellus*] = in the sense of a small foot (in Class. Lat. = a little house); Lat. fem. pl. *cellæ* suff. -*ina*, -*inae*.]

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péd-i-mént-al, *a.* [Eng. *pediment*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a pediment; resembling a pediment.

péd-i-on-pé-tig, *s.* [Gr. *oikion* (*oikion*) = a house, and *stegys* (*stegys*) = a dweller.]

Oreithis: Sharp-tailed Grouse; a genus of Tetraoninae, with one species, *Pedicularis phalaenopsis*, and a variety, *P. columbianus*, to which specific distinction is sometimes given. Habitat, British North America, from Hudson's Bay Territory south to Lake Superior, and west to Alaska and British Columbia. They resemble the Pinnated Grouse (q.v.) in habit. Their plumage—white, black, and brownish yellow—harmonizes with the colour of the soil, and is probably a protection from hawks and owls. (Baird, *Birds*, & *Reptiles*.)

péd-i-pálp, *s.* [PEDIPALPI.]

1. *Zool.* Any individual of the order Pedipalpi (q.v.).

2. *Comp. Anat.* A term employed by Leach for that part of the mouth which has been called exterior palpus by Fabricius and exterior foot by Latreille.

péd-i-pál-pi, *s. pl.* [Pref. *p-* and Lat. *pálpi*.] PEDIPALPI.

1. *Zool.* An order of Arthropoda, corresponding to Huxley's Arthropoda (q.v.). It contains two families, Scolopendridae and Phalangida.

2. *Pedipalp.* From the coal measure (q.v.).

péd-i-pál-poés, *s.* [Eng. *pedipalp*; *-s*.] Of or pertaining to the pedipalpi; resembling a pedipalp.

péd-i-rème, *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and *remus* = an oar.] A crustacean using its feet as oars. (*Isopoda*, *Isopoda*.)

péd-is-sé-quant, *s.* [Lat. *issequens*, *pedis* = a foot, and *sequor* = to follow.] A follower.

Followed to draw up his blind and flesh to the rage of all the observers of the hunting golden eagle. (*Fowler's* *Field Book*, p. 10.)

péd-lar, **péd-lér**, **péd-dlér**, **ped-lare**, *s.* [Eng. *pedlar*; *-s*.] One who travels about retailing small wares; a hawk, a travelling chapman.

Doublet—the author of this libel was some vagabond hawkster or pedlar. (*Blacklist*, *Topical*.)

pedlar's basket, *s.* Ivy-leaved snapdragon.

pedlar's french, *s.* Cant language; any unintelligible jargon.

péd-lar-ism, *s.* [Eng. *pedlar*, (*ism*) Petty dealing; pedlary. (*Dr. Brown's* *Works*, 1855.)

péd-lar-y, **péd-lér-y**, *s.* [Eng. *pedlar*, *-y*.]

1. Small wares hawked about by a pedlar.
2. The business or occupation of a pedlar.
3. Trifling, trickery.

I look with good judgment into these three different pedlaries. — Milton: Of the Jews in England, l. 11.

péd-lér-ssa, *s.* [Eng. *pedlar*, *-ssa*.] A female pedlar.

Some full and hearty wares that came the better the statute repealed vigilance and is turned pedlar. — Gervase: Chaucer.

péd-líg, *s.* [PEDLING.]

pé-dé-báp-tism, *s.* [PEDOBAPTISM.]

pé-dé-báp-tist, *s.* [PEDOBAPTIST.]

péd-é-mén-gý, *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot, and Gr. *metria* (*metria*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by examination of the soles of the feet.

péd-ém-é-tér, *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot; and Eng. *metre* (q.v.).] A pedometer, an instrument to count the steps. Small pedometers, to be worn on the person, consist of a train of wheels in a small case, and a dial which registers the number of impulses derived from a cord attached to the foot. In this form it becomes a register of the number of paces.

péd-é-mét-ric, **péd-é-mét-ric-al**, *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and Eng. *metrie*, *metrical*.] Pertaining to or ascertained by a pedometer.

péd-é-mó-tive, *n.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and Eng. *motor* (q.v.).] Moved, driven, or worked by the foot or feet acting on a pedal, treadle, &c.

péd-é-mó-tör, *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and Eng. *motor* (q.v.).] A velocipede.

pé-dót-ré-phý, *s.* [PEDOTROPY.]

pé-dúá-cle, *s.* [Low Lat. *pedunculus*, dimin. from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, in (Class. Lat. = a house).]

1. *Bot.* A flower-stalk. Besides the flower, it often has bracts, but no true leaves.

2. *Zool.* (1) The stalk of any fixed animal, as a barnacle. (2) The muscular process by which some Branchiopoda are attached.

3. *Medical* *peduncle*.

Bot. A term sometimes used for a peduncle springing from a lateral bud, as in *Pentstemon*.

pé-dúá-cled (*cled* as *keld*), *s.* [Fr. *peduncle*, *-cled*.] The same as PEDUNCLE (q.v.).

pé-dúá-cy-lar, *s.* [Fr. *pediculaire*.] Of or pertaining to a peduncle growing from a limb.

pé-dúá-cy-late, **pé-dúá-cy-lát-ed**, *s.* [Eng. *peduncle*, *-cy-late*, *-ed*.]

Bot. Having a peduncle, growing from a peduncle, supported by a stalk.

pedunculated cirripedes, *s. pl.*

Zool. The family Lepididae (q.v.). (Baird.)

ped, *s.* [From doubtful.]

Naut. The point of an anchor arm which penetrates the ground, the bill.

ped, *s. pl.* [Prob. allied to *ped* or *par*.] To look with one eye to peep.

ped-ble, *s.* [PEBBLE.]

peéce, *s.* [PIECE.]

1. A fortified fabric or place as a castle or fort.

By a of gypsies.
Which by the name of *peéce* they call it. (*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 11.)

2. A ship.

The wretched Argosy which in the year 1600 was first through the Force of the wind was the first of the fleet. (*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 11.)

3. A coin, a bit, a king's vessel.

peéced, *s.* [Eng. *piece* = *peéce* = *ed*.] Im perfect.

Her piece of virtue is as much as a night. (*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 11.)

peéd, *s.* [Fr. *ped*.] A little of an eye.

peék, *s.* [PEAK.]

peék-y, *s.* [PEAKY.] A term applied to timber and trees, in which the first symptoms of decay are shown. (*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 11.)

peél (1), **pi-l-en**, **pill-en**, **pill**, **pyll**, *s.* [Fr. *peeler* = to pull or peel, from *pe* = a skin, *pe* = a skin, *pe* = a skin.]

A. Transitive.
1. To strip the skin, bark, or rind off, to bark, to flay; to strip by pulling or pulling off the skin, to decorticate, to pare.
The careful shepherds peél the sheep's wools. (*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 11.)

2. To strip or pull off, to remove by stripping.

Two bark peél from the day's pine. (*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 11.)

3. To strip in any way. [*Fr. PEEL* (2), *peél*.]
Whether its terror had a little more or a little less peél from its surface. — Burke: On the Revolt of the Netherlands.

4. To take off. (*Chaucer*.)

I got into bed and under cover peél off the hair by the roots. — Field: April 1893.

B. Intransitive.

1. To lose the skin or rind; to come off in thin flakes as, bark peél off a tree.

2. To undress. (*Chaucer*.)

peél (2), *s.* [Fr. *peeler*, *peél* = to pillage.]

[*Fr. (3)*, *peél*.] To pillage, to plunder, to rob. (*Field*, *House of Fame*, l. 11.)

peél (1), *s.* [Fr. *peél* (1), *peél*.] The skin or rind of anything; as, the peél of an orange.

peél-corn, *s.* [HULL-CORN.]

peél (3), **pele**, **peele**, *s.* [Fr. *pele*; O Fr. *pele*, from Lat. *pelica* = a spade, a shovel, a peél.]

1. *Baking*: A wooden shovel with a long handle, used by bakers in putting loaves into and withdrawing them from the oven.

A notable hot baker was, when he dyed the peél. — Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair, III. 3.

2. *Print*: A similarly shaped implement for hanging wet sheets of paper on lines to dry.

3. *Naut*: The wash of an oar.

peél (3), **pele**, **pell**, *s.* [Welsh *pell*, a tower, a fort; Manx *pell*.] A fortified tower, a fortress, a fort. They were constructed generally of earth and timber, strengthened by palisades. Peels were frequent on the Scotch border, and were formerly used as a refuge for the chiefs of the smaller clans, and as places of defence against marauders.

The same village was composed of numerous little towers like the peels of the Northumbrian, &c. (*Field*, *House of Fame*, l. 11.)

peél-house, **peél tower**, *s.* A peél.

peél (1), *s.* [A variant of *peel*, *s.*] An equal, a match.

peél (5), *s.* [PEEL, *s.*]

peeled, *s.* [Eng. *peel* (1), *v.*; *ed*.]

1. *Bot.* Having the skin or rind stripped off.

2. *Fig.* Bait handed, shaven.

I have lost the skin of my head, but I have not lost the skin of my heart. — Chaucer: House of Fame, l. 11.

peeled-ness, **peeled ness**, *s.* [PEEL, *s.*] Boldness.

Dispute, boldness, peeledness. — Chaucer: House of Fame, l. 11.

peél-er (1), *s.* [Eng. *peel* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who peels, skins, trips, or flays.

peél-er (2), *s.* [Eng. *peel* (2), *v.*; *-er*.] One who peels, skins, flays, or strips off.

Yet, to a thicket on the bank of the river, the master and his men, the peél-er, the peél-er, the peél-er. — Chaucer: House of Fame, l. 11.

peél-er (3), *s.* [See *peel* (3).] A term applied to the fresh substitutes of offenders, for similar reasons, as a punishment of the English police.

He is a peél-er, he is a peél-er, he is a peél-er. — Chaucer: House of Fame, l. 11.

peél-ing, *s. pl.* [PEEL (1), *v.*]

A. Active. (See the verb.)

B. Intransitive.

1. The act of stripping the skin, rind, bark off.

2. That which is peeled or stripped off.

peeling-iron, *s.* The same as PEELING-IRON (q.v.).

Peel ites, *s. pl.* [Named after Sir John Peel, born Feb. 5, 1788, Prime Minister 1841 and 1844, died July 2, 1850.]

Hist. The party which adhered to Robert Peel when he was deserted by the bulk of the Conservatives on account of his having repealed the Corn Laws, June 1846. The most distinguished ultra Tories were Mr. afterwards the Right Hon. W. L. Gladstone, others were Sir James Graham (an ultra Tory), Lord Herbert, &c. They adhered to more or less in a Liberal direction, and Mr. Gladstone became the head of the Liberal party.

The Peelites and the Protectionists were held like the Liberals and the Radicals. — Daily Telegraph, Dec. 7, 1868, p. 4.

peén, *s.* [Gr. *plane*.] The sharp point of a mason's hammer. Also written *pane* or *point*.

peénge, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; of Ind. *peén* = pain; *peénge* = to torture.] To whine, to complain. (*Chaucer*.)

That needful peénge thing is a little thing to the tongue. — Chaucer: House of Fame, l. 11.

peép (1), **pip-on**, *s. pl.* [Fr. *peper* = to peep; Fr. *pip* = to whistle or chirp as a bird, from Lat. *pipo*, *pipo* = to peep, to chirp, cf. Gr. *pipos*, *pipos* (pipos, pipos) = to chirp.] To cry or chirp as a chicken or young bird; to cheep, to chirp, to pipe.

As one peépeth egg that are left have I gathered all the eggs, and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth or peeped. — Isaiah, x. 14.

pé, pít, píre, píndet, whát, fáll, fátter; **wá, wét, hère, camél, hór, thère**; **píne, píe, síre, sír, maríne**; **gá, pít, or, wère, wéll, wérk, whó, sém**; **múte, cút, cútá, uníte, óár, rále, fáll**; **trý, býriam**. *s.* *pe = é*; *ey = á*; *qu = kw.*

pē-gā-ām, *s.* [Lat. *paganus*; Gr. *παῖς* (*paîs*) = *puer*.]

Bot.: A genus of Zygophyllaceae. *Peganum* *Harrisii*, a strongly scented plant, with dense foliage, has alternate, sessile, dotted leaves, white flowers with greenish veins, fifteen stamens, and capsular fruit with three valves. A bush, one to three feet high, wild in Spain, Hungary, North Africa, Arabia, Cashmere, the Himalayas, &c. In Turkey its seeds are used as a vermifuge and a spice, also for dyeing red. The dye was imported into England from the Crimea till superseded by aniline. Native Indian doctors give the seeds as narcotics, a decoction of the leaves in rheumatism, &c., the powdered root mixed with mustard oil to destroy vermin in the hair. It is the Syrian rue of English gardens.

pē-gā-sē-an, **pē-g-sē-an**, *s.* [PROSE.]

1. *Poet.*: Of or pertaining to Pegasus; swift, speedy.
2. *Fig.*: Pertaining or relating to poetry; poetical.

pē-gā-s-i-dae, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pegasus*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii; its natural affinities are not yet clearly understood, but in some of its characters it resembles the Cataphracti.

Pē-g-sūn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Πηγῶς* (*Pē-gōs*); Fr. *Pégase*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A steel, a horse. (Used in burlesque.)

(2) The muse; the poetic faculty.

"Each spurs his jaded Pegasus
And thence and thence maintain an equal race."
Byron, English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

II. *Proverbially*:

1. *Astron.*: The Flying Horse; one of the twenty ancient Northern constellations, bounded on the north by Lacerta and Andromeda, on the south by Aquarius, on the east by Pegasus, and on the west by Equuleus and Delphinus. It is on the meridian in September at midnight. A Pegasus is Markab, β Pegasus is Scheat, and γ Pegasus is Algenib (q.v.). These with α Andromeda constitute the great square of Pegasus. About thirty stars are visible within it here; in the clearer sky of the south of Europe about a hundred.

2. *Class. Mythol.*: A winged steed which sprang forth from the neck of Medusa after her head had been severed by Perseus; so called because born near the sources (*πηγῆς*) of Ocean. As soon as he was born he flew upward, and fixed his abode on Mount Helicon, where, with a blow of his hoofs, he produced the fountain Hippocrene.

3. *Ichthy.*: The only genus of the family Pegasidae. Pectoral fins broad, horizontal, long, composed of simple rays, sometimes spinous. Upper part of the snout produced. Four species are known; all very small fishes, probably living on sandy shoal places near the coast.

pē-gēr, *s.* [Eng. *peg*, v.; *er*.] One who pags or fastens with pags.

pē-g-gāg, *pr. par. a. & s.* [PEG, *a.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. only.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As adverbial*:

1. The act of fastening with a pag or pags.

2. The act of throwing.

pegging-awl, *s.*

Shoemaking: A stiff four-sided awl for making holes to receive the pags.

pegging-jack, *s.* An implement for holding a boot or shoe and varying its position while being pegged.

pegging-rammer, *s.*

Foundry: A pointed rammer for jacking the sand in moulding.

peg, *v.t.* [PECH.]

***pēgm** (*g* silent), ***pēg-ma**, ***pēgme**, *s.* [Lat. *pegma*, from Gr. *πέγμα* (*pēgma*), from *πέγνυμι* (*pēgnymi*) = to fasten.]

1. A sort of moving machine in the old pagants.

"In the centre or sides of the *pegma*. — Ben Jonson: *King James's Entertainment*.

2. A speech spoken from a pegm. (*Chapman: Wildfowles Threes*, II.)

pēg-ma-tite, *s.* [Gr. *πέγμα* (*pēgma*), genit. *πέγματος* (*pēgmatos*) = anything fastened together; suff. *-itis* (*PEUL*).]

Petro.: The same as Graphite Granite (q.v.). Some petrologists include under this name all granites of very large grain, which contain cavities in which crystals of accessory minerals occur very abundantly, such as tourmaline, topaz, beryl, &c.

pēg-māt-ō-lite, *s.* [Gr. *πέγμα* (*pēgma*); genit. *πέγματος* (*pēgmatos*) = a framework, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Gr. *πέγμαλιθος*.]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to the ordinary varieties of orthoclase felspar (q.v.).

pēg-min, *s.* [Gr. *πέγμα* (*pēgma*) = a conglom.; *-in* (*PEIN*).]

Chem.: A peculiar protein substance, containing sulphur, obtained by Thomson from the blood of men and horses, by washing with cold water, and exhausting the dried residue with alcohol and ether.

***pēg-ō-mān-ōy**, *s.* [Gr. *πέγνυμι* (*pēgnymi*) = a fountain, and *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by fountains.

Pē-gū-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Pegu, in Burmah, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Pegu.

Pēh-lē-vi, **Pēh-lē-vi**, **Pah-lē-vi**, *s.* [From *Pehlur*, a district in Persia.]

Languages: A Pahlavi sacred language, which succeeded the Zend and preceded the modern Persian. It was a development of the old Zend. The Zend Avesta was translated into it.

***peinet**, *v.t.* [PAINT.]

***péine**, *v.t.* [PAIN, *v.*]

***péine**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pœna* = punishment.] Penalty, suffering, grief, torment.

***peine forte et dure** [Lat. *pœna fortis et dura*], *phr.*

Law: A penalty or punishment inflicted on those who, being charged with felony, remained mute, and refused to plead. It was introduced by the statute 3 Edward I., c. 12, and was vulgarly called pressing to death, whence there was in Newgate a place called the press-yard, where such penalty was inflicted.

"To return to the *peine forte et dure*, which was the English judgment for standing mute: it was that the prisoner be remanded to prison and put in a low dark chamber, and there he laid on his back on the bare floor, naked, unless where downy fardsels that there he placed upon his body as great a weight of iron as he could bear, and more, that he have no sustenance save only on the first day, three morsels of the worst bread; and, on the second day, three draughts of drinking water, that should be ascertained by the jailer's oath; and in this situation this should be alternately his daily diet till he died, or, as anciently the judgment ran, till he answered. — *Blackstone Comment.* 34, 17, ch. 25.

***pein-ture**, *s.* [IO. Fr.] [PAINTURE.]

peī-rām-ō-tēr, **pi-rām-ō-tēr**, *s.* [Gr. *πειράω* (*peirao*) = a trial, an attempt, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument invented by Macneil to indicate the amount of resistance offered by the surface of roads. It is a clumsy form of dynamometer, being dragged along on the ground. The power required to move it is indicated by a finger on a dial.

***peī-rās-tic**, *a.* [Gr. *πειραστικός* (*peiras-tikos*) from *πειράω* (*peirao*) = to try.] Fitted for or pertaining to trial or testing; making trial or test; tentative.

***peire**, *v.t. & l.* [A contract, of *peirao*.] [AP-PAIRE.]

***pēl-ant**, *a.* [PEL-*v.*] Heavy, weighty.

"They did sustain
Their potent weight." *Hudson: Judith*, II, 12.

***peise**, ***peese**, *s.* [PEISE, *v.*] A weight, a poise.

***peise**, ***peize**, *v.t.* [Fr. *peser* = to weigh.] [PEISE.] To weigh, to balance, to counterpoise.

"All the wrongs that he therein could lay
Might not it *peize*." *Spenser: P. v.* 11, 12.

pēish'-wa, **pēsh'-wa**, **pēish'-wah**, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Indian Hist.: Originally the prime minister to the feudal sovereign of the Mahratta con-

federacy; but one of the Pēishwahs, Balaiah, acted "Mayor of the Palace" to his sovereign, Saho, and, on the death of the latter (A.D. 1740), became virtual king. In May, 1748, Baji Rao, the last Pēishwah, vanquished and a fugitive, surrendered to the British on receiving the promise of a large pension. He died about 1850. The infamous Nana Sahib claimed to be his successor, and, disappointed in his ambition, revenged himself in 1857 by the massacres of Cawnpore.

pēish'-wah-ship, *s.* [Mahratta *पेशवा* (*pēshwā*); Eng. suff. *-ship*.] The office or dignity of the Pēishwah.

Pei-thō, *s.* [Gr. *Πεῖθος* (*Peithō*) = Persuasion, as a goddess.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 118].

***pē-jōr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *pejoratus*, *pejor* = to make worse; *pejor* = worse.] Detraction.

"*Pejoration* as to the plea, peace, and honour of this nation. — *Hooker: Tears of the Church*, p. 131.

***pē-jōr-ā-tive**, *s.* [Lat. *pejor* = worse.] **Gram.**: A term applied to words which depreciate or lower the sense; thus *posterior* is a pejorative of *post*.

***pē-jōr-i-ty**, *s.* [Lat. *pejor* = worse.] **Wit.** condition.

"This *pejority* of his state." — *Adams: Hecuba*, l. 1.

pē-ka, **pē-kān** (1), *s.* [PEKAN.]

pē-kan (2), *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Mastomys pennanti*, Pennant's Mouse, a North American species, larger than those found in Britain, being about four feet long, including the tail. Its face is dusky, the brown, with white patches on cheeks and legs. Its favourite food is said to be the cat of the Forepines (*Erythron doreum*), but it also steals the fish used to bait traps, whence it is sometimes called the Fisher.

***pēke**, *v.t.* [PEAK, *v.*]

pēk'-ōe, *s.* [Chinese = white down.] A variety of fine black tea.

pē-la, *s.* [Native name (2).] Chinese name (q.v.).

***pēl-age** (*age* as *lég*), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pili* = hair.] The coat or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fat, or wool.

pē-lā-gī-a, *s.* [From Lat. *pēlagos*, Gr. *πελάγος* (*pēlagos*) = of or belonging to the sea; *-logy*.]

1. The typical genus of the family Pēlariidae (q.v.).

2. A genus of Molluscs, family Pēlariidae.

pē-lā-gī-ān (1), *a.* [Lat. *pēlagos*; Gr. *πελάγος* (*pēlagos*) = the sea, the ocean.] Of or pertaining to the ocean; marine.

Pē-lā-gī-an (2), *a. & s.* [From Lat. *pēlagos*; Gr. *πελάγος* (*pēlagos*) = of or belonging to the sea; the rendering, it is believed of Lat. *Margaria*, or Welsh *Meryn*, from *ma* = the sea.]

[*Church Hist. & Ecclesiastical*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to Pelagius (I.).

B. *As subst.* (14): The followers of Pelagius, a monk, probably of Welsh origin, first in high repute for genius, learning, and piety, who, going to Rome about A.D. 400, proceeded, some five years later, to promulgate his views regarding original sin (q.v.) and freewill (q.v.). He was the great opponent of St. Augustine, but there are two reasons why the teaching of Pelagius cannot be exactly ascertained: (1) It is gathered chiefly from the writings of his adversaries; (2) he was willing to adopt orthodox language, provided he might interpret it in his own fashion. Blunt (*Dict. Soc.*, p. 418 '70) enumerates the following as his chief errors:

1. The denial of original sin, and as a necessary consequence, the renunciation of baptism.

2. The denial of the necessity of grace.

3. The assertion of complete free will.

4. The promulgation of a perfectly legalistic ethic.

5. The influence of a subtle dualism for infants and adults.

6. That Adam's fall injured himself only, and not his posterity.

7. That neither death nor sin passed upon all men by the fall of Adam.

His views were shared by an associate of his, another monk, Celestius, apparently an Irish-

šēte, **šit**, **šire**, **šmidst**, **whāt**, **šāl**, **šāher**; **wē**, **wēš**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hār**, **thāre**; **pīne**, **pēš**, **šēš**, **šir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pēš**, **or**, **wēre**, **wēlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **nēm**; **mūte**, **cūh**, **cūre**, **gnite**, **cūr**, **rāls**, **rūll**; **trī**, **Syrian**. **šē**, **šē** = **š**; **ey** = **ē**; **qu** = **kw**.

bel, bey; bent, bēn; cōt, cōt; sherus, chin, bench, go, gum, thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ing.
 dian, tian = shien, tien, shien = shien, tion, tion = chin, -dion, tion, -dion = shien, bio, dia, to = bel, dei

consisting of a semicircle and two inverted quadrantal areas.

pē-lēg'-y-pēd, a. [PELECYPODA.] Belonging to the Pelecypoda; lamellibranchiate.
"The united British Pelecypod fauna."—*Phillips: Zoology*, ii, 328.

pē-lē-gy'-ē-dē, s.pl. [Gr. *pelagos* (peleho) = an axe, a hatchet, and *podē* (pōdē), genit. *podos* (pōdōs) = a foot. Named from the hatchet or sickle-shaped foot of many species.]

Zool.: The same as LAMELLIBRANCHIATA (q.v.). The word had fallen into disuse, but has recently been revived.

***pē-lē-g'-grine, s.** [PERIMRINE.]

pē-lē-ē-kyd, s. [Gr. *pelagos* (pelikos) = a double-edged axe.]

Min.: A name originally suggested for Liroconite (q.v.).

pē-lē-ine, s. [Fr. = a tippet, from *pelerin* = a pilgrim, from the dress worn by them; Ital. *pellegrino*.] A lady's long cape with ends coming to a point before.

"If the shoulders require some little covering, a small *pelerine* is all that is worn."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1888.

pē-lē, *pēlfo, *pēl-fyr, *pēl-frey, s. [O. Fr. *pefers* = booty, *pefver* = to plunder. Prob. allied to *pillage* (q.v.).] (PILTER.) Mincey, riches, wealth, filthy lucre. (Used only in contempt.)

"All his mind is set on muckey *pēl*."—*Spenser: P. V. III*, iv, 4.

***pē-lē, v.t.** [PELE, s.] To plunder, to rob, to pillage.

"For to *pēl* that folk will!"

Curlew Month, 6, 142.

***pē-lē-lah, a.** [Eng. *pēl*; *-lah*.] Pertaining to *pēl* or riches; arising from love of *pēl*; avaricious, miserly.

"More proud to blab forth his *pēl* faults."—*Shakespeare: Chronicle of Ireland*, (1st Ed.).

***pēl-fray, *pēl-frey, *pēl-fyr, s.** [O. Fr. *pefver* = booty.]

1. Booty, spoils. (*Trout*, *P. Per.*)

2. Paltry wares, rubbish, trash.

Pēl-ham, s. [The name of the inventor.]

Pelham-bit, s. A bit which can be used as a curb or for a double cheek-bit. This name is also given to bits having loose-jointed and port mouths with straight or crooked cheeks.

pēl-ham-fine, pēl-ham ite, s. [After Pelham, Massachusetts; suff. *-ite*, *-ite* (Min.).] **Min.**: An altered asbestos, found in small veins and masses. Not a distinct species.

pēl-i-ās, s. [Gr. *Peleias* (Pelios), king of Thessaly, and son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro.]

Zool.: Alder (q.v.) or Common Viper; a genus of Viperidae, with a single species (*Atrox berus*), becoming rare in Britain, absent from Ireland, and common in Europe. No teeth in upper maxillaries, except the pre-molars; a row of small teeth on the palatine bone, on each side the palate. It is probably the *vipera* of Virgil (*Georg.* iii, 417, 545).

pēl-i-can, *pē-ē-can, *pēl-i-can, *pēl-i-cane, s. [Fr. *pélican*, from Lat. *pelicanus*, *pelicanus*, from Gr. *pelikanos* (pelikan), genit. *pelikanos* (pelikanos) = (1) a woodpecker, (2) a water-bird like a pelican, from the size of its bill; *pelikanos* (pelikanos) = to live with an axe; *pelikanos* (pelikanos) = an axe; Sp. & Port. *pelicano*; Ital. *pellicano*.]

1. **Ornith.**: Any bird of the genus *Pelicanus* (q.v.), and especially the Common Pelican, the *Onocrotalus* of the Greeks and Romans, and the *Pelecanus onocrotalus* of modern science. Pelicans are large piscivorous water-fowl, with an enormous pouch, dependent from the flexible branches of the lower mandible, but capable of being contracted when not in use as a depository for food. The species are widely distributed, and frequent the shores of the sea, rivers, and lakes, feeding chiefly on fish, which they hunt in shallow water. The American Pelican (*P. fuscus*) being the only species which dives for its prey. The Common Pelican is about the size of a swan, though its enormous bill and *beak* plumage make it look considerably larger; it is white, slightly tinged with flesh-colour, and the breast feathers become yellow in old birds. It usually nests on the ground, in some re-

tired spot near the water, and lays two or three white eggs. The pelican sits during the night with its bill resting on its breast, and, as the hook at the extremity of the bill is red, this may have given rise to the legend that the bird feeds its young with blood from its own breast [6], though it is possible that the story has some foundation in fact. It is well known that the males of many species assiduously feed the hen-birds during incubation; and in 1869 the flamingoes in the Zoological Gardens were observed to eject into the mouth of the females, apparently in the belief that the latter were in want of food, a glutinous red fluid, which, on microscopical examination, was found to consist almost entirely of blood-corpuscles. Mr. Bartlett, who reports the circumstance, says: "Have we here an explanation of the old story of the pelican feeding its young with its own blood? I think we have; for the flamingo was, and is still, found plentifully in the country alluded to; and it may be that in the translation the habit of the one bird has been transferred to the other." (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1869, p. 140.)

"Two specimens of the humerus of a young *pelicanus* have been found in the English fens (*Ibid.*, 1868, p. 268, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1871, p. 702) thus proving the former existence of the bird in England at no very distant period, and one of them being that of a young example, points to its having been bred in this country. It is possible from their large size that they belonged to *P. erythrorhynchos*."—*Ibid.* (1st. Ed.), xviii, 474.

2. **Script.**: *pel* (*path*), from a verb in the cognate languages = to vomit, seems to be the *pēl* in (Lev. xi, 18, Deut. xiv, 17, Psalm cii, 6). In the A.V. it is mistranslated *emuriant*. In Isa. xxiv, 11 and Zeph. ii, 14, the R.V. restoring uniformity by rendering it *pelican*.

3. **Chem.**: An alembic with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and crooked beaks passed out, entering again at the belly of the cucurbit.

4. **Dental Surg.**: An instrument for extracting teeth, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican.

5. **Ordnance**:

(1) An old 6-pounder cul-verin.

(2) A shot or shell from such a gun.

"The *pelican* whistled round him."—*Alfred: The Story*, iii, 44.

6. **Art.**: The pelican is the symbol of charity. It is generally represented wounding its breast to feed its young with its own blood—a tale told in the fabulous natural history of the middle ages, and which made the bird the adopted symbol of the Redeemer. When so represented the pelican is said to be "on her pety." In crucifixes the lamb is at the feet and the pelican at the top of the cross.

7. *Pelican* = *pel* *Pety*. [PELICAN, 6.]

pelican-fish, s.

Ichth.: *Paraplocheirus pelicanoides*, dredged from a depth of 7,000 feet, near the Canary Islands, by the French naturalists of the *Tenacity* expedition.

pelican-flower, s.

Bot.: *Androschisma gmeliniana*.

pēl-i-can-ite, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A mineral included by Dana in the species "mellite" (q.v.). It is a product of the alteration of felspar.

***pēl-i-can-rē, s.** [Formed from Eng. *pelican*, on analogy of *heronry*, *cockerly*, &c.] A place where numbers of pelicans breed year after year.

"I have visited one *pelicanry* in the Carmath, where the Pelicans live (for ages, I was told) built their rude nests on rather low trees in the midst of a thicket."—*Jordan: Birds of India*, ii, 475, 1870.

pēl-i-cold, s. [PELICAN.]

pē-lē-ōm, s. [Gr. *pelagos* (pelios) = dark, in allusion to its smoky-blue colour.]

1. **Min.**: A name given to the *Isotite* (q.v.) from Bavaria.

2. **Med.**: An extravasation of blood of a livid colour.

pē-lisse, s. [Fr. *pelisse* (O. Fr. *pelice*) = a

skin of fur; from Lat. *pellis*, *pellis*, from sing. of *pellis*, *pellis* = made of skins; *pellis* = a skin; Port. *pellis*; Ital. *pellis*; O. H. Ger. *pellis*; Ger. *pelz*; Eng. *pelick* (q.v.).]

1. **Ordinary Language**:

"A garment; as a cloak lined or dressed with fur."

"To behold the traveller by rail divest himself of his fur *pelisse* in thorough enjoyment of the specially-produced temperate atmosphere."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1885.

2. A cloak of silk or other stuff worn by ladies.

"II. *Mil.*: An undress jacket formerly worn by light dragoons or hussars. It was plain, double-breasted, without ornament of any kind, with a rough shaggy lining." (*Leant*.)

pēl-ite, s. [Gr. *πηλός* (pelos) = clay; suff. *-ite* (Petrol.).]

Petrol.: A term including all clays, marls, clay-slates, and slaty clays.

pē-lit-ic, a. [Eng. *pelitic*; *-ic*.] Formed of mud.

"In Naumann's classification of elastic rocks, the *pelitic* rocks are one of three kinds which he designates."

***pēl (1), s.** [PEL (3), s.]

pēl (2), *pel, s. [O. Fr. *pel*, from Lat. *pellis* = a skin; Ger. *pelz*.]

1. A skin, a hide.

"The *Pell Rolls*, so called from the *pellis* skins, on rolls of which accounts of the royal receipts and disbursements used to be preserved."—*A. C. Smith: State Papers*, i, 1.

2. A roll of parchment. [PELIS.]

pell-a-mountain, s.

Bot.: *Thymus Serpyllifolius*.

pell-wool, s. [PELL-WOOL.]

***pēl, pelle, v.t. & i.** [Etym. doubtful.] Prob. from Lat. *pellis* = to drive.]

A. Trans.: To knock about, to *pēl*.

B. Intrans.: To rush.

"To mowen shal let forth *pelle*."—*Basch*.

pēl-lack, pēl-lōck, pēl-lōk, s. [O. Fr. *pelage*.] A porpoise. (*South*.)

***pēl-age (age as ig), s.** [Eng. *pel* (3), *-age*.] A custom, toll, or duty paid on skins of leather.

pēl-la-gra, s. [Ital. *pellis* = the skin, and *agra*, form of *agra* = rough.]

Pathol.: A disease common among the peasantry of northern Italy, the Austro-Hungary, Roumania, and Galla, caused by living on maize affected by a parasitic fungus. It is not a *malum insensibile* pure and simple, as it is entirely absent from certain zones where such diseases undoubtedly exist. It is characterised by the appearance of a shining red spot on some part of the body, the skin becomes dry and cracks, and the epidermis falls off in white bran-like scales, leaving a shining redness as before.

pēl-la-grin, s. [PELLAGRA.] One who is afflicted with or suffers from pellagra. (*Chamber's Encyc.*)

***pelle, v.t. & i.** [PELL, v.]

***pel-lera, *pel-ler-le, *pel-ure, s.** [Fr. (2), s.] A loose outer covering of fur for the upper part of the body.

pēl-lēt, *pel-et, *pel-ota, s. [Fr. *pelote*, a dimin. from Lat. *pila* = a ball; Sp. *pelota*, a ball, a cannon-ball; Ital. *pillola* = a little ball.]

1. **Ordinary Language**:

"1. A gunstone; a ball to be discharged from a gun; a bullet."

"As swift as a *pellet* out of a gun."—*Chaucer: House of Fame*, iii, 40.

2. A little ball; as, a *pellet* of wax, a *pellet* of lead; one of the little balls composing small shot.

"The frequent *pellets* whistle."—*Lynd: The Poet*.

II. **Technically**:

1. *Her.*: A black roundle, otherwise called *ogress* and *gunstone*, borne in coat-armour.

2. *Naut.*: A small, pellet-shaped bomb.

***pellet-gun, s.** A small cannon.

pellet-moulding, s.

Arch.: A flat band on which are circular,

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thāre; pāne, pāt, sīre, air, marine; sō, pēt, or, wēre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūtē, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trēf, sīriax, s. sō = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

bai, bəi: wait, wait; eat, yell, chorus, chin, bench; go, from: thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ph
-tion, -tian = shan, -shan, -shien = chün, tion, sion, -shin, -sions, -tions, -tious = shün, -bie, -die, &c. bai, dei

quills of large birds, but now quill-pens are comparatively little used, being superseded to a great extent by metal pens. The latter were first regularly introduced for sale in 1803; they are made principally of steel, but other metals, as gold, silver, platinum, aluminium, &c., are also used.

"Beneath the rule of men entirely great
The pen is mightier than the sword."
Lytton: *Richelieu*, II, 2.

(4) An ink-leg of a compass.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) One who uses a pen; a penman, a writer.

(2) Style or quality of writing.

II. *Comp. Anal.*: [CUTLER BONE, (GLASS)].

For the various kinds of pens, as Bowpen, Drawing-pen, &c., see under the compounds.

pen-and-ink, *n.*

1. Executed with a pen and ink.

"It is a pen-and-ink drawing."—*Scottish Letters*, 1831.

2. Literary; in writing.

pen-case, *s.* A case or holder for pens.

pen-cutter, *s.* One who or that which cuts or makes pens.

pen-feather, **pin-feather**, *s.* A feather not fully developed, usually applied to the primaries.

pen-feathered, **pin-feathered**, *a.*
1. *Lit.*: Not fully fledged; having the feathers only just beginning to shed.

"My children then were just pen-feathered!"

Prater: Tullio's Quarters, 20.

2. *Fig.*: Immature, inexperienced.

"Early as we saw some pen-feathered things attempt to mount, and blunder and fall as winged."—*Dryden: The Tempest*, 1.

pen-gun, *s.* A pen-gun, from quills being used for the purpose.

pen-name, *s.* A nom de plume (q.v.).

pen-slides, *s. pl.* An instrument used by surveyors, &c., for drawing maps and plans.

pén (1) **pénno** (1), *a. f.* [A.S. *penne* = of low iron; *penne* = to bolt a door, from *pen* = a pin, *pen* = to shut up, from *pen* = to continue in a small enclosure, *pen* = to shut up.]

Considerable part of the six penons upon the three sides of the fort. — *Long: The Fort*, 14.

pén (2) **penne** (2), *a. f.* [P.N. (2), *a.*] To write, to commit to writing; to compose, to write.

An officer *penning* by Clerk Hatten made in 1506. — *Plutarch*, p. 52.

pén-ne, *s.* [Named after P. Penn, who, in 1790, in conjunction with Lobel, published the *Illustrations Botánicas*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Penaceae (q.v.). Handsome shrub, with small, flat, or the leaves, those near the extremity of the branches with flowers in their axils. Petals, none; stamens, four, with short filaments; style, four-winged; stigma, four; capsule, four-celled. Locality, Cape of Good Hope [Stroobant].

pén-ne-á-pé-ne, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *penne* (2); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-enne*.]

Bot.: *Sarcollada*; an order of Perigonaceae, Eschsch. alliance Rhamnales. Shrubs with opposite, subnerved, exstipulate leaves. Flowers usually red, calyx hypocrateriform, the limb four-lobed, corolla none; stamens four or eight, ovary superior, four-celled, style simple, ovules one or more in each cell, stigma four, fruit capsular. Found in Southern Africa. Known genera six, species twenty-one. (Lodley.)

pén-ne-ha, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of *Shrimps*; the larva is a nauplius.

2. *Filicoid*: Two species are found in the Jurassic rocks. (*Etheridge*.)

pén-al, **pén-all**, *a.* [Fr. *pénal*, from Lat. *penalis*, from *pena* = punishment; (*q. v.*) (*pen*), (*all*).]

1. Of the nature of punishment; inflicting punishment; used as a means of punishment.

"The penal laws of the State."

Alfred: The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 1016.

2. Enacting punishment; denouncing penalties against offences: *as*, a penal statute.

3. Incurring or liable to punishment; subject to a penalty; criminal: *as*, a penal offence.

4. Used as a place of punishment.

"Port Phillip escaped the intolerable misery and degradation of being made the seat of a penal settlement."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1860.

penal-action, *s.*

Scots Law: An action in which the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature; that is, when extraordinary damages and reparation by way of penalty are concluded for.

penal-code, *s.*

Law: A code relating to the punishment of crimes.

penal irritancy, *s.*

Scots Law: The forfeiture of a right which incurs a penalty, *as*, the forfeiture of a feu, which takes place by the failure to pay the feu-duty for a certain specified time.

penal laws, *s. pl.*

Law: Laws which prohibit an act, and impose a penalty for the commission of it.

"(1) When the Reformation struggle terminated by the supremacy of Protestantism, the Roman Catholics both in England and Ireland were put under serious disabilities. Till 1800 the latter country had a parliament of its own, from which, except during the short revolution effected by James II., Roman Catholics were excluded, as they were also from all important offices in the State. The Irish Protestant Parliament systematically opposed to the Roman Catholics, though they constituted a large majority of the nation. At the Reformation the endowments had been transferred to the Protestant minority, and when, in 1800, the Irish Parliament ceased, the Protestant church was merged with that of England, under the title of the United Church of England and Ireland. The English Roman Catholics had been excluded from corporate offices in 1607, from the throne in 1689, and from parliament in 1701. The next great step towards the relief of their disabilities was the Catholic Emancipation Act, passed April 19, 1829, which re-entrusted them to parliament and to important offices. On January 1, 1871, the portion of the United Church of England and Ireland in the latter island was dissolved, and dissolved. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which had been passed during a pause in August, 1850, and found unopposed, was repealed on July 24, 1871. Public opinion is now increasingly in favour of sweeping every penal law directed against any religion wholly away."

(2) For *penal* = a subject of inquiry. None is found in the Bible.

penal servitude, *s.*

A form of punishment in English criminal law, substituted, since 1830, for the punishment of transportation. It consists of a term of years, from one up to the duration of life, some of the period of imprisonment. Great Britain is one of the British dominions having the same. (1871-1872.)

(2) For *penal* = a subject of inquiry. None is found in the Bible.

penal statutes, *s. pl.*

Law: These statutes by which a penalty on punishment is imposed for an offence committed.

"All statutes which are *penal*, *as*, any law which imposes a penalty on a subject within two years, and when the subject dies or is subject to a penalty, and a subject, without any other law, is a *penal* statute."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, IV, 11, 12, 13.

penal sum, *s.* A sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond is not fulfilled. If the bond be for the payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the sum.

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pén-nál-i-tý, *s.* [Fr. *pénal* (2), from *penal* = *penal*; *s. pl.* *penal*; (*q. v.*) (*all*).] The quality or state of being penal: Liability to punishment.

pén-nál-ise, *a. f.* [Eng. *penal*; (*ise*).]

1. To subject or make liable to a penalty.

"Here is an imperial law ordering the mixed chalice to be at least *pen-nál-ise* the admitted."—*Church Times*, Oct. 11, 1881, p. 191.

2. To put a penalty on; to cause to carry extra weight. [PENALTY, 3.]

"Though *pen-nál-ise* to the tune of a stone."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 16, 1880.

pén-nál-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *penal*; (*ly*).] In a penal manner.

"The state and condition *pen-nál-ly* consequent upon the persons here charged by the apostle with idolatry."—*South American*, Vol. II, p. 107.

pén-nál-i-gist, *s.* [Lat. *pena* = punishment; *g*, *g*, *g* = a discourse and Eng. *g*, *g*, *g*.] One who studies the various kinds of punishments awarded to criminals, with a view to their reformation. (*Steno-graph*.)

pén-nál-tý, **pen-al-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *penalité*.] [PENALTY.]

1. The punishment or suffering in person or property attached by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offence, or trespass; penal retribution.

"Death is the *penal* punishment."—*Scottish Law*, p. 1, 10, 11.

2. The suffering to which a person is subjected himself by contract or agreement in case of non-fulfilment of stipulations; forfeiture, fine. "The *penal* and forfeit of my bond."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, IV, 1.

3. The extra weight or penalty, an extra duty, tax, or the like, imposed upon winners of races or competitors, in order to equalize their chances with others who have not been winners.

"The conditions of the race were that the *penal* should be added to the winner's stake."—*Scottish Law*, p. 1, 10, 11.

pén-ance, **pen-ance**, *s.* [Fr. *penance*, *penance*, from Lat. *pena* = pain, *ance* = (q.v.); O Ital. *penanza*.]

1. Punishment, penalty.

"The *penance* was that he should be in *penance*."—*Scottish Law*, p. 1, 10, 11.

2. Suffering, pain.

II. *Religion: Theology: Atonement*:

1. The virtue which inclines the soul to do good, to the law, to the good, because it is an offering against God.

"Then shall we understand that is the fruit of *penance*."—*Scottish Law*, p. 1, 10, 11.

2. The outward acts by which a law for sin is removed.

3. The satisfaction which a priest imposes on the penitent before giving absolution, often called sacramental penance. (*Penitential*.)

4. A sacrament of the New Law, whereby sins, whether mortal or venial, committed after baptism are forgiven. The Council of Trent (sess. xiv, c. 1) declares that the form of the sacrament consists in the words, "Ego te absolvo," &c., the "quasi materia" in the acts of the penitent, contrition, confession, and satisfaction. The minister of the sacrament is a priest, with ordinary or delegated power to absolve, and the subjects those who have received baptism. It is not of obligation to confess mortal sins, but mortal sins committed after baptism must be confessed. Roman theologians rely on the words of Jesus (John vi, 27), "I promise the divine institution of the sacrament of penance. The dispositions and acts necessary on the part of the penitent are a hearty sorrow for sin, because it is an offence against God, joined with a true purpose of amendment, the confession of sins to a priest approved by the bishop, and the performance of the penance imposed by him."

"The *penance* of the New Law is a sacrament."—*Scottish Law*, p. 1, 10, 11.

pén-ance, *s.* [PENANCE, 1.] To punish, to impose a penalty on.

"I thought I had been *pen-ance*ed, and *penance*ed."—*Scottish Law*, p. 1, 10, 11.

pén-ance-less, **pen-ance-less**, *a.* [Eng. *penance*; (*less*).] Without doing penance; free from penance.

"Passage to the *pen-ance-less*."—*Scottish Law*, p. 1, 10, 11.

pén-náng, *s.* [Malay *pén-náng* = an anacard; *pen-náng* = anacard of island.]

"An island near the Straits of Malacca, formerly Pulau Penang."

Penang lawyer, *s.* A name given to a walking stick made of the stem of a palm, *Loridin aculeata*, from Penang. Said to be derived from being frequently used by persons who take the law into their own hands.

pén-an-ný-lar, *a.* [Lat. *pena* = punishment, and Eng. *an-ný-lar*.] Nearly amiable, having almost the form of a wing.

"They are of unequal size, and in some degree differ from the bones of the class of *pen-ný-lar*."—*Scottish Law*, p. 1, 10, 11.

pén-ný-lar, *s.* [Lat. *pena* = punishment, and Eng. *ný-lar*.] A name given to a walking stick made of the stem of a palm, *Loridin aculeata*, from Penang. Said to be derived from being frequently used by persons who take the law into their own hands.

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2. Hidden things; secrets.

Sào, sít, sàre, amúst, whát, fáll, father wá, wét, here, camél, hár, there, pín, sír, air, marine; gô, pôt,
or, wore, wolf, wòrk, whó, sóm : mûte, cùh, cure, unite, cùr, rôta, fáll, trý, Sírían. a = á ; or = ä ; qu - kw.

alous = ahūs. -ble, -die, &c = bēl, uēl.

4. A small quantity, a trifle
Well at the kid for a peno peno.
* *peno* Much do about Nothing II 2.
* To count penology. To count the cost
(*Lat. Penologia*, *Apoph.*, p. 298)

pén óck, s [East Ind.] The same as *Penú* (s)
(IV).

pe nó-lôg-fo-ál, a [Eng. *penology*], *fo-ál*
Of or pertaining to penology or public punish-
ment.

pén nôi-ô-ty, s [Gr. *peno* (p) punish
+ *nô* (logy)] The science which treats
of public punishments, as they respect the
law and the sufferer.

pén ón, s [Pen. ón] [PENNON]

pén or-ón, s [Fryn. doubtful]
If s. An obsolete instrument of the cu-
ra family some what broad and shallow
than the *lanlois*, with a very broad neck
which passed nine brass strings wild he
played upon by the fingers.

pén, s [Lat.] [PENNY]

pén sa, s [Lat.] Away of house salt &
equal to 20 lbs.

pén sa tíva, a [It. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pén sell, s [PEN. EL]

pén sí ble, a [Ass. from a *lat* (p)
+ *sí* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pén sífe, s [PEN. sífe]

pén sífe hoar, pen sífe hod, [M]
P. *pena* (p) punish + *sífe* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *sífe* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *sífe* (to) to.

pén sí fál, s [Mil. *pena* (p) punish
+ *fál* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pén sí (1) * pen síll, s [PEN. síll]

pén sí (2) [Pi. síll]

pén sífe, s [It. *pena* (p) punish
+ *sífe* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pén sífe nóva, s [In. *pena* (p) punish
+ *sífe* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pén síll í tí, s [It. *pena* (p) punish
+ *síll* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

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5. An assembly of the members of Gray's
Inn, to consult about the affairs of the city.

6. Expenditure, expense
The *peno* (p) punish + *ty* (to) to. *peno* (p) punish
+ *ty* (to) to. *peno* (p) punish + *ty* (to) to.

7. A boarding house, or beautiful house
especially on the continent.

*** pension writ, s**
Law. A process for recovery of a
member of an inn for out of the inn
arrear of pension money.

pén síll, s [It. *pena* (p) punish
+ *síll* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pén síll ar y, pen síll on ar y, s
[It. *pena* (p) punish + *síll* (to) to]
Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

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and actually a trough, or a tray, which con-
ducts the water to a water wheel. It begins
at the end of the race of which it forms a
continuation, and rises at the gate which is
lifted to discharge the water on to the wheel,
a shaft of iron or wood.

2. A sluice, or a gate restraining the
water from a mill race or sewer.

3. A sluice, or a gate used in mining to retain
part of the water.

4. A sluice, or a gate used in mining to retain
part of the water.

pén sí, pén síll, s [Gr. *peno* (p) punish
+ *sí* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pén, s [It. *pena* (p) punish
+ *síll* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pent roof, s
A roof of two equal sloping sides,
or a roof of two equal sloping sides.

pent, pen ta, pen tò, s [Gr. *peno* (p) punish
+ *ta* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pen ta càp su lar, s [It. *pena* (p) punish
+ *càp* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pen ta qe, s [It. *pena* (p) punish
+ *qe* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pen taq er às, s [It. *pena* (p) punish
+ *taq* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pen taq er às, s [It. *pena* (p) punish
+ *taq* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pén ta qe ròt í dæ, s [It. *pena* (p) punish
+ *qe* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pén ta qe ròt í dæ, s [It. *pena* (p) punish
+ *qe* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pén ta qe ròt í dæ, s [It. *pena* (p) punish
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Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
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pén ta qe ròt í dæ, s [It. *pena* (p) punish
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pén ta qe ròt í dæ, s [It. *pena* (p) punish
+ *qe* (to) to] Pensive
Every penitence (to) to. *pena* (p) punish
+ *tíva* (to) to. *pena* (p) punish + *tíva* (to) to.

pen, boy; pén, jévi; ent, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, ap, expect, Xenophon, exist, ph - f
-clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -dle, &c = bpl. del.

pên-ta-côc-cô-sô, a. [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *coccus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Formed of five coot; having five shells splitting elastically, and falling off a central axis or column.

* **pên-ta-côc-târ, s.** [PENTECOSTER.]

pên-ta-côc-târ-lâs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pentacrinus* (a); Lat. *pen. pl. adj. suff. -ide*.]

Zool.: & **Palæont.**: In some classifications an order of Crinoides, which is then elevated to a class. Calyx small, with five basals and three cycles of radials; no parabasals or interradials; arms long, much ramified; column pentagonal; the articulating surfaces formed by flower-like, crenate ridges.

pên-tâc-rin-ite, s. [Mod. Lat. *pentacrinus* (a); Eng. suff. -ite.] A recent or fossil *Pentacrinus*.

"In the condition of their digestive system the *Pentacrinus* and *Camalite* correspond with the *Bryozoa*."—*Open Anat. (Acad. Anat. (ed. 1st), p. 114*

pên-tâc-rî-nôid, a. [Mod. Lat. *pentacrinus* (a) (q.v.); suff. -oid.]

Zool.: The advanced stage of a crinoid larva.

pên-tâc-rin-ûs, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *krinos* (krinos) = a lily, from its fine rays.]

1. **Zool.**: The typical genus of the *Pentacrinidae*. The column is pentagonal. *Pentacrinus caput Medusæ* is found in the Caribbean Sea; *P. europæus* is the larva of *Andrena cæscet* Mr. George Jeffreys in 1870 dredged up another species, which he called *P. Weylæ Thompsoni*, from the coast of Portugal from a depth of 6,570 feet.

2. **Palæont.**: Seven species are known in the Lias, seven in the Jurassic, three in the Cretaceous, and three in the Eocene strata. Of these, *Pentacrinus* (*Ectacrinus*) *Belareus*, from the Lower Lias of Lyme Regis, has extraordinarily ramified arms or rays.

* **pên-tâ-crôc-tic, a. & s.** [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *acrostic* (q.v.).]

A. As *adj.*: Containing five acrostics of the same name.

B. As *subst.*: A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

pên-tâc-tâ, s. [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *dactyl* (akt) = a pronouncement.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family *Pentactidae*. Several species are British.

pên-tâc-ti-dô, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pentactis* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Holothuriada, containing the genera *Psolmus*, *Cucumaria*, and *Ocnus*.

pên-tâd, s. [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *quad*.]

Chem.: A name given to those elements which can directly unite with or replace five atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, or other monatomic element. The chief pentads are nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth.

pên-tâ-dôc-tyl, pên-tâ-dôc-tyle, pên-tâ-dôc-tyl-ôis, a. [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *dactulos* (daktulos) = a finger, a toe.]

Having five fingers or toes, or five appendages resembling fingers or toes.

"Modifications of a common heterodont, diphyodont pentadactyle form."—*Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), xv. 352*

pên-tâ-dôc-âne, s. [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *decane*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{22}$. Benzyl-hydride. A hydrocarbon obtained from American petroleum by fractional distillation. Sp. gr. = 0.825 at 19°, boils at 200-202°, and with oxygen yields pentadecylchloride, $C_{15}H_{31}Cl$. Passed through a red-hot tube it is converted into decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$.

pên-tâ-dôc-ine, s. [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *decane*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{22}$. Benzylene. A hydrocarbon homologous with acetylene, produced by heating triamylene acetate with potash. It is a colourless liquid, and boils at 220-240°.

pên-tâ-dô-cyl-lâ, a. [Pref. *penta-*; Gr. *lâs* (dôc) = ten; Eng. *oxyl*, and suff. -ic.]

Derived from or containing 15 atoms of methylene (CH_2), and oxetyl.

pentadecylic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{32}O_2$ = $C_{14}H_{30}.CO.OH$. Ob-

tained by the oxidation of methyl-pentadecylketone. It crystallizes in nacreous scales, which melt at 61°, and boil at 256° under a pressure of 100 mm.

pên-tâ-dêl-phônâ, a. [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *adelphos* (adelphos) = a brother.]

Bot.: Having the stamens in five bundles, as in the genus *Melaleuca*. (*R. Brown*.)

pên-tâ-dôg-mâ, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *dôgma* (dôgma) = a bond, a fetter; so named because the stamens are in three bundles.]

Bot.: A genus of *Garcinææ*. *Pentadesma butyracea* is the Butter and Tallow tree of Sierra Leone, so-called because the fruit, when cut, yields a yellow, greasy juice.

pên-tâ-fid, a. [Pref. *pent-*, and Lat. *fid-* (pa. f. *fili*) = to cleave.]

Bot.: Divided or cleft into five.

pên-tâg-ên-ist, s. [Pref. *pent-*; Gr. *gênos* (gênos) = race, and Eng. suff. -ist.]

Anthrop.: (See extract.)

"Whilst the monogenists assume that the five primary trunks have proceeded from the same stock and have the same roots, the *pentagenists* (if we may use this term) assume five distinct and independent stocks. — *Broca: Human Hybridity* (ed. Black, p. 12)

pên-tâg-ên-ôn, s. [First element, Gr. *ên* (ên) = five; second, doubtful; possibly a variant of *pentagon*.]

A mystic figure produced by prolonging the sides of a regular pentagon till they intersect. It can be made without a break in the drawing, and, viewed from five sides, exhibits the form of the Greek A. [PENTAGON.] According to Lucian, it served the Pythagoreans for a salutation and symbol of health. In German mythology it was regarded as the foot print of swan-footed Norren, till, as Christianity gained ground, these beings were looked on as witches and evil spirits. Henceforward, this sign was, with the sign of the cross, placed at the door to prevent the entrance of devils and witches, but any break in the figure caused it to lose its virtue. (Cf. *Goethe: Faust*, pt. I.)

"The great arch ruler, potentate of hell, Troubles when Bacon bids him or his friends Bow to the force of his Pentagon."—*Peary Green*

pên-tâ-glôt, s. [Pref. *pent-*, and *glôssa* (glôssa) = a tongue.] A book in five different languages.

pên-tâ-gôn, s. [Fr. *pentagone* = five-cornered, from Lat. *pentagonus*, *pentagon* = *pentagon*, *pentagonum* = a pentagon; from Gr. *πενταγωνος* (*pentagōnos*) = pentagonal; *πενταγωνος* (*pentagōnos*) = a pentagon, from *πέντε* (*pente*) = five, and *γωνία* (*gonia*) = a corner, an angle; Ital. & Sp. *pentágono*.]

1. **Geom.**: A figure having five sides and five angles. A regular *pentagon* is one which has equal sides and angles.

"By his side a polygon composed of twelve pentagons."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I, ch. vi.

2. **Fort.**: A fort with five bastions.

pên-tâg-ôn-âl, *pên-tâg-ôn-âl, a. [Eng. *pentagon*; -âl.] Having five angles or corners; in form of a pentagon.

"But the bryar which sends forth shoots and prickles from its angles imitates the *pentagonal* figure."—*Brooks: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. II.

pên-tâg-ôn-âl-ly, ad. [Eng. *pentagonal*; -ly.] With five angles.

"The flowers before explanation are pentagonally wrapped up with some resemblance of the henna or wick."—*Brooks: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. II.

* **pên-tâg-ôn-ôis, a.** [Eng. *pentagon*; -ôis.] Pentagonal, five-angled.

pên-tâ-grâm, s. [Pref. *pent-*, and *grâm* (*grâm*) = a letter.] The same as *Pentagran* (q.v.).

"Sketching with her slender pointed foot some figure like a ward *pentagram* On garden gravel."—*Temple: The Brook*.

pên-tâ-grâph, s. [PANTOGRAPH.]

pên-tâ-grâph-ic, pên-tâ-grâph-ic-âl, a. [PANTOGRAPHIC.]

* **pên-tâ-gyn, s.** [PENTAGYNIA.]

Bot.: A plant having five petals.

pên-tâ-gyn-lâ, s. pl. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *gyn* (*gyn*) = a woman.]

Bot.: An order of plants in the Linnæan

system. It contains those which have five petals.

pên-tâ-gyn-lân, pên-tâ-gyn-ôis, a. [Eng. *pentagyn*; -lân, -ôis.]

Bot.: Having five styles.

pên-tâ-hê-dral, *pên-tâ-hê-drois, *pên-tâ-hê-drouis, *pên-tâ-hê-dric-âl, a. [Pref. *penta-*, and *dôc* (*drois*) = a side, a base.] Having five equal sides.

"The *pentadrons* columnar coralloid bodies are composed of plates set, longways, and passing from the surface to the axis."—*Woodward*.

pên-tâ-hê-drôn, s. [PENTAHEDRAL.]

Geom.: A figure having five equal sides.

pên-tâ-hêx-a-hê-dral, a. [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *hexahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystal.: Exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

pên-tâ-hir-sô-line, s. [Pref. *penta-*; second element not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_{25}H_{52}N$. A homologue of choline, occurring among the higher products of the dry distillation of cinchonine. (Hottel)

pên-tâil, s. [Eng. *pen* (2), and *tail*.]

Zool.: *Philocorus loculi*, the sole species of the genus. It is a small insectivorous mammal, confined to

Barren, and little is known of its habits. Length, from five to six inches, with tail of about the same length.

Blackish-brown above, the hair with yellowish

tips; lower parts and cheeks yellowish; a black streak, on each side of the face, encloses the eyes. The tail is a most peculiar organ; the base is hairy, then a portion is naked, and at the end, for about one-third of the whole length, long hairs are set out.

Both sides like the feathering of an arrow, whence the animal has received both its scientific and its popular name. (Pittman)

pên-tâ-lôph-ô-dôn, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and *lôphos* (*lôphos*) = a ridge, and suff. -ôn.]

Palæont.: A name proposed by Dr. L. A. for a type of extinct *Prothoscelus*, with five ridged molars.

pên-tâ-lôph-ô-dônt, a. [PENTALOPHUS.]

Having the molars with five ridges.

"The *pentadactyl* type is represented by the *Prothoscelus* (which formation of *Prothoscelus* is *Prothoscelus*)."—*Nicholson: Paleontology*, p. 357.

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pên-tâm-ôr-â, s. pl. [PENTAMERUS.]

Entom.: A section of *Coleoptera*, comprising beetles with five-jointed legs. It is divided into seven tribes: *Adephaga*, *Polyphaga* (*Philhyridæ*), *Bracheltræ*, *Neophaagæ* (*Clavicorniæ*), *Lamellicorniæ*, *Scuticorniæ*, and *Meloidæ*.

pên-tâm-ôr-an, s. [Mod. Lat. *pentamerus* (a); Eng. suff. -an.]

Entom.: A beetle of the tribe *Pentameri* (q.v.).

pên-tâm-ôr-ân, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pentamerus* (a); Lat. fem. adj. suff. -ân.]

Palæont.: A family of *Clisenterata* (q.v.) with two genera, *Pentamerus* and *Stricklandina*, from the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous formations. Shell smooth and imperforate with a prominent beak; the articulated valves divided into five parts or chambers.

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hêc, hât, hêr, gûidist, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîna, pîs, sîra, sîr, marîne; gô, pôl, wê, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, whê, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, sýrian. a, ô = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

Pentameris. The typical genus of the family Pentameridae, or, according to Woodward, a genus of Rhynchonellidae (q.v.). Shell im-punctate, ovate, ventricose, with large incurved beak; valves usually plaited; dental plates converging, and supported on a prominent septum; dorsal valve with two contiguous longitudinal septa opposed to the plates of the other valve. Fifty species are known, from the Upper Silurian and Devonian.

pentamerus beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The Upper Cardiac, or Wenlock grit.

pentamerus limestone, *s.*

Geol.: Two series of limestone beds: (1) an upper Pentamerous limestone of Upper Ludlow age, and a corresponding one in the Helderberg group in America; (2) the *Pentamerus* Knight limestone, equivalent to the Aymestry limestone; the shell is found abundantly around Aymestry. It is older than No. (1).

pén-tám-ô-târ, *s. & a.* [Lat. from Gr. *pentaktylos* (*pentaktylos*), from *pentē* (*pentē*) = five, and *tylos* (*tylos*) = a measure; Fr. *pentamètre*; Ital. & Sp. *pentámetro*.]

A. A substantivo:

Prose: A verse of five feet, used especially in Latin and Greek poetry, in which the first two feet may be either dactyls or spondee, the third must be a spondee, and the last two anapaests, or it may be considered as consisting of two parts, each containing two feet and a syllable; the first half consists of two dactyls or spondee and a long syllable, the second half must consist of two dactyls and a syllable. Hexameter and pentameter verses used alternately constitute what is called *chacine* measure.

B. As adj.: Containing five metrical feet: *a. pentameter verse*.

pén-tám-ô-t-ris, *s.* [Eng. *pentameter*, *s.*] To form a pentameter.

An old word which pentameterizes the verse. — *See* *The Doctor*, *Prag on Mortality*.

pén-tám-ô-rôn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *penton* (*penton*) = a sweet vegetable piece.]

Med. & Pharm.: An old name applied to an old-fashioned described by Aulus, containing five ingredients. (*Miscell.*)

pén-tân-dêr, *s.* [PENTANDRIA]

Bot.: Any plant of the class Pentandria

pén-tân-dri-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *andria* (*andria*), from *andros* (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: The fifth class in Linnaeus's natural system. It consisted of hermaphrodite plants having five stamens with filaments distinct from each other and from the pistil. He divided it into, Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, Tetragynia, Pentagynia, and Polygynia.

pén-tân-dri-an, **pén-tân-dri-ôn**, *s.* [PENTANDRIA.] Of or pertaining to the Pentandria; having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

pén-tân-ô, *s.* [Gr. *pentē* (*pentē*) = five; *am* (*am*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}$. Amyl hydride. A mobile colourless liquid, found in the light tar oils from the distillation of camel coal, and easily obtained from Pennsylvania petroleum by fractional distillation. It boils at 37–39°.

pén-tân-ô-mûs, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *muos* (*muos*) = a thread.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Polyneuriidae (q.v.). The five filaments in *Pentaneura quinquefida*, from the west coast of Africa, are considerably longer than the body.

pén-tân-glo, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *angle* (q.v.).] A pentagram, or pentagon (q.v.).

"That they [evil spirits] are afraid of the pentagram, though we set forth with the help of none, to touch and point out the five places where the evil spirit was wounded, I know not how to account." — *Brutus*, *Volgar Errors*, bk. I, ch. x.

pén-tân-gu-lar, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.); Fr. *pentangulaire*.] Having five angles or corners. (*Geom.*)

pén-tân-pét-a-lôn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *petal* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having five petals.

pén-tân-phar-ma-côn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *pharmakon* (q.v.).]

Med.: A medicine having five ingredients.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn-al, *a.* [Pref. *pent-*, Gr. *phyllos* (*phyllos*) = a leaf, and *suffix* (*suffix*).]

Bot.: Appearing to have five leaves, resembling five leaves.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *a.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *phyllos* (*phyllos*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having five leaves.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *phyllos* (*phyllos*), gen. *phyllos* (*phyllos*) = a foot.]

Prose: A measure or series of five feet.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *phyllos* (*phyllos*), pl. of *phyllos* (*phyllos*) = a feather, a wing.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositae, or a sub-genus of Tribulaceae, having a five, rarely a seven winged fruit. Known species about twelve all large trees. *Pentaploca* *quadrata*, a tree sixty to eighty feet high, growing in Fugu, furnishes nuts and sugar. The Caribbees make lime from the colored bark and wood.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *a.* [PENTAPTERA]

Bot. (Chiefly of Insects): Having five wings (*Terms of Insect*).

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *phyllos* (*phyllos*) = a thing, a case; *phyllos* (*phyllos*) = to fall.]

Geom.: A term having five cases.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *phyllos* (*phyllos*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: An alga tree consisting of a central portion, with double folding wings on each side.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [Gr. *pentē* (*pentē*) = five, and *phyllos* (*phyllos*) = rule, government.] Government by a body of five.

"These five hundred men, which I saw that for them not to be ruled by the five of the Pentarchy." — *Prophets*, *Prophets*, *Prophets*, *Prophets*, *Prophets*.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [Gr. *pentē* (*pentē*) = five, and *phyllos* (*phyllos*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchona, but a Hedyotis. *Pentaploca* *quadrata*, a pretty plant is cultivated in hot-houses.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *phyllos* (*phyllos*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having five petals.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [Gr. *pentaplastos* (*pentaplastos*), from *pentē* (*pentē*) = five, and *plastō* (*plastō*) = to draw; Fr. *pentaplaste*.] An engine with five pulleys.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *phyllos* (*phyllos*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Containing or having five petals.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [Gr. *pentastichos* (*pentastichos*), from *pentē* (*pentē*) = five, and *stichos* (*stichos*) = a verse; Fr. *pentastique*.] A composition consisting of five verses.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*; Gr. *stichos* (*stichos*) = a row, and Eng. *suffix* (*suffix*).]

Bot. (of plants): Quincunx (q.v.).

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Bot.: A genus of Entozoa, family Acaridae, sometimes placed in a separate order, Acanthochea. The body is segmented, the head armed with four large

hooks or claws, situated 1 in pairs on each side of the mouth. These hooks were mistaken by the older naturalists for additional mouths, and pronounced for the animal its generic name. *Pentastoma dentidactylum*, the larval condition of *P. procyonis*, which infests the nasal cavities of the dog, is tolerably frequent in human subjects on the continent, but causes no functional disturbance. (See extract under PENTASTOME.)

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [PENTASTOMA.] Any individual of the genus Pentastoma (q.v.).

"The other human pentastoma, *Pentastoma canaliculatum*, infests the liver and lungs, and, on account of its comparatively large size, is capable of giving rise to serious and even fatal symptoms. It measures from half an inch to an inch in length." — *Dr. Cobbold*, in *Quain's Dict.*, *Med.* (ed. 1882), p. 1114.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Bot.: Having five petals.

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pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s. & a.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*) = a column; Fr. *pentastyle*.]

A. As subst.: A portico with five columns.

B. As adj.: Having five columns.

pén-tâ-phyl-lôn, *s.* [Lat. *pentastichus*, from Gr. *pentē* (*pentē*) = five, and *stichos* (*stichos*) = a row, a book; Fr. *pentastique*; Ital. & Sp. *pentastico*.]

Script. Canon: A term applied exclusively to the first five books of the Old Testament collectively, termed in Hebrew *torah* (*torah*) = the Law. The first mention of the five-fold division is by Josephus. It seems to have been made by the Septuagint translators, who then bestowed on the volume a Greek name expressive of what they had done.

[*Etym.*] In its undivided state it is called in Ezra vii. 6, "the Law of Moses;" in Neh. xiii. 1, "the Book of the Law of Moses;" and, more simply, in 2 Chron. xxv. 4, xxvi. 12, Ezra vi. 18, Neh. xiii. 1, "the Book of the Law." It is the "Book of the Law of the Lord" (Jehovah) in 2 Chron. xvii. 9. Either the Pentateuch or the book of Deuteronomy is the "Book of the Covenant" in 2 Kings xlii. 2, 21, and "the Book of the Law" in xvi. 8.

The titles in both the A.V. and the R.V. of the Bible, following the Septuagint, attribute the five books to Moses. The Hebrew text prefaces his name only to Deuteronomy (Deut. i. 1), and to portions of the others (Exod. xvii. 14, xxiv. 3, 4, xxxiv. 27). No other attributes Deut. xxxiv. 5 to Moses. Some other passages seem of later date, Gen. xli. 6, xlii. 14 (cf. with Judges xviii. 29), Gen. xxxvi. 31, Lev. xviii. 25, Deut. ii. 1, &c.; others, such as "modesty would have prevented Moses from writing" (Exod. xl. 3, Num. xii. 3). These are often attributed to Ezra. Except the author of the Clementine Homilies, who disbelieves, and Jerome, who doubted it, the Mosiac authorship of the Pentateuch seems to have been universally accepted by the early Christians.

In 1667 Aben Ezra expressed his doubts as did Hobbes in 1651. Astruc, in 1755, published the hypothesis of different documents proved by the diversity in the Divine names employed (Kroner, Jiroussak, a view now accepted by most critics. Since then there have been the Fragmentary Hypothesis of Vater & Hartmann (1815–1818), by which the book is supposed to be made up of fragments put together, and the supplementary Hypothesis of De Wette, and many more. Hengstenberg is the chief opponent of Astruc's hypothesis, considering that the name God is used when creation is referred to, and Jehovah when there is redemption. Between 1862 and 1871 Bishop Colenso, of Natal, published a critical commentary on the Pentateuch, denying the Mosiac authorship of the book, and attributing the Levitical regulations to the priesthood during and after the Babylonian captivity (see, *ibid.* 470). These views created great excitement. They were controverted in many pamphlets, and led to the ecclesiastical prosecution of their author. [Genesis, Exod. &c.]

Samaritan Pentateuch:

Script.: The Pentateuch in use among the Samaritans. Words which have in them *d* and *e*, and again, *i* and *j*, letters unlike in the Samaritan, but very similar in Hebrew (*y* (*y*) and *e* (*e*), also *y* (*y*) and *j* (*j*), are sometimes interchanged, showing that the work was derived from a Hebrew original. The passages attributed to Ezra are in it. It substantiates Mount Gerizim for Mount Elai in Deut. xxvii. 4. The text in various places differs from the Hebrew, generally, however, agreeing with the Septuagint. The chronology also is in places at variance with that of the Hebrew Bible. If Josephus is correct as to the date of the building of the Temple on Mount Gerizim, the Samaritan Pentateuch was made probably about 350 B.C., though the popular belief is that it is much older.

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Bot.: Having five petals.

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HEAD OF PENTASTOMA

hél, hól: **pén-tâ, jéwí**; **ent, gell**; **cherus, chin, bench**; **go, gem**; **thin, this**; **sin, as**; **expect, Xenophon, exist**. — **lág**. — **clak, tian** — **shap, -tion, -sion** = **shün**; — **-tion, -sion** = **shün**. — **-clous, -tious, -sious** = **shüs**. — **-ble, -dle, &c.** = **dél, döl**.

action of hydrogen sulphide on sulphurous acid. It is colorless and odorless, and under the influence of heat is decomposed into sulphur, sulphurous acid, sulphuric acid and hydrogen sulphide. Its salts are all soluble, and the lamina salt crystallizes from alcohol in square prisms.

pén-tà-tóm-a, *s*. [Pref *pen-ta*, and *Gr* *τομή* (*tomé*) = a cutting, *τομή* (*tomé*) = to cut.]
Entom. Forest bug, wood bug, the typical genus of the old family Pentatomidae (q.v.). Stephens described fifteen species in British.

pén-tà-tóm-i *dse*, *s*. [Lat *pen-ta* (*tomé*), Lat *tomé* (adj. suff. of *to*)]
Entom. An old family of Lamel. Bugs, founded by Jacob Rehnard by Stephens Swainson, &c. Now merged in Scutellari (q.v.).

pén-tà-tóm-e, *s*. [Pref *pen-ta* and *Ing* (*tone*)]
Mus. An interval of five whole tones, an augmented sixth.

pén-tà-tóm-ic, *a*. [PENTATOME] Containing five whole tones.

pentatonic scale, *s*. The name given by Carl Engel to the most musical scale which is best described as that formed by the black keys of the piano-forte. It consists of the first, second, third, fifth and sixth degrees of a modern chromatic scale.

pén-tà-tò-pis, *s*. [Gr *πενταπόσιος* (*pentapósios*) = of five kinds, pref *pen-ta* and *πόσιος* (*pósios*) or *ποσιος* (*pósios*) = a tribe.]
Gen. A genus of Asiatic beetles of the tribe *pentapósios* which are eaten in the Punjab and the flowers used medicinally.

pén-tà-tò-que-lent, *a*. [Pref *pen-ta* and *Lat* (*quint*) = five, *quint* = par of *quint* = to be able to be with.]
Chem. Quinquivalent (q.v.).

pentavalent elements, *s*. [PENTATOME]

pén-tò-cós-tér, *s*. [Gr *πεντακόστος* (*pentakóstos*) = fifty, *πέντε* (*pente*) = five, *κόστος* (*kóstos*) = a ship.]
Greek *lary* A Greek ship of fifty oars.

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Gr. *lary* A Greek ship of fifty oars.

1. Pentecost (One of the three greatest Jewish feasts). Its Greek name was given because it was held on the fiftieth day (Pentecost) after the second of Passover (Ex. xxiii. 16). It was called the Feast of Weeks (Deut. xvi. 10). By the Jews, at the commencement of the weeks was to be from "such time as thou beginnest to put the sheaf to the ear." It was called also the Feast of Harvest, or Firstfruits of Wheat Harvest (Ex. xxiii. 16). When it came, every Jewish man had to present himself before the Lord (Lev. xxiii. 34). It was a feast of two weeks and sacrifices were offered at the festival (Lev. xxiii. 37). It was a feast of rejoicing for the members of the infant Church of Christ on the day of Pentecost, imparting the gift of tongues (Acts ii. 4). In ancient times the Pentecost lasted but a single day, but modern Judaism extends it to ten days.

2. Church Hist. Whit Sunday, a feast which reckoning inclusively, is fifty days after Easter. It is kept in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles.

Since the mystical (Pentecost) comes for us as a gift of the Holy Spirit, it is a feast of joy and thanksgiving.

pén-tò-cós-t-ai, *a* & *s*. [Eng *pent*, *a*, *i*]
A. *Adj.* Pertaining or relating to Pentecost or Whitsunday.

***B.** *Is. sub. (P)* Offerings or oblations made by parishioners to the parish priest at the feast of Pentecost, and sometimes by infelices churches to the mother church.

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ing at 30-40°, and two anesthetic (there, 100°, between 135-140°) (Wells)

pén-tí-ló, *a*. [Eng *pentyl*, *-ic*] Derived from or containing pentyl.

pentyl alcohol, *s*. [Lat *pentyl*, *-ic*] Derived from or containing pentyl.

pen-tí-tí-má, *s*. [Lat *pen-tí-tí-má*, *-ic*] Derived from or containing pentyl.

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Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, here, camel, hér, there; pine, pít, sire, air, marine; só, pít, or, wóre, wóif, wórk, whó, sém; míte, cúb, cüre, quíte, cür, róle, füll; trý, Syrian. s, c = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

bill, bay; boat, bow; cat, gail, cherna, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this sin, as expect. Xenophon, exist. ph - f.
-cian, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shun. -tion, -sion = -shin. -ciuous, -tious, -sious = -shua. ble, -dic, a bøl, del.

extremely minute, and distinctly angular, somewhat resembling but considerably smaller than those of rice. They are enclosed in cells or bags, which are angular in form, longer than broad, and pointed at the ends.

pepper-tree, s

Bot. *Schinus molle*.

pepper-vine, s

Bot. *Ampelopsis bipinnata*.

pepper-water, s A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in magical observations.

pepper-wood, s

Bot. *Thaumatococcus*.

pép pēr, s [Fr. *pépère*]

A. Transitive

1 To sprinkle liberally with pepper.

II. Intransitive

1 To peck with short missiles, to vex with minor annoyances.

2 To beat to a pulp, to crush to make an ointment.

3 To appear to quarrel, to show a quarrelsome disposition.

B. Intransitive

1 To be named in short missiles, to be pecked.

2 To fall heavily and necessarily upon.

3 To be named in short missiles, to be pecked.

pép per corn, s [Fr. *pepper corn*]

1 The berry or fruit of the pepper tree.

2 A small particle, anything small.

3 A small particle, anything small.

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55 A small particle, anything small.

pép-për-s, s [Fr. *pepper*]

1 The Resemblance, or having the qualities of pepper, hot, pungent.

2 The Resemblance, or having the qualities of pepper, hot, pungent.

3 The Resemblance, or having the qualities of pepper, hot, pungent.

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2. *chem.* A prefix used to denote that the compound is the highest of a certain series, peroxide of iron, Fe_2O_3 , peroxide of manganese, Mn_2O_7 .

3. *Mechanical system of weights &c.* It is a division of the quantity named before it, the quantity named after it (*French* *le système des unités* (1855), p. 4).

B. As a preposition

1 By the instrumentality or medium of.

2 For each, by the way. He was a shilling per hour.

3 Not by means of.

per accidens, s

1 *Phil.* An effect which follows from an accidental circumstance or quality.

2 *Phil.* The conversion of a quantity by limiting the quantity from its particular.

per annum, s [Lat. *per annum*] By the year.

per capita, s [Lat. *per capita*] By the head.

per centum, per cent., s [Lat. *per centum*] By the hundred.

per diem, s [Lat. *per diem*] By the day.

per my et per tout, s [Lat. *per my et per tout*] By the half and by the whole.

per pais, s [Lat. *per pais*] By the way.

per pares, s [Lat. *per pares*] By the way.

per saltum, s [Lat. *per saltum*] By the way.

per se, s [Lat. *per se*] By itself.

per stirpes, s [Lat. *per stirpes*] By the way.

per act, s [Lat. *per act*] By the way.

per a onto, s [Lat. *per a onto*] By the way.

per ad ven ture, per a ven ture

per ann ter, per-awn ter, par

ann tre, s [Fr. *per ann*] By the year.

per a onto, s [Lat. *per a onto*] By the way.

per a onto, s [Lat. *per a onto*] By the way.

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per a onto, s [Lat. *per a onto*] By the way.

bai, bay, peat, lowt; cat, qail, chorua, chin, bench, go, gem; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing.
-tian, -tlan = shun. -tiou, -tiou = shin. -tion, -tion = shün. -ciou, -ciou, -ciou = shüa. -hie, die, &c. = bai, dei.

fate, fat, fura, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wēt, here, camel, hār, there; pine, gū, sira, sir, marine; sū, pōt, or, wore, wōl, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūta, cūb, cūra, unite, cūr, rōla fall: trī, sīrian. = c = s; ey = ē; qu = kw.

bai, boy; boat, baw; cat, call, cherus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shien. -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -tions, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dile, &c. = bai, döl.

or state of being perennial; an enduring or lasting throughout the year without ceasing; perpetuity.

"That springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rain and vapour, is concluded from the permanency of divers springs." — *Deism; Physical Theology*, bk. III, ch. v.

pér-ér-rá-tion, s. [Lat. *pererratio*, *pa-* per = through, and *erro* = to wander.] A wandering, rambling, or straying in various places.

"To spend our days in a perpetual pererration." — *Ap. Hail*: Ep. II, dec. 4.

pér-rés-hi-s, s. [Named after Nicholas Peresk, of Aix-en-Provence, a lover of botany.] Bot.: The typical genus of the family *Pereskia*. The fruit of *Pereskia aculeata*, the gooseberry shrub, or Barbadoes gooseberry, is eaten. The plant is about fifteen feet high, and grows in the West Indies. The leaves of *P. flava*, the Blew of New Granada, are used as salad.

pér-rés-hi-dus, s., pl. [Mod. Lat. *pereskia* (in).] Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ider. Bot.: A family of Cactaceae (q.v.).

pér-réct, 'par-réct, 'par-fyt, 'par-fite, 'per-réct, 'per-fite, s. & a. [Fr. *parfait*, *parfait* (Fr. *parfait*), from Lat. *perfectus* = complete; prop. pa. part. of *perficere* = to do thoroughly, to complete: *per* = through, and *fecit* = to do; Sp. *perfecto*; Ital. *perfetto*; Port. *perfeito*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Brought to an end, consummation, or completion; finished, complete; furnished completely with all its parts; neither defective nor redundant.

2. Having all properties or qualities necessary to its nature or kind; of the best, highest, or most complete kind or type; without defect, error, fault, or blemish; finished, consummated; incapable of being improved upon.

3. Not wanting in the brown October, drawn, nature and perfect, from his dark retina." — *Johnson*: *Autograph*, 62.

4. Complete in moral excellence; pure, blameless.

5. Fully informed, fully skilled or accurate in fact, expert.

6. Sound, unimpaired.

7. Having one's wish or wishes satisfied; happy, contented.

8. Full, ripe, mature.

9. Right, correct.

B. As substantive:

1. The perfect tense (q.v.).

2. **perfect cadence, s.**

Music: An authentic or plagal cadence. [CADENCE.]

3. **perfect concord, s.**

Music: A common chord in its original position.

4. **perfect consonance, s.**

Music: The consonance produced by the intervals fourth, fifth, or octave.

5. **perfect flower, s.**

Bot.: A flower having a calyx, a corolla, and one or more stamens and pistils.

6. **perfect interval, s.**

Music: One of the purest and simplest kinds of intervals, as fourths and fifths when in their most consonant forms. (C. H. H. *Parry*, in *Grove*.) [INTERVAL, s. II.]

7. **perfect number, s.** A number in which the sum of all its divisors, or aliquot parts, equals the number itself; thus, 6 is a perfect number, since 1 + 2 + 3 = 6; so also is 28.

perfect-tense, s.

Gram.: A tense which expresses an action completed.

perfect-time, s.

Music: An old name for triple time.

perfect-trust, s.

Law: An executed trust.

pér-réct, 'per-réct, 'per-fyght, v.t. [PERFECT, s.]

1. To finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to anything all that is requisite to its nature or kind; to make complete or consummation.

2. To make fully skilled, instructed, or expert; to instruct fully.

pér-réct-ta-tion, s. [Eng. *perfect*; *ta-* tion.] The act or process of bringing to perfect, or the state of being brought to perfection.

pér-réct-er, s. [Eng. *perfect*; *-er*.] One who makes perfect; one who brings to perfection.

Pér-réct-ti, s., pl. [Lat. *perfecti*, pl. of *perfectus*.] [PERFECT, s.]

Church Hist.: A name assumed by the apostles in the last days of the first century. They professed to have an extremely strict life, in imitation of Jesus and His disciples.

pér-réct-ti-bil-i-an, s. [Eng. *perfectibility*; *-an*.] One who supposed holds the doctrine of perfectibility.

Pér-réct-ti-bil-i-ty, s. [Lat. *perfectibilis*, pl. of *perfectibilis*.] [PERFECT, s.]

1. *See* *Perfection*. (1) A general designation for any Christian holding the doctrine that perfection is attainable in this life. This doctrine is often supported by a reference to 1 Cor. ix. 8; but the advocates of the theory are those admitted to the last stage of perfection, the "perfects." But many dissenters have held that by continuing clear and above the cloud becomes so much to the fact that all that is sinful in it is annihilated, and it participates in the divine perfection. This was held by the Mystics, the Jansenists, the German Mystics, from whom it passed to the English Methodists.

2. *See* *Perfection*. (2) The same as PERFECTION, s. (q.v.).

pér-réct-ti-bil-i-ty, s. [Fr. *perfectibilité*, from *perfectible*; *-ty*, *perfectibility*.] The quality or state of being perfect; the capacity or power of arriving at a state of perfection, intellectually or morally.

pér-réct-ti-bil-i-ty, s. [Fr. *perfectibilité*; *-ty*, *perfectibility*.] The quality or state of being perfect; the capacity or power of arriving at a state of perfection, intellectually or morally.

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2. One who or that which is perfect; a perfect being.

"That will confound perfection in the sciences." — *Hervey*: *Colloquia*, s. 2.

3. An excellent quality, endowment, or acquirement.

"Ye wonder how that is to be attained." — *Booke of the perfection of the Christian*, p. 111, v. 1.

4. An inherent attribute of supreme or divine excellence.

5. Performance, execution.

"It will grow to a most perfect perfection." — *Shakespeare*: *Measure for Measure*, act. 1.

6. To perfection: Completely; in the highest, fullest, or most perfect degree; perfectly.

"I cannot find out the Almighty by perfection." — *Job*, x. 7.

pér-réct-tion, s. [PERFECTION, s.] To make perfect; to bring to perfection; to perfect. (Fr. *perfection*, s.)

pér-réct-tion-ál, s. [Eng. *perfection*; *-ál*.] Made perfect; perfect.

"Now this life, which is to be lived upon under the law of perfection, is a law, as perfect, and as perfect as the law of the Lord, act. 12.

pér-réct-tion-áto, s. [Eng. *perfection*; *-áto*.] To make perfect; to perfect.

"He is founded on reality, in the progress and perfection of the living." — *Journal*: *Art of Painting*, vol. 1, 14.

pér-réct-tion-á-tion, s. [Eng. *perfection*; *-á-tion*.] The act of perfecting; or making perfect.

pér-réct-tion-á-tor, s. [Eng. *perfection*; *-á-tor*.] One who makes perfect; a perfecter.

pér-réct-tion-ísm, s. [Eng. *perfectionism*; *-ísm*.] The doctrine of teaching of the Perfectionists (q.v.).

Pér-réct-tion-íst, s. & a. [Eng. *perfectionism*; *-íst*.]

A. As adjective: Belonging to or characteristic of the sect described under B.

"A Perfectionist in religion." — *Harper's*: *Illustrations*, vol. 1, 14.

B. As substantive:

1. One who believes in the possibility of living without sin, a perfect saint.

"Amongst the highest pure perfectionists you shall find people who are not only perfect, but who are perfect in the most perfect manner." — *Harper's*: *Illustrations*, vol. 1, 14.

2. Any member of an American sect of Antinomian Unitarians, which was founded about 1844, by John Henry New York, who had been an Independent minister at Yale College, New Haven. He professed to have discovered from the writings of St. Paul that all Christians were in spiritual darkness, and determined to establish a church of his own. He founded a community at Oneida, New York, and others subsequently at W. Hartford, New Haven, and New York, in order to carry out what he asserted to be a divinely revealed system of society, based on the following principles: (1) Reconciliation with God; (2) Salvation from sin; (3) the brotherhood of man and woman; and (4) community of labour, and of its fruits. They are called also Bible Communists and Free Lovers. (MARRIAGE, s. 12.) [PERFECTION, s.]

3. *See* *Perfectionist*. (1) A name for the sect of Antinomian Unitarians, which was founded about 1844, by John Henry New York, who had been an Independent minister at Yale College, New Haven. He professed to have discovered from the writings of St. Paul that all Christians were in spiritual darkness, and determined to establish a church of his own. He founded a community at Oneida, New York, and others subsequently at W. Hartford, New Haven, and New York, in order to carry out what he asserted to be a divinely revealed system of society, based on the following principles: (1) Reconciliation with God; (2) Salvation from sin; (3) the brotherhood of man and woman; and (4) community of labour, and of its fruits. They are called also Bible Communists and Free Lovers. (MARRIAGE, s. 12.) [PERFECTION, s.]

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18. *See* *Perfectionist*. (

to the highest degree of excellence; in or to perfection.

"Know that thou canst know nothing perfectly."
Hawes: *Immortality of the Soul*, s. 33.

2. Exactly, accurately.

3. Totally, completely, entirely, altogether, quite.

***për-fëet-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *perfect*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being perfect; perfection, completeness, consummate excellence.

"How then can mortal tongue hope to express
The image of such endless perfection?"
Morgan: *Heavenly Love*.

2. Completion, ripeness, maturity.

"In this perfection of time"
Shakespeare: *A Henry IV*, iv. 1.

3. Acquired skill, dexterity.

"Is this your perfectness?"
Shakespeare: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

***për-fër-vid**, *s.* [Lat. *perfervus* = very fervid or warm; *per*, intensive, and *fervidus* = fervid (q.v.).] Very fervid; very heated, hot, ardent, or impassioned.

"Of course it is in that perfect volume."
Bretzner: *Reveries*, lvi. 71.

***për-fër-vid-i-ty**, *s.* [Pref. *per*, and Eng. *fervid*.] Excessive fervour.

"We are disposed to regret these manifestations
and consequences of the perfectivity of Birmingham"
Saturday Review, Nov. 1, 1884, p. 186.

***për-flo-lent** (as *ah*), *a. & s.* [Lat. *perflorens*, pa. par. of *perflorescere* = to do completely, to perfect (q.v.).]

A. As *adj.*: Effectual, performing, efficient; applied to the endower of a charity.

"The perfect founder of all eloquence" [foundations].
Bacon: *Essays*, Comment. bk. i. ch. 14.

B. As *subst.*: One who performs or carries out a complete work; the founder or endower of a charity.

***për-fid-i-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *perfidus*, from *perfidia* = perfidy (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *perfidioso*, Fr. *perfide*.]

1. Guilty of or acting with perfidy; false to trust or confidence reposed; acting in violation of good faith; treacherous, faithless, deceitful, false, dishonest.

"Men teach'd, the French would prove perfidious"
Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, i. 2.

2. Guilty of violated allegiance; as, a perfidious citizen.

3. Expressive of or characterized by perfidy, treachery, or breach of faith; proceeding or resulting from perfidy.

"The hapless crew involved"
In this perfidious fraud. Milton: *P. L.*, v. 300.

***për-fid-i-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *perfidious*; -ly.] In a perfidious manner; with violation or breach of faith or of trust or confidence reposed; treacherously, traitorously.

"Thou'lt broke perfidiously thy oath"
Bacon: *Advances*, li. 1.

***për-fid-i-ous-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *perfidiousness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being perfidious; perfidy, treachery; breach of faith, trust or confidence reposed.

"All the world must have heard of his infamous perfidy and perfumatory."
Macaulay: *History of England*, ch. vii.

***për-fi-dy**, *s.* [Fr. *perfidie*, from Lat. *perfidia*, from *perfidus* = faithless, going away from one's faith or word; *per* = away, and *fides* = faith; Ital. & Sp. *perfidia*.] The act of violating faith, trust, or confidence reposed; an act of treachery; the violation of a promise, vow, or allegiance; breach of faith; faithlessness; want of good faith; perfidiousness.

"Seldom, indeed, have the violation and perfidy of tyrants produced evils greater."
Macaulay: *History of England*, ch. vii.

***për-fixt**, *a.* [Lat. *perfixus*, pa. par. of *perfixus* = to fix securely; *per* = through, and *fixus* = to fix.] Fixed, appointed.

"And take heed, as you are gentlemen, this quarrel
Sleep till the hour perfect."
Tom Stobb: *Krimmen* li. 7.

***për-fixt-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *perfixt*; -ly.] Exactly, definitely.

***për-fla-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *perflabilis*, from *perflare* = to blow through.] [PERFLATE.] That may or can be blown through.

***për-fläts**, *v.t.* [Lat. *perflatus*, pa. par. of *perflare*, from *per* = through, and *flare* = to blow.] To blow through.

"If eastern winds did perflare our climates more
frequently they would clarify and refresh our air."
Bacon: *On Consumption*.

***për-flä-tion**, *s.* [PERFLATE.] The act or process of blowing through.

"Miners, by perforations with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines."
Woodward: *On Fluids*.

***për-flö-ll-äte**, *për-flö-ll-ät-äd*, *a.* [Lat. *perfoliatus*; *folium* = a leaf, and Eng. & c. suff. -ate, -ated.]

Bot. (Of a stem): So surrounded by the cohering lobes at the base of the leaf as to appear as if it had pierced the stem.

***për-flör-ä-tä**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *perfoliatus*.] [PERFORATE, *a.*]

1. *Zool.*: Perforate Corals; a group of Madreporaria (q.v.). The walls of the corallum are reticulate, porous, open. Families, Madreporidae and Pothidae. Genera forty-two, subgenera five. Called also Porosa (q.v.).

2. *Bot.*: From the Silurian onward.

***për-flör-ä-tä**, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of *perforatus*.] [PERFORATE.]

Bot.: The sixtieth order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera, Hypericum, Cistus, and Telephium.

***për-flör-ä-tä**, *v.t. & i.* [PERFORATE, *a.* Fr. *perforer*; Sp. & Port. *perforar*.]

A. Trans.: To bore through; to pierce through with a pointed or sharp instrument; to make a hole or holes through by boring.

"But perforated were
And drilled in holes, the solid rock is found."
Longfellow: *Tales*, i. 23.

B. Intrins.: To pierce, to bore; to make or drive a hole or holes.

***për-flör-ä-tä**, *a.* [Lat. *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforare* = to bore through; *per* = through, and *forare* = to bore.]

1. *Bot.*: Bored or pierced through with a hole or holes.

"An earthen pot perforated at the bottom."
Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, i. 60.

2. *Bot.*: Having the surface pierced with holes or irregular spaces, as in Hypericum.

perforate-corals, *s. pl.* [PERFORATE.]

***për-flör-ät-äd**, *pa. par. or a.* [PERFORATE, *v.*] The same as *PERFORATE, a.* (q.v.).

***perforated file**, *s.* A file for sculptors' use, having openings through which the abraded material is allowed to escape.

***perforated saw**, *s.* A saw with apertures behind each gum of the teeth, as originally made. These serve to prevent fractures at the bases of the teeth, and lessen the amount of plug required, becoming themselves the gums after each filing.

perforated space, *s.*

Anth. (Pl.): Two spaces in the cerebrum, the anterior perforated space or spot constituting a depression near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure and the posterior, forming a deep fossa between the peduncles at the base.

perforated spot, *s.*

Anth.: The anterior perforated space.

***për-flör-ät-äng**, *pa. par. or a.* [PERFORATE, *v.*]

perforating machine, *s.*

1. *Mining*: [DIAMOND-DRILL.]

2. *Paper*: A machine for making perforations on paper, to facilitate the separation of a portion.

3. *Telep.*: A machine for making holes in paper for messages to be sent by the automatic method.

***për-flör-ä-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforare* = to perforate (q.v.); Fr. *perforation*; Ital. *perforazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of perforating, boring, or piercing through.

2. A hole bored; a hole passing through or into the interior of any substance, whether natural or made with an instrument.

"Herein may be perceived slender perforations, at which may be expressed a black feculent matter."
Bacon: *Angler Errata*, bk. ii. ch. xvii.

II. Pathol.: Perforation of various organs, as of the stomach, the intestines, &c. The latter is often the immediate cause of death in aggravated cases of typhoid fever.

***për-flör-ä-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *perforating*; -ive.] Having the power or quality of perforating or piercing.

***për-flör-ä-tör**, *s.* [Lat., from *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforare* = to perforate (q.v.); Fr. *perforateur*.] One who or that which perforates or pierces; specif., a cephalotome (q.v.).

***për-flör-ä-tör**, *adv.* [Fr. *perforé*.] (Lat. *per* = by, and *forare* = force.) By force, violently; of necessity.

"He would have taken the king away perföré,
As we were bringing him to Killingworth."
Marlowe: *Edward II*, v. 4.

***për-flör-ä-tör**, *v.t.* [PERFORATE, *adv.*] To force, to compel.

"My furious face their face perföré to yield."
Marlowe: *Edward II*, v. 4.

***për-form**, ***par-forme**, ***pär-fourme**, ***par-four-en**, ***per-forme**, ***per-four-en**, *v.t. & i.* (O. Fr. *perforer*, from Fr. *per* (= Lat. *per*) = thoroughly, and *formare* = to provide, to furnish.)

A. Transitive:

1. To carry through; to bring to completion; to do, to execute, to accomplish.

"Let all things be performed after the law of God diligently."
1 Peter, v. 21.

2. To carry into execution; to discharge, to fulfill; to act up to.

"To perform your father's will."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

3. To act, to play; to represent, as on a stage.

"Bravely the figure of this happy host thou
Perform'st, my Ariel."
Shakespeare: *Tempest*, iii. 1.

4. To play or execute on an instrument; as, to perform a piece of music.

B. Intrins.: To carry out or complete a work; to act a part; specif., to act a part; to represent a character on the stage, to play a musical instrument, &c.

"What inabilities
Shall to the general's fault, which he performs
To the utmost of a man."
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

***për-form-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *performable*; -able.] Capable of being performed, done, executed, or fulfilled; practicable.

"Several actions are not performable without them."
Bacon: *Angler Errata*, bk. ii. ch. i.

***për-form-ä-nce**, ***për-form-äng-y**, *s.* [Eng. *performance*; -ance.]

1. The act of performing, executing, or fulfilling; completion or execution of such a thing as a doing or carrying out of any work, play, &c.

"Performances are not healing where the patient is
in a hopeless state."
Pater: *Moral Philosophy*, bk. i. ch. 1.

2. The state or condition of being performed.

3. That which is performed, done, or executed; a thing done, executed, or carried out; an action, a feat, a deed.

"Ye have the account
Of my performance."
Milton: *P. L.*, v.

4. A literary work, composition, or production.

5. The act of performing or executing on a musical instrument.

6. The acting, exhibition, or representation of a character or characters on a stage, the exhibition of skill; an entertainment performed at a place of amusement; as, the performance at a theatre.

***për-form-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *performer*; -er.]

1. One who performs, does, or executes anything; a doer.

"The merit of justice in soldiers attributed to the true and exact performer."
Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

2. One who acts a part, an actor; one who plays upon a musical instrument; one who shows feats of skill or dexterity.

"Perceval was not ashamed, after seeing the performance to send the wretched performer to the gallows."
Macaulay: *History of England*, ch. v.

***për-form-äng**, *pa. par. or a.* [PERFORM, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Accomplishing, executing, carrying out.

2. Executing performances or tricks; as, a performing pony.

C. As *subst.*: Performance, execution.

***për-flör-ä-tä**, *v.t.* [Lat. *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforare*, from *per* = thoroughly, and *flare* = to rub.] To rub over. (Bailey.)

***për-flör-ä-tör-y**, *s.* [Eng. *perfumery*; -ory.] That which yields perfume.

"A perfumery of incense altar."
Leish: *Critica*, bk. ii. ch. 10.

äte, ät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, fäther; wä, wät, häre, camei, här, thäre; pine, pät, ähre, äir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; mäte, ööh, ähre, quite, ähr, räle, fäll; träf, Syrian. ä, ö = ä; ey = ä; qu = kw.

pér-fúma, pér-fúme', s. [Fr *parfume*, Sp *perfume*] [Pérfum, v]

1. A substance which emits a scent or odour pleasing to the sense of smell, a sweet-smelling substance.

2. The odour or scent emitted from sweet-smelling substances.

A the usual different odours
And mingle in the rare perfume
Longfellow *And the wind*

pér-fúme, v. [Fr *parfumer* - to perfume, lit to smoke thoroughly, *per* (Lat *per*) - through thoroughly, and *fume* = to smoke Sp *perfumer*] To fill or impregnate with a sweet and grateful odour to scent [Fr *parfumer*]

The air perfumed by the air of the summer
The birds that flitted about the seat - *Idyll*
By v. l. ch. viii

pér-fum-ér, s. [Eng *perfum(e)r*, v.]

1. One who or that which perfumes

2. One whose business is to make or do in perfumery

Oh in the perfume's touch with earth - *Idyll*
By v. l. ch. viii

pér-fum-ér-y, s. [Eng *perfumery*, v]

1. Perfumes in general

2. The art or practice of making perfumes

pér-fum-y, pér-fum-y, s. [Fr *parfum*, v] Sweet-smelling incense (Fr *parfum*) *Idyll* (v. l. ch. viii)

pér-fúne-tion-ér-y, s. [Fr *parfumerie*, v] Perfumery

A perfume to the air
The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers

pér-fúne-tor-i-lý, s. [Fr *parfumeur*, v] Perfumery

The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers

pér-fúne-tor-i-nés, s. [Fr *parfumerie*, v] Perfumery

The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers

pér-fúne-tor-y, s. [Fr *parfumeur*, v] Perfumery

The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers

pér-fúne-tu-ráte, s. [Fr *parfumerie*, v] Perfumery

The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers

pér-fúne-tu-rát, s. [Fr *parfumerie*, v] Perfumery

The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers
The perfume of the flowers

pér-fúne-tu-rát, s. [Fr *parfumerie*, v] Perfumery

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The perfume of the flowers

pér-gét-tiag, s. [PAROLIN]

pér-gé-lé, s. [Ital, from Lat *pergelare* = a booth an harbour a cottage] A kind of harbour, a balcony

Note this is a *pergelare* (v. l. ch. viii) It is view the
of the *pergelare* (v. l. ch. viii)

pér-gu-lar-y, s. [Lat *pergulare*] [PERGULARE]

1. A genus of Staphylinid. It is a two-winged plant, with fragrant flowers, and is well adapted for harbours

pér-gu-nah, s. [Himl] A kind of village, consisting of a limited number of villages

pér-hápa, s. [Himl] A kind of village, consisting of a limited number of villages

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pér-i-biép-ais, s. [Gr *peribolus*, a bound

peribolus (v. l. ch. viii) It is view the
of the peribolus (v. l. ch. viii)

pér-rib-ó-lás, pé-rib-ó-lás, s. [Gr *peribolus*, a bound

peribolus (v. l. ch. viii) It is view the
of the peribolus (v. l. ch. viii)

pér-i-bós, s. [Fr *peribolus*, a bound

peribolus (v. l. ch. viii) It is view the
of the peribolus (v. l. ch. viii)

pér-i-car-dí-al, pér-i-car-dí-an, s. [Fr *pericardium*, a bound

pericardium (v. l. ch. viii) It is view the
of the pericardium (v. l. ch. viii)

pér-i-car-dí-o, pér-i-car-dí-ó, s. [Fr *pericardium*, a bound

pericardium (v. l. ch. viii) It is view the
of the pericardium (v. l. ch. viii)

pér-i-car-dí-tis, s. [Fr *pericarditis*, a bound

pericarditis (v. l. ch. viii) It is view the
of the pericarditis (v. l. ch. viii)

pér-i-car-dí-um, pér-i-car-dí-a, s. [Fr *pericardium*, a bound

pericardium (v. l. ch. viii) It is view the
of the pericardium (v. l. ch. viii)

pér-i-car-p, s. [Fr *pericarpium*, a bound

pericarpium (v. l. ch. viii) It is view the
of the pericarpium (v. l. ch. viii)

pér-i-car-pí-al, s. [Fr *pericarpium*, a bound

pericarpium (v. l. ch. viii) It is view the
of the pericarpium (v. l. ch. viii)

pér-i-car-pí-um, s. [Fr *pericarpium*, a bound

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of the pericarpium (v. l. ch. viii)

pér-i-car-pí-um, s. [Fr *pericarpium*, a bound

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pericarpium (v. l. ch. viii) It is view the
of the pericarpium (v. l. ch. viii)

pér-i-car-pí-um, s. [Fr *pericarpium*, a bound

bel, hoy; pént, jéw; ant, gall, chorua, chin, banoh; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f
-dan, -tiam = shan, -tion, -sion = shün, -tion, -sion = shün, -cious, -tious, -sious = shün, -ble, -die, & -bel, del

bēn, bēy; pōtā, jōwī; cēt, cāl, chorua, qhín, bench; gō, gam; thín, thís; sìn, sē; expect. Xenophon, exist. -lāg.
-tián. tián = shán. tián. -ción = shūn. -tion. -sion = shūn. -cioua, -tioua, -sioua = shūn. -blo, -dio, &c. = bēl, dēl.

bell, boy; point, jewel; eat, gall, chorna, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph =
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüa. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, de

pér-i-spore, s. [Pref *pér-*, and Gr *σπορος* (*sporos*) = a seed.]

Bot. The outer covering of a spore.

pér-i-spor-i-á-ô-i, s. [Lat *perisporium* (*um*), Lat *naso* pl. suff. *-ia*.]

Bot. A sub-order of Ascomycetes in which, established by Kuntz, the receptacles or perithecia are closed till they have decayed, and never opening into a long narrow neck generally large, spirally indented in number. Generally parasitic.

pér-i-spor-i-um, s. [Perisporium.]

Bot. The typical genus of Perisporiaceae (q.v.).

pé-ris-sô-dôc-tyl-a, s. [Gr *περίσσο* (*perisso*) = having a superfluity in number, *δύο* (*duo*) = two, *τύλος* (*tylos*) = a hinge or valve.]

Zool. In Owen's classification a set of organisms. The hind feet are odd in all, and the fore feet in all but the Tigrinae and the third toe. It is found in vertebrates less than twenty feet long with a third toe character. Horns if present not parallel except in the extinct Dicotyles, usually there is one horn, if two are present they are at the middle of the body, one behind the other, suggesting a booby in ones. Stomach simple, common large, and capacious. The skeleton is usually divided into two parts, a vertebral column, but the thoracic part is not attached. Ribs are small, and the number of vertebrae is small.

2. *Perissodactyla* is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.) and is characterized by the odd number of toes.

pé-ris-sô-dôc-tyl-o, s. [Perissodactyla.]

A. *Perissodactyla* is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

B. *Perissodactyla* is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

C. *Perissodactyla* is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

D. *Perissodactyla* is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pé-ris-sô-lôg-i-o-al, s. [Perissology.]

Perissology is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-sôl-ô-ty, s. [Gr *περίσολογία* (*perissologia*) = a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).]

Perissologia is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-stôch-y-um, s. [Peristochium.]

Peristochium is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-ta-lith, s. [Peritallia.]

Peritallia is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-stâl-tic, s. [Peristaltic.]

Peristaltic is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-stâl-tic-al-ly, s. [Peristaltically.]

Peristaltically is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-stâl-tic-al-ly, s. [Peristaltically.]

Peristaltically is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

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pér-i-stâl-tic-al-ly, s. [Peristaltically.]

Peristaltically is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-stâl-tic-al-ly, s. [Peristaltically.]

Peristaltically is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-tor-i-um, s. [Peritrium.]

Peritrium is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-tor-i-um, s. [Peritrium.]

Peritrium is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-tor-i-um, s. [Peritrium.]

Peritrium is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-tor-i-um, s. [Peritrium.]

Peritrium is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-tor-i-um, s. [Peritrium.]

Peritrium is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

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pér-i-tor-i-um, s. [Peritrium.]

Peritrium is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-tor-i-um, s. [Peritrium.]

Peritrium is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-tion, s. [Perition.]

Perition is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-tion, s. [Perition.]

Perition is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

pér-i-tion, s. [Perition.]

Perition is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

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pér-i-tion, s. [Perition.]

Perition is a sub-order of the Artiodactyla (q.v.).

late, lit, here, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, here, camel, hêr, thêre; pîna, pîs, sîra, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, were, wêit, wôrck, wôr, sôn, mûte, oûn, oûre, ûnîte, oûr, rûle, fûll; trî, sîrîan. s, c = s; cy = s; qu = kw.

Chem.: Basic sulphate; it is used as

ku, boy; post, Jew; eat, gall, chernus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing
-sin, -tian = shien, -tiao = shien, -tion = shün, -cions = shün, -tions = shün, -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del

n, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. pu =
-sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c - bəl, dəl.

pér-ôz' i-ôze, *v. t.* [Prof. *per*, and Eng. *oxidize* (q. v.)] To oxidize to the utmost degree.

"Soudan's process of peroxidizing and treating lacquer." *Athenaeum*, April 1, 1904.

pér-pënd, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *perpendo* = to weigh carefully, to consider; *per* = thoroughly, and *pendo* = to weigh.]

A. Trans. To consider or weigh in the mind carefully.

"Perpend my words." *Shakespeare Henry IV. 4.*
B. Intrans. To consider carefully; to take thought.

"Therefore perpend, my friends, and give ear." *Shakespeare Twelfth Night 1.*

pér-pënd, *n.* [Fr. *perpend* *perpendre* from *per* = through, and *pén* = the side of a wall.] Arch. The same as **PERPENDER** (q. v.). Also written *perbend*.

"Keeping the *per*, is laid, a plumb used to divide the occurrence of the vertical joints over each other."

perpend stone, perpend-course, *n.* [PERPENDER.]

perpend-wall, perpyn-wall, *n.*

Arch. A wall formed of perpend, that is of ashlar stones, each of which reaches from side to side.

pér-pënd-ér, *n.* [Eng. *perpend* + *er*.]

Arch. A stone going through from side to side of a wall and acting as a tie, called also *perpend stone* or *perpend stone*. A course of such is called a *perpend-course*.

***pér-pënd i-ôze**, *v. t.* [Fr. *perpendre* from Lat. *perpendere* (q. v.)] To perpend; to hang down in a drooping, a plumb line.

pér-pënd-ô-lar, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* from *per* = through, and *pénd* = to hang down.] So, *perpendiculaire*, *l'* *perpendiculaire*.

A. As a figure.
 1. *Ord. Lin.* Perfectly upright; vertical, at right angles to the plane of the horizon extending in a right line from any point towards the centre of the earth.

"That the walls be at every *perpendiculaire* set at right angles." *Walter de Burgh* 13.

II. Technically.

1. *Lat.* At right angles with another line.
 2. *Gen.* When one straight line meets another straight line, so as to make the two angles formed equal to each other the lines are said to be perpendicular to each other [NORMAL].

B. As a substantive.

1. *Ord. Lang.* A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line, standing vertically or perpendicularly.

II. Technically.

1. *Gen.* A line which falls upon another line or plane at right angles, or making the angles on each side equal.

2. *Inst.* A small instrument for finding the centre line of a piece of ordnance, in the operation of pointing it at an object.

3. *Prop.* A straight line perpendicular to the perspective plane. A perpendicular may be drawn through any point, and every such perpendicular intersects at the centre of the picture.

perpendicular-lift, *n.*

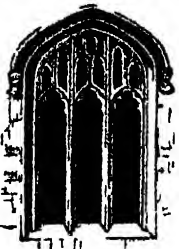
Hydr. Eng. A canal lift.

perpendicular-style, *n.*

Arch. The third period of Pointed Architecture, originated at the end of the fourteenth century, and continued until the close of the sixteenth, when it was succeeded by the Revived, or Decorated (Classical) style, as the Elizabethan. It is also known as the Florid, from the multiplicity, profusion, and minuteness of ornamental detail, and its non-

general name, Perpendicular, is derived from the mullions of the windows and the divisions of ornamental panel work running in straight

or perpendicular lines, which was not the case in any earlier style. The pointed arches are constructed from almost every part. The most common decay is the depressed four-centred arch (almost peculiar to this style) within a square head, having generally a hood moulding over the spandrels being filled with grotesque paneling, roses, or large small shields, or other sculptured ornaments. Fan-shaped ribs, or mullions with dependent pendentives, still to be seen, are also peculiar to the Perpendicular style. Richly decorated of tracery which are but clearly visible and of frequent occurrence. In these roofs the spaces between the highly ornamental and moulded beams



PERPENDICULAR WINDOW



ROOF TRACERY, WESTMINSTER ABBEY

are filled with tracery, whilst the mullions are at right angles to the wall, and the window is divided into a series of small, square, or rectangular panes, which are separated by thin, straight lines, called mullions and transoms. The tracery is often very elaborate, and the window is often decorated with a variety of ornaments, such as shields, roses, and other devices.

pér-pënd-ô-lâr i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* + *i-ty*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

"The perpendicularity of the wall." *Walter de Burgh* 13.

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"The perpendicularity of the wall." *Walter de Burgh* 13.

1. The act of perpetrating or committing as a crime.

"A person who although perhaps not the perpetrator of the crime, must have been in some way implicated in their perpetration." *Walter de Burgh* 13.

***2. A wicked action, a crime.**

"The strokes of divine vengeance or fire were come down, always attend injury in perpetration." *Walter de Burgh* 13.

pér-pê-trâ-tôr, *n.* [Lat. *perpetrator* from *per* = through, and *petra* = to commit.] One who perpetrates or commits.

"A principal in the first degree is a perpetrator of an absolute perpetration." *Walter de Burgh* 13.

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âte, ô, ôre, quidist, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, herê, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pîl, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pô, or, wêre, wêll, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûk, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fâll; trî, sîrîan. m, e = ô; o = ô; q = kw.



概 / 1

perspective-glass, s. A telescope.

perspective-instrument, s. A mechanical contrivance to assist persons in drawing in perspective.

per-spic-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *perspective*; -ly.]

1. As through a perspective, or some optical arrangement.

"Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*

2. According to the rules of perspective.

per-spic-tō-graph, s. [Eng. *perspective*; -graph, and suff. -graph.] An instrument for the mechanical drawing of objects in perspective. The object is placed in front of the eye, which is applied to a small hole. A movable hinged bar is so adjusted as to bring a point between the eye and a certain part of the object. The bar is then folded down and the mark transferred to the paper. A series of such marks affords data for the drawing of the object.

per-spic-tō-graphy, s. [Perspective-graphy.] The science or theory of perspective; the art of delineating objects according to the rules of perspective.

per-spic-a-ble, a. [Lat. *perspicibilis*, from *perspicere* = to see through, to see clearly.] Discernible, visible.

"The sea . . . without any *perspicible* motion."—*See J. Herbert: Tracts*, p. 128.

per-spic-a-cious, a. [Lat. *perspicax*, genit. *perspicax*, from *perspicere* = to see through to see clearly.]

1. Quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

2. Quick or sharp of discernment; acute.

"It is a nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *per-spicacious* and quick in seeing."—*South: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 1.

per-spi-cā-cious-ly, adv. [Eng. *perspicacious*; -ly.] In a perspicacious manner; with quick sight or discernment.

per-spi-cā-cious-nēss, s. [Eng. *perspicaciousness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment; perspicacity.

per-spi-cā-cious-ness, s. [Fr. *perspicacité*, from Lat. *perspicacitas*, accus. of *perspicax*, from *perspicere*, genit. *perspicax* = sharp-sighted, perspicacious (q.v.); Sp. *perspicacia*, Ital. *perspicacia*.]

1. Sharpness or acuteness of sight; quickness of sight.

"Nor can there anything escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes which were before light."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. I, ch. 11.

2. Acuteness or quickness of discernment; sagacity, penetration.

per-spi-cā-cy, s. [Lat. *perspicax* = perspicacious (q.v.).] Perspicacity, sagacity, acuteness.

"It was a very great mistake in the *perspicacy* of that animal."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. VII, ch. xvii.

per-spic-i-ous (o as ah), s. [Lat. *perspicillatus*, from *perspicillatus*, pr. par. of *perspicillare*] [Perspicillare.] The act of looking sharply or closely.

per-spi-ll, per-spi-ll, s. [Law. Lat. *perspicillum*, from Lat. *perspicere* = to see through.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optical glass; a telescope.

"Sir, the *perspicill*, the best under heaven, With this I'll read a list of that small filial That in a walnut-shell was dwelt, as plainly Twelve long miles off, as you see Paul's from Highgate."—*Albion*, l. 2.

per-spi-ll-i-ty, s. [Fr. *perspicillité*, from Lat. *perspicillatus*, accus. of *perspicillatus*, from *perspicillare* = to see through (q.v.); Sp. *perspicillado*; Ital. *perspicillato*.]

1. The quality or state of being transparent or translucent; transparency, diaphaneity.

"As for diaphaneity and *perspicillity*, it enjoyeth that most excellent."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Clearness to mental vision; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; easiness to be understood; plainness of language; lucidity.

"The *perspicillity* and lucidity of his style have been praised by Prior and Addison."—*Macaulay*.

3. Sharpness or acuteness of discernment; sagacity, perspicacity.

per-spic-u-ous, a. [Lat. *perspicuus* = transparent, clear, from *perspicere* = to see through; Sp. & Ital. *perspicuo*.] [Perspicuous.]

1. Capable of being seen through; transparent, diaphanous; not opaque.

"From secret truth's *perspicuous* gleam."—*Beaumont: As You Like It*.

2. Clear to the mental vision; easily understood; free from obscurity or ambiguity; lucid, plain.

3. Using plain or lucid language; not obscure or ambiguous.

"The artist, to give vivid perceptions, must be *perspicuous* and concise."—*Goldsmith: Pains Learning*, ch. vi.

per-spic-u-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. *perspicuous*; -ly.] In a perspicuous manner; clearly, plainly, lucidly; without obscurity or ambiguity; in a manner easy to be understood.

per-spic-u-ous-nēss, s. [Eng. *perspicuousness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being perspicuous; perspicuity.

per-spir-a-bil-i-ty, s. [Eng. *perspirable*, and *ability*.] The quality or state of being perspirable.

per-spir-a-ble, a. [Fr. from *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.); Sp. *perspirable*, Ital. *perspirabile*.]

1. Capable of being perspired, or emitted by the pores of the skin.

"The atmosphere is a general investment, containing the vapours of this *perspirable* through the skin."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. I, ch. xxi.

2. Perspiring, emitting perspiration.

"Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or sides of the feet, which are parts *perspirable*."—*Brown*.

per-spi-rā-tō, s. [Lat. *perspiratio*, pa. par. of *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.).] To perspire.

"I *perspirate* from head to foot."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*.

per-spi-rā-tion, s. [Fr. from Lat. *perspiratio*, accus. of *perspiratio*, from *perspirare*, pa. par. of *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.); Ital. *perspirazione*.]

1. Ordinary *transpiration*.

2. The act of breathing out; the act of emitting breath.

"The spirit is helped away by insensible *perspiration*."—*Brown: As You Like It*, bk. III, ch. v.

3. The act or state of perspiring. [II.]

"[It] very soon that was the person exposed to its action into a violent *perspiration*."—*Brown: Italy*, vol. II, ch. x.

4. That which is perspired or emitted by the pores of the skin.

II. *Physiology*:

1. *Human*: Watery matter "breathed out," or made to exude from the skin, in by means of the pores in the skin. It is more copious than the matter sent forth from the lungs by respiration, averaging eleven grains per minute against seven in the lungs. The quantity varies greatly, and is affected by the amount of heat or dryness in the atmosphere, by the fluid drunk, by the exercise taken, by the relative activity of the kidneys, by medicine, &c. The relative proportions of sensible and insensible perspiration also vary; and sometimes, when, seeing drops on our skin, we believe that we are perspiring copiously, the increase is chiefly in the sensible kind, not in the total amount. Less than two per cent. of solid matter is contained in the watery vapour.

The chief ingredients are: sodium chloride, formic, acetic, lactic, and perhaps propionic, caproic, and caprylic acids; neutral fats, cholesterin, nitrogen, &c. In acute Bright's disease uric acid is also present, and in acute uric acid is also present, and in acute uric acid is also present.

2. *Comparative*: The horse perspires freely all over the body; the pig does so on the snout; the cat chiefly on the sole of the feet; the dog from the same part, but not to the same extent. Rabbits and the Rodentia generally, appear not to sweat at all. (*Foster: Physiology*).

3. *Vegetable*: Used also of the transudation of water through pores of plants. According to Hales, the perspiration of plants is proportionately seventeen times as copious as that of animals.

per-spi-rā-tō, s. [Lat. *perspiratio*, pa. par. of *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.).] To perspire.

"I *perspire* from head to foot."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*.

per-spi-rā-tion, s. [Fr. from Lat. *perspiratio*, accus. of *perspiratio*, from *perspirare*, pa. par. of *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.); Ital. *perspirazione*.]

1. The quality or state of being transparent or translucent; transparency, diaphaneity.

"As for diaphaneity and *perspicillity*, it enjoyeth that most excellent."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Clearness to mental vision; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; easiness to be understood; plainness of language; lucidity.

"The *perspicillity* and lucidity of his style have been praised by Prior and Addison."—*Macaulay*.

3. Sharpness or acuteness of discernment; sagacity, perspicacity.

per-spir-a-tive, a. [Lat. *perspiratus*, pa. par. of *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.).] Pertaining to the act of perspiration; perspiratory.

per-spir-a-tō-y, s. [Lat. *perspiratio*, pa. par. of *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.).] Pertaining to perspiration; employed in perspiration; causing perspiration; perspiratory.

"The air that *respires* through the pores ducts into the blood."—*Chapman: Health & Long Life*, p. 6.

perspiratory-glands, s. pl. [SWEAT-GLANDS.]

per-spire, v. t. & i. [Lat. *perspire* = to breathe or respire all over; *per* = completely, and *spiro* = to breathe.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To breathe or blow gently through.

"What gentle winds *perspire*?"—*Horace: Aspidochelone*, p. 24.

2. To be evacuated or excreted through the cuticular pores.

"A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because some pounds have *perspired*."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. IV, ch. vi.

3. To vacate the fluids of the body through the cuticular pores; to sweat; as, He *perspires* freely.

B. *Transitive*: To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin; to excrete through pores.

"First . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine."—*Shakespeare*.

per-spir-ō-y-lie, a. [Etym. doubtful; per- from pret. *per-*; *sper-* from Lat. *spiro*; Eng. (*hyper*), (*ly*), and suff. -*ie*] (See compound.)

perspiroylic-acid, s. [SALICYLIC ACID.]

per-stānd, v. t. [Prof. *per-*, and Eng. *stand*.] To understand.

"Say what is your will, that I may *perstand*."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, l. 1.

per-strēp-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. *perstrēperus* = to make a great noise; *per* = thoroughly, and *strēper* = to make a noise.] Noisy, obstreperous. You are *per-strēperous*, much better!—*Ford*.

per-stric-tive, a. [Lat. *perstrictus*, pa. par. of *perstringere* = to perstringe (q.v.).] Compressing, binding.

"They make to *perstringe* a delicate stroke upon the skin."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, l. 1.

per-stringe, v. t. [Lat. *perstringere* = to bind, to graze, or touch upon.]

1. To graze; to touch lightly.

2. To touch upon; to criticize.

"John Donne's both observed and *perstringed*, by the learned author."—*Putnam: Intellectual System*, p. 144.

per-suād-a-ble (n as w), a. [Eng. *persuadable*; -able.] Possible to be persuaded.

per-suād-a-ble-nēss (n as w), s. [Eng. *persuadability*; -ness.] The quality or state of being persuadable; a susceptible disposition.

"Knowing her *persuadability*."—*Macaulay: As You Like It*, l. 1.

per-suād-a-ble-ly (n as w), adv. [Eng. *persuadably*; -ly.] In a persuadable manner; as to be persuaded.

per-suade (n as w), per-swade, v. t. & i. [Fr. *persuader*, from Lat. *persuadeo* = to advise thoroughly, to persuade; *per* = thoroughly, and *suadeo* = to recommend; Sp. *persuadir*; Ital. *persuadere*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. Of things: To commend (as an opinion or statement) to reception; to urge as true; to accredit.

"Disputing and *persuading* the things concerning the Kingdom of God."—*Acts*, xix, 8.

2. To commend (as an action, line of conduct, &c.) to adoption; to recommend, to advise; to advocate.

"Letters are but feeble instruments to *persuade* so great a thing."—*Victor: Church of Our Fathers*, p. 14.

3. It was formerly followed by *to* or the dative of the person advised.

"That it should be *persuaded* to a melody, that we have not that care that bears with."—*Brown: Italy*, vol. II, ch. x.

II. *Of persons*:

1. To move or influence by appeals to one's feelings or imagination; to influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or exhortation. (The idea of success, complete or partial, is implied.)

"Reasoning with him, on *persuading* him, or treating him."—*Macaulay: As You Like It*, l. 1.

bel, bey; pōst, jōst; ant, gell, chorua, phin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -clan, -clan = shun, -clan, -clan = shun; -tion, -tion = shun. -clous, -tions, -clous = shun. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

pér-tin-a-si-ty, *n* [Fr. *pertinace*, from Lat. *pertinax* (genit. *pertinacis*) = pertinacious (q.v.).] **1.** The quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinate or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose, obstinacy, stubbornness, persistence. His *pertinacity* and *his pertinacity* had made him conspicuous. — *Century*; *Webster*; *Am. Eng. Ch. Cl.* **2.** Resolution, constancy.

pér-tin-a-si-ty, *n* [Lat. *pertinacia*, from *pertinax* = pertinacious (q.v.), Ital., Sp., & Port. *pertinacia*.] The quality or state of being pertinacious, pertinacity. *And with a pertinacious unmatchd.* — *For new recruits of danger watchd.* — *Buller*; *Andreas* II 3.

pér-tin-a-si-ty, *n* [PERTINACIOUS] Pertinacious, stubborn, obstinate. *Oh how pertinacious and spite are the ungodly lawyers and litigants in their own way, how keen to be considered.* — *Joyce*; *Expos. of Daniel* ch. vi.

pér-tin-a-si-ty, *n* [Eng. *pertinate*, *ly*] Pertinaciously, obstinately. *When that he defended pertinaciously of the enemies of the gospel.* — *Joyce*; *Expos. of Daniel* ch. vi.

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*** 2.** To confuse; to put out of order or regularity; to disorder. *The acquisition or possession of bodies from the earth's surface disturbs not the equilibrium of either hemisphere.* — *Brown*.

pér-turb-a-ble, *a* [Eng. *perturb*, *able*] (Lat. *perturbare*) The quality or state of being perturbable, or liable to disturbance. *Liable to be perturbed, disturbed or agitated.*

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pér-tuse, *per-tused*, *a* [Lat. *pertusus*, pa. pa. of *pertundo* = to beat through, to bore through. *per* = through, *tuso* = to beat.] **1.** *Only* *La q.* Bored, punched, pierced with holes. **2.** *But* Having slits or holes, as a leaf.



pér-tu-sion, *a* [Fr. *pertusion*] **1.** The act of piercing, boring, or punching, perforation. **2.** A hole made by punching or perforation. *An eye put without earth in it may be put over a fruit the better if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot.* — *Bacon*; *Am. Eng. Ch. Cl.*

pér-tu-sion, *a* [Mod. Lat. *pertusio*], Eng. *per-tu-sion* **1.** *And* *Of* *ex* belonging to the having cough. *There is a *pertusis* (whooping cough) in the 1st of Med. 120.*

pér-tu-sion, *a* [Lat. *pertusio*, and *usua* a c. n. l.] *Met.* The piercing or sigh (q.v.).

pér-rû-ke, *a* [Fr. *per-rû-ke* from Ital. *per-rû-ke* (O. Ital. *per-rû-ke*) *per-rû-ke* = a wig, from Lat. *p* = hair, *rû-ke* = wig.] A wig, a peruke, a peruke. *she let her hair grow again and set on a wig.* — *Am. Eng. Ch. Cl.*

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bel, bey; peat, pet; pat, get, sherus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shun. -tion, -sion = shün. -sious, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -dic, &c = bpl, del.

bou, boy; boat, low; eat, gall, chern, chin, bench; go, gam; thin, this; sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-tiao, -tiao = sham. -tiao, -tiao = shun. -tiao, -tiao = shün. -tiao, -tiao = shün. -blo, -die, &. = bei, del.

phä, t. [ΓΕΙΝΗΡΑ] **gā, p**

Slee, fit, fire, gamist, what, fall, father: wê, wét, hère, camgi, hêr, thêre; pîn, pîn, sîre, air, marine gô, p
er, wêre, wôlf, wêck, whô, sên: mûn, cûb, cûre, unite, air, wêre, cûn: cûc, mû-tien, m. cûm g: cy - à, qu - kw

is = shis. -bis, -dis, &c = bei, dei

bell, boy; boat, low; cat, pot, chorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-an, -tian = shan, -tion = shien, -sion = shin, -sious, -tious, -tions = shü, -ble, -dle, &c. = bei del

phar-yā-gō-rā-phē, *s* [Pref *pharyngo-*, and Gr *graphein* (graphein) = to write] An anatomical description of the pharynx.

phar-yā-gō-ō-ā, *s* [Pref *pharyngo-*, and Gr *logos* (logos) = a word] Anat.: That part of the science which treats of the pharynx.

phar-yā-gō-tō-me, *s* [Pref *pharyngo-*, and Gr *tomē* (tomē) = a cutting]

Surg.: An instrument to scutify inflamed tonsils and open abscesses in the palates of the pharynx.

phar-yā-gūt-ō-mē, *s* [PHARYNGOTOMY]

Surg.: The act or operation of making an incision into the pharynx for the purpose of removing a tumour, or other obstruction.

phar-yāx, *s* [Law Lat., from Gr *pharynx* (pharynx)]

1. And The distal end of the alimentary canal.

2. Pathol. There may be a diffused erysipelas inflammation, or a tumour of a syphilitic nature of the pharynx, or foreign bodies may be embedded in it.

phar-yā-ō-ō, *s* [Mod Lat *pharynx* (pharynx), Lat. *pharynx*, *pharynx*]

1. And The distal end of the alimentary canal.

phar-yā-ō-ō-lē, *s* [Pref *pharynx* (pharynx), and Gr *lē* (lē) = a vessel]

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Minute mowes, some of them scarcely visible to the naked eye, growing on moist banks, clay fields, &c.

phāse, phā-sis, *s* [Lat. *phas* (pl. *phas*), from Gr *phaia* (phasia) = an appearance, from the same root as *phaia* (phaino) = to show, *phaia* (phasia) light, *ph* phase, *ital* & *ip* *pha*]

1. *Ord Lang*: An appearance or aspect exhibited by anything, especially any one among different and varying appearances of the same object, one of the various aspects in which a question presents itself to the mind, a turn, a stage, a state.

2. *Technical*

1. *Astron*: One of the gradual changes undergone by the moon in passing from an unilluminated state (new moon) through that of a continually broadening crescent to a complete orb (full moon) and back to new moon again. Similar phases are undergone by the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, though, owing to their small size and the excessive brightness of the latter planet in the telescope, the phenomenon is not so easily seen. Mars, though a superior planet, has eight phases, when in opposition his disc is regular, at other times it is gibbous. So also have Saturn's rings.

2. *Met*: Transient green paint.

3. *Met*: Any one point or position in a continuing series of changes, especially when contrasted with another point, as, the phases in the waves of vibration in the tides, in the motion of a pendulum, &c.

4. *Physiol*: The several changes which the human and other organisms undergo in the progress from birth to maturity, and thence again to decline and death. For details see *Development*, *Life*, &c.

phas-el, [Lat. *phas* (pl. *phas*)] The French word for kidney bean.

phāse lēss, *s* [En. *ph* (pl. *phas*)] With

but *phas* (pl. *phas*)

phāse lēss, *s* [En. *ph* (pl. *phas*)] With

but *phas* (pl. *phas*)

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phāse lēss, *s* [En. *ph* (pl. *phas*)] With

but *phas* (pl. *phas*)

phāse lēss, *s* [En. *ph* (pl. *phas*)] With

but *phas* (pl. *phas*)

phāse lēss, *s* [En. *ph* (pl. *phas*)] With

but *phas* (pl. *phas*)

phāse lēss, *s* [En. *ph* (pl. *phas*)] With

but *phas* (pl. *phas*)

phāse lēss, *s* [En. *ph* (pl. *phas*)] With

but *phas* (pl. *phas*)

phāse lēss, *s* [En. *ph* (pl. *phas*)] With

but *phas* (pl. *phas*)

phāse lēss, *s* [En. *ph* (pl. *phas*)] With

but *phas* (pl. *phas*)

phāse lēss, *s* [En. *ph* (pl. *phas*)] With

but *phas* (pl. *phas*)

phāse lēss, *s* [En. *ph* (pl. *phas*)] With

but *phas* (pl. *phas*)

phāse lēss, *s* [En. *ph* (pl. *phas*)] With

but *phas* (pl. *phas*)

Ornith: The typical sub-family of the Phasianidae (q.v.). Body graceful; legs rather long; tail much lengthened, the two central feathers overlapping those next. Head crested or provided with lateral tufts. Genera, 112 status and Phasianidae (Elliot)

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Lat.] [PHASIANUS]

1. *Ornith*: The typical genus of the sub-family Phasianinae (q.v.). Bill strong, curved at base, curved at tip, nostrils partly

by a membrane, wings rounded, fourth

fifth quills longest, tail much length

ened, tail same length as middle

the male spurs. Tarsus strong, outer

than the inner, claws short, curved

without a crest, two tufts of feather

not behind the ears. Twelve species

known, from Western Asia to Japan and

India. *Phasianus* (q.v.), the

Phasant, is naturalized in Britain (q.v.).

2. *Palaeont*: From the Upper Miocene

of France.

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Lat. *Phasianus*, genus of

a river in Colombia.] [PHASIANUS]

Ornith: A genus of Agelastinae. Bill

curved at tip, wings moderate, fifth

quills longest. Tarsus stout with

scales in front, armed with small

long, head not. There is but one

species, *Phasianus*, described by De

Western Africa. (Elliot)

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

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phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

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phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

phā-sī-ā-nis, *s* [Phasi]

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wūt, hāre, camel, hār, thāre; pine, pī, sūre, air, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cure, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, Sīrian. *s*, *se* = *ē*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

phi ton. [PITHON.]

phi ton esse. [PYTHAGORAS.]

phila. A contract of physiognomy (q.v.)
A humi-ness or contemptuous name for the
face or visage.
Tito Thomas agrees with his rival phila-
phileia a nascent in nascent.

phila-phi-my-i-mae. [Mod. Lat.
phila-mae], Lat. form of phi-my-i-mae
[phi-my-i-mae], a subfamily of Muridae, with a
black nose, Phileomyia (q.v.)

phila-phi-my. [Pref. phila, and phi-my
(i.e. a mouse)]

The single genus of the subfamily
Phileomyiinae. There is but one species,
Phileomyia caudata, from the Philippines
Islands. The members are broad, and the
molars are divided by transverse plates of
enamel.

phileb, phileb-phi. [Gr. φιλῆς (phileis),
nec phileb (phileis) a verb] Relating to,
resembling, or resembling a verb or verb.

phileb-on ter igni. [Pref. phileb, and Gr.
corros (corros)] - an adjective

The state of having the skin itchy
or burning, usually in the throat, is
corrosion in the Pharyngitis.

phileb-phi. [Gr. φιλῆς (phileis) a verb
a verb] - a verb

The inflammation of the inner mucous mem-
brane.

phileb-phi. [PITHON.]

phileb-phi-rh. [PITHON.] - an adjective

A verb, (i.e. a verb) - an adjective

phileb-phi-rh. [PITHON.] - an adjective

A verb, (i.e. a verb) - an adjective

phileb-phi-rh. [PITHON.] - an adjective

A verb, (i.e. a verb) - an adjective

phileb-phi-rh. [PITHON.] - an adjective

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phileb-phi-rh. [PITHON.] - an adjective

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phileb-phi-rh. [PITHON.] - an adjective

A verb, (i.e. a verb) - an adjective

phileb-phi-rh. [PITHON.] - an adjective

A verb, (i.e. a verb) - an adjective

phileb-phi-rh. [PITHON.] - an adjective

(X) In the same sense as II 2

2. **phig** Coldness, indifference, want or
absence of ardour, passion or interest.
Of those whom you are easily turned from.

II. Technically

*1 **phig** [PHIGMA]

2 **phig** Strictly speaking the name
secreted by the air passages but popularly
used for all matter condensed in the lungs.

phlog ma. [PHLOGMA]

chem An old name for the watery part in
the distillation of a volatile substance.
[H. 1111]

phlog ma-gogue. [H. 1111] (1)
phlogma (phlogma) - phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog ma-gi-gi. [H. 1111] (2) phlogma (phlogma) =
burnt
Med. Influenza natri

phlegma dolens.

Med. Milk, or white swelling, or
tumor, or inflammation, of the breast, or
usually of the lower extremities, or
inflammation of the breast, or
inflammation of the breast, or

phlog mat ic, phlog mat ic al.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (1) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (2) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (3) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (4) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (5) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (6) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (7) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (8) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (9) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (10) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (11) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (12) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (13) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (14) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (15) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (16) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (17) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (18) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (19) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

phlog mat ic. [H. 1111] (20) phlogma (phlogma) -
leading drawing, (phlogma) (phlogma) -
drawing. A medicine of opiate nature used
and supposed to expel phlogma.

obtained from the bark of certain trees and
said to have the form of a yellowish Micro
recently the name has been applied to
describe the brown oxidation products of
tannins and similar vegetable principles. It
is of indefinite composition, slightly soluble
in water but largely insoluble in
mineral acids.

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

phlog-phi. [Gr. φλογ (phlog)] - a verb
(i.e. a verb) [PITHON]

Pho-ni-1 qm (as nū), a & a. [See def.]
A. *Avant*: Of or pertaining to Phoenicia, an ancient country on the coast of Syria.
B. *As nūb*: A native or inhabitant of Phoenicia.

pho-ni-1 dōe, s. pl. [Lat. *phoenix*, genit. *phoenicis*], fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*].
Bot. A family of palms, tribe *Corypheae*.

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Chem.)] [Sulfuric acid, new acid].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Lat. *phoenix* genit. *phoenicis*], suff. *-ida*].

Palo 11: A genus of fossil palms akin to the recent *Phoenix* (q.v.). Species occur in the Middle Tertiary at Bouracemouth.

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

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pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

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pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikēos*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carboin].

II. Technically

1. *Astron.*: One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere, north of the bright star Aetheria in Eridanus.

2. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

3. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

4. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

5. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

6. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

7. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

8. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

9. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

10. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

11. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

12. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

13. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

14. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

15. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

16. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

17. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

18. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

19. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

20. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

21. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

22. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

23. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

24. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

25. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

26. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

27. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

28. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

29. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

30. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

31. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

32. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Phoenicaceae* (q.v.).

fulcrum: A genus of 11 species of birds, from the Middle East to the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean islands of the West Indies.

pho-lid-ō, s. [Gr. *pholis* (q.v.)] genit. *pholidos* (*pholidos*) = a fish scale. [Furnished with bony scales].

pho-lid-ō gā-tēr, s. [Pref. *ph* + *l* + *g* + *tēr* (q.v.)] the belly. [Gr. *gaster* (q.v.)].

pho-lid-ō gā-tēr, s. [Pref. *ph* + *l* + *g* + *tēr* (q.v.)] the belly. [Gr. *gaster* (q.v.)].

pho-lid-ō gā-tēr, s. [Pref. *ph* + *l* + *g* + *tēr* (q.v.)] the belly. [Gr. *gaster* (q.v.)].

pho-lid-ō gā-tēr, s. [Pref. *ph* + *l* + *g* + *tēr* (q.v.)] the belly. [Gr. *gaster* (q.v.)].

pho-lid-ō gā-tēr, s. [Pref. *ph* + *l* + *g* + *tēr* (q.v.)] the belly. [Gr. *gaster* (q.v.)].

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phosphorus-chlorides, 4 pt.
 These PCl_3 Prepared by heating dry chlorine gas over phosphorus in a tubulated retort, greatly heated on a sand bath. The tri-chloride condenses in the receiver, from which it can be obtained by rectification. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 76° and melting at -106° . It acts upon acids, having a sp. gr. of 1.61. It acts upon alcohols, ethers, and acids, forming chlorides of the radicals, and nitrous acid decomposes it with violent explosion.

phosphorus-chlorenitride, $\text{P}_2\text{N}_2\text{Cl}_2$ Prepared by nitrating
a mixture of phosphorus with dry ammo-
nial gas, and distilling the white mass pro-
duced with water. The crystals which con-
densed in the receiver are recrystallized from
hot ether. It separates in trimetric crystals,
which melt at 110° , boil at 240° , dissolve
easily in alcohol, ether, and benzene, but are
insoluble in water.

[illegible]

1 (1 /)
 11 (1 \)

phosphorus paste, ¹ A 1 is n 1
compound for the destruction of rats, in
conjunction &c.

Phosphorus, yellow wax (60 to 80) D
fine to six gram. (PHOSPHORUS)

Phosphorus poisoning.
 Chlor. Phosphorus especially when it is divided in highly poisonous. A fatal dose is sometimes as little as five or six small doses of the use of 11 grains even, and is fatal. Some hours after the use of the symptoms appear consisting generally of burning pain, vomiting and after two or three days jaundice of the face and blood. It is not very amenable to antidotes unless they are applied at an early stage. In an emetic should at once be resorted to in the form of ipecacuanha with the dose of 30 grains of powdered ipecacuanha in water. It is not at all to be resorted to in the case of children. Such a treatment is fatal. It is not at all to be resorted to in the case of children. It is not at all to be resorted to in the case of children.

(Po) { No off 11, 13
 am u n e l p s ut e f t j
 th u x y il r vlt i s the 1 m
 w l water l t s u sw l t n ph
 ul s m us h d n b d v d f f d
 l s i n l u t c l s t s l s v l
 p e l t y b m g w e a t h r l l l

Mr. Amonlil: I am glad to see that the committee is working on the bill. I am glad to see that the committee is working on the bill. I am glad to see that the committee is working on the bill.

[illegible]

M. J. An. 1901 Rhodonta (V)
lat m. 14 per f. 1 e. b. c. r. d.
S. m. v. 10 f. u. n. l. h. a. c. s. h. H. u.

Ver. 1. That department which is
of high. The term is used in the United
States Patent Office and is there applied
that class of intellectual invention comprising
illuminating apparatus generally.

shrubs, with corymbs of white flowers. It was introduced from Spain, China, and California. The bark is not useful in Nepal, but is scarce.

(phonetic) - light | Pertaining or relating
light

phō-tō, *t* [A contraction of *photograph*, *s* (q v)] A lithograph or a photograph. *ἡ φῶτις* phō-tis

phō-lō-ohēm ic aī. *Put shot, and*
turn us, th

[illegible]

Fig. 4. Ir photochromatogram of
1) going to the interrupted growth zone
2) by means of plateography

λρμσ () [PHEG KAHN] Ph 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037

The effect of atmospheric printing upon the surface of aluminum has been found to be such that it can be exposed to light in the presence of a dilute atmosphere without loss of power of its bonding water. A piece of flat glass is coated thickly with a mixture of lime and potassium bicarbonate. In this the ink and exposure do not alter its appearance. It is next treated with alcohol through the glass, to diffuse light for some time to diminish the swelling caused by subsequent wetting. After well washed it remains so perfectly unaffected as to be used with mercury and hydrochloric acid without parts which may not absorb water into the pores in proportion to their size. The subsequent non-volatile acids are thus easily

Q All right, after you
 finished the 1940 census, you said
 that you were unable to

[illegible]

pull it out with electric light
the image of a man with his arms
how it was seen in the old days

[illegible]

After applying the process of producing printing blocks or plates by lithography, the most commonly employed process is the contact plate with the thin film of ink and exposure to the ultraviolet light. It is not as much developed as the large way in the past, but it is not a bad way to do it and the process is subsequently taken into account. The second method is the use of a background of light and the use of a negative and the use of a positive which are suitable for the work of leaving the ink on the plate. The third method is the use of a film with the ink on it and the use of a film.

ball, boy; poet, low; east, gold, shorts, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ing.
-sian, -tian = shan, -tiao, -siao = shün, -tiao, -tiao = shün. ciou, ciou, ciou - ahü. -bie, die, & -bei, dei.

silver by electro-deposition, and placed in an ordinary electrolyzing bath, in which it is allowed to remain until a shell of copper from one-thirtieth to one-eighth of an inch thick (according to size of plate) is formed. Thus, after the rough cast surfaces have been removed by filing, becomes the printing plate. It can be worked upon by an engraver, if necessary, to remove photographic defects, and is printed at a copper plate press. When a relief block is required, a reversed negative is used to print from, and the etching is carried to a much greater extent. Obviously these processes will only answer for subjects in black and white, no satisfactory method of translating the half tones of a photograph into an ordinary printing block or plate, having yet (1886) become public property. [PHOTOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHY.]

2. The process of making photoelectrotypes. [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

phô-tô-êch-lôg, *s.* [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

phô-tô-gi-l-vân-ô-grâph, *s.* [Pref. photo, and Eng. gilding (q. v.).] [PHOTO-ELECTROTYPE.]

phô-tô-gi-l-vân-ô-grâ-ph-ly, *s.* [Pref. photo, and Eng. gilding (q. v.).] The process of making photoelectrotype.

phô-tô-gên, *s.* [Pref. ph to, and Gr. *γεννάν* = to produce.]

Chem. A term applied to the light hydrocarbon oils obtained by distill. of oil shale, etc., at low temperatures, and used for burning in lamps. (q. v.)

phô-tô-gênê, [PHOTOGEN.] The generation of a latent or less latent image on or picture in the retina, and the delay in its obliteration after.

phô-tô-gên-ô-sis, [PHOTOGENESIS.]

phô-tô-gên-ô-sis, [Eng. photogen (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to photogen, or to photogenesis.

phô-tô-gên-ô-sis, [PHOTOGENESIS.] The same as PHOTOGRAPHY. (q. v.)

phô-tô-gi-lyp-hic, *s.* [Eng. phototypic (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to phototypy.

photographic engraving, *s.* A process of producing a relief image by the action of a metal plate, coated with gelatine sensitive to light under a negative. It is then dusted with heavy powdered copal, and varnished until this is melted. When cold, it is covered with a suitable etching fluid which soaks through the portions of the film not acted upon by light and attacks the plate underneath.

phô-tô-gi-lyp-hic, *s.* [Pref. ph to, and Gr. *τυπώνω* (q. v.) = to engrave.] The same as PHOTOGRAPHY ENGRAVING (q. v.).

phô-tô-gi-lyp-tic, *s.* [PHOTOGRAPHIC.]

phô-tô-grâm, *s.* [Pref. ph to, and Gr. *γραμμή* (q. v.) = a letter, a drawing.] A photographic picture, a photograph.

phô-tô-grâph, *s.* [PHOTOGRAPHY.] A representation of a thing, or an object obtained by means of photography.

In the hope of this, I am a sweet little pot for a photograph. —Field, Dec. 6, 1884.

There is a copyright in photographs which is regulated by the Act of 20th Feb. 1862.

phô-tô-grâph, *s.* [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

A. T. M. I. take a picture or likeness of by means of photography.

They used to take a picture of a photograph. —Field, Dec. 6, 1884.

He takes a photograph. —Field, Dec. 6, 1884.

phô-tô-grâ-ph-ic, *s.* [Eng. photograph, (q. v.).] One who takes pictures by means of photography.

Who has lately come out as a most enthusiastic photographer. —Field, Dec. 6, 1884.

phô-tô-grâ-ph-ic, *s.* [Eng. photograph, (q. v.).] Pertaining or relating to photography, as turned by means of photography, used in photography.

A dark place in which to change the photograph. —Field, Dec. 6, 1884.

photographic-micrometer, *s.* A system of opaque or transparent lines for use in the focus of the eye glass of a telescope or micrometer (q. v.), reduced by photography from a large and well defined drawing.

photographic-printing, *s.*

Printing. The process of obtaining proofs from negatives.

phô-tô-grâph-ô-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. photo-graphical, -ly.] By the means or aid of photography.

The employment of photography in producing slides. —Field, Dec. 6, 1884.

phô-tô-grâ-phist, *s.* [Eng. photograph, (q. v.).] A photographer.

phô-tô-grâ-ph-ô-m-ô-tôr, *s.* [Eng. photo-graph, a connective, and Eng. motor.]

Photog. An instrument for determining the sensibility of each tablet employed in the photographic process, in respect to the amount of luminous and chemical radiation (q. v.).

phô-tô-grâ-ph-ô-m-ô-tôr, *s.* [Pref. photo, and Gr. *γραφω* (q. v.) = to write, 11. *photograph* (q. v.).]

The art of producing pictures by the action of certain sensitive substances, under the influence of light. It may be said to have sprung from the discovery, some three hundred years ago, that the dark corners of the niches in the fused silver chloride—well darkened on exposure to light. Nothing more was known until 1777 Scheele the Swedish chemist, stated that the power which produced this darkening resided chiefly in the violet end of the solar spectrum. In 1801 it was well as published his method of taking pictures upon paper or white leather treated with nitrate of silver and exposed to the light of the sun under the object to be represented. For many years no other method was known, and the progress of discovery went slowly. The method of dissolving away the unacted sensitive salt, but the difficulty was eventually overcome by Sir J. H. Herschel when he suggested the use of hyposulphite (thiosulphate) of soda as a salt now used for the same purpose in hundreds of thousands of copies which has its solubility in certain media when exposed to the light and his method has since been enormously developed as it has in the sketching and many other processes. The year 1839 was one of the most important in the history of photography for the day. L. J. M. Niepce published his first photograph in which he represented his own house in France, having on its surface a plate of silver which was exposed to a camera obscura (q. v.) and the image developed by a solution of gallic acid. The discovery of this kind of development, which marks an epoch in the history of photography, is due to the Rev. J. B. Reade. The pictures so produced were negatives (q. v.) and from them positives were obtained by exposing to light under them, an alternative sheet. The sensitizing, in the next year, of silver chloride for chloride, greatly improved the process which was now thoroughly workable, and by its means many beautiful prints have been obtained. In the same year, Mungo M. Newton observed the sensitizing of paper containing iodine chloride of potassium. This phenomenon, the true nature of which was explained by Bequerel in 1859, has given birth to the early process of the Woodbury type (q. v.), and many others. The world famous Daguerotype process was also published in 1839 a thin of silver iodide on a plate of metal paper being the sensitive material. The pictures on which were developed by the vapour of mercury. This process is still used for making photographs from which are the reproductions are to be taken. In 1850 the art of photography was greatly advanced by the introduction of Mr. Scott Archer's process in which the sensitive white and brown of silver are held in a film of collodion on glass, the image being developed by pyrogallol acid, or a ferrous salt. The next great step forward was the adoption of alkaline development for dry plates. The collodion process (q. v.) still holds its own in many processes, and was universally employed until a few years ago, when the art was once more completely revolutionized by the introduction of gelatine, which may be spread either upon glass or paper, as a medium for holding the sensitive salts. The sensitiveness of these gelatine plates is so great that photo-

graphs of express trains in motion, leaping horses, and birds on the wing are of every day occurrence. The application of photography to astronomy has been attended, of late years, with truly remarkable results, for we have now pictures of every object in the heavens from the nebula in Orion to the spot in the face of the sun himself. Photographs in colour, upon silver chloride, have been exhibited, though no means are yet known of fixing the results. But upon the solution of this problem, many master minds are even now at work. [CATOPTRIC CAMERA OBSCURA, (q. v.); LITHOGRAPH, COLLODION PROCESS, (q. v.); PLATINOTYPE, POSITIVE SILVER PLATINOTYPE, WOODBURY TYPE.]

phô-tô-grâ-vure, *s.* [Fr.] A term applied to methods of producing a photograph, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic pictures into the corresponding plates required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the surface of the crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the surface of the crystal can be made to print the picture.

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See, sit, there, amidst, what, still, father; wê, wê, here, camp, hê, there; pine, pî, sîre, air, marine; sô, pî, or, wore, well, work, who, sôn; mûto, oû, cûre, unis, cûr, rûle, fûll; wry, wry, wry. m. c. = a; cy = a qu - kw.

ben, ben; post, jow; est, sell, shorn, phin, bench; go, gon; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph - f.
-cian, -tian = -shan. -tion = -shon. -tious, -tions = -shus. -ble, -ble, &c -bei, dei.

bell, boy; pōh, Jew; nā, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-clan, -tian = -than. -clon, -cion = -chin. -tion = -shin. -clous = -shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education in 1877, and was said to be the external relations and conditions of the earth, which form the common basis of Nautical Astronomy, Geology, and Biology.

phýs-i-ô-ô-try, *s.* [Gr. φύσις (phusis) = nature, and λατρεία (latreia) = worship; Nature-worship; the cult of the powers of nature.]

The physiology of the Vedas — *Monier Williams in Annals*.

phýs-i-ô-ô-gér, *phýs-i-ô-ô-gér*, *s.* [Eng. physiology, *er*] The same as *Physion* (q.v.). (Probably used in contempt or disparagement.)

The old physiologists before Aristotle and Democritus — *Encyclopædia Britannica*, p. 171.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic, *phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic*, *s.* [Eng. physiology, *-ic*, *talk*] Of or pertaining to physiology.

One of the most noted physiological books which have lately appeared — *Scientific Philos. of the Mind*, vol. 1, ch. 11, § 4.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic, *phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic*, *adj.* [Eng. physiological, *-ly*] In a physiological manner, according to the rules or principles of physiology.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ist, *phýs-i-ô-lôg-ist*, *s.* [Fr. physiologiste] One who studies or is versed in physiology, one who writes or treats on physiology.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ize, *phýs-i-ô-lôg-ize*, *v.* [Eng. physiologize, *-ize*] To reason or discourse of the nature of things.

They who first theologized did physiologize after this manner — *Edinburgh Intell. System*, p. 120.

phýs-i-ô-lô-gý, *phýs-i-ô-lô-gý*, *s.* [Fr. physiologie, from Lat. *physiologia* (in *physiologia* (phusiology)) = an inquiry into the nature of things; φύσις (phusis) = nature, and λόγος (logos) = a word or discourse, Sp. & Ital. *fisicología*] The science which brings together, in a systematic form, the phenomena which normally present themselves during the existence of living beings, and classifies and compares them in such a manner as to deduce from them those general laws or principles which express the condition of their occurrences, and investigates the causes to which they are attributable (H. J. Carpenter). It is divided into human, animal, and vegetable physiology. For the functions of the different organs, see in this dictionary the names of the organs themselves.

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Gr. φύσις (phusis) = nature, and φάος (phaios) = light]

Diol. The trial history of the functions. In the case of man a large part of the history of culture falls under this head (*Harvard Evolution of Man*, 1, 24).

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Fr. physique, from Lat. *physica* (in *physica* (phusica)) = a marked improvement in the physique of the people. — *Acad. Sci.* 1898.]

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [PHYSIOLOGY]

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Gr. φύσις (phusis) = nature, and φάος (phaios) = light] A pan of billows, a blast of air, an air bubble. Any thing bellows like, an air bubble, an air float.

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Fr. physique, and Gr. *phusis* (phusis) = a creature, a bird or bird]

Bot. A genus of Leguminosae, containing one species, *Physocarpus floribunda*. It is a tree, with opposite, oval, rough leaves, and panicles of purplish flowers. It grows in Brazil and yields the fine rose-colored Tulip wood of commerce.

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *physocle*], the species name of a kind of Parnelia (q.v.), — *Lat. (Hem.)*

Chem. C₁₂H₁₂O₂. A neutral substance extracted from all-dried Parnelia *physodes* in ether. It forms a white, loosely coherent mass, melts at 125°, insoluble in water, almost insoluble in ether, and acetic acid, soluble in alcohol of 50 per cent. It dissolves readily in ammonia, ammoniac carbonate, and in potash, forming yellow solutions which become reddish on exposure to the air.

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Fr. physique, and *gradus* = to walk]

Pool. A sub-order of Hydrozoa, order Bi-

phenophora. Jelly-babies having a vesicular organ full of air, which buoy up and enables them to float on the ocean. Families two: Physalidae and Diphyidae.

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [PHYSIOGRADA] Any individual of the Physograda.

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Fr. physio, and Gr. λόφος (lobos) = a lobe]

Bot. A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Kennedyae. They have scarlet flowers introduced from the south-west of Australia into English gardens.

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Fr. physio, and Gr. μήτρα (mētra) = the womb]

Pathol. Tympany of the womb.

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Fr. physio, and Gr. μύκης (mukēs) = a fungus]

Bot. An order of fungi, cohort Sporidiaceae. Microscopic fungi of very humble organization, the mycelium constituting a system of flocculent masses, bearing simple sporangia full of minute spores. Sub-orders Antennariaceae and Mucroni, the former with scales, the latter with stalked perithecia.

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Fr. physio, and Gr. φέρω (phero) = bearing]

1. Ling. The typical genus of the Physophoridae. They float by means of many air vesicles. *Physophorus horticola* is found in the Mediterranean.

2. Pl. A sub-order of Siphonophora.

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *physi* (in *physi* (phusis)), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-is*]

Zool. The typical family of the sub-order Physophoridae [Physophoridae].

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Fr. physio, and Gr. πόδα (poda) = a foot]

Entom. A sub-order of Orthoptera. Mouth resembling a rostrum, antennae with eight or nine joints, mandibles bristle-like, two compound eyes, and generally three ocelli. Tarsi two-jointed, terminating in a bladder or sucker. Small insects seen in summer on the petals, &c., of plants. Larvae in most respects like the adults. Larvae or family a two Tubulifer and Terebrator. Called the Thysanoptera. Best known genus *Thysanoptera* (q.v.).

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Fr. physio, and Gr. σπέρμα (sperma) = seed]

Bot. Bladder weed, a genus of Umbelliferae. *Physospermum umbelliferum* a plant, one to two feet high, with ten to twenty umbeliferous, and dillaceous bladder fruit, is found in thickets near Livestock.

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Fr. physio, and Gr. στίγμα (stigma) = a mark]

Bot. A genus of Leguminosae, tribe Phaseoleae. *Physostigma venenosum* is the Calabar Bean from Western Africa. It is a twining climber, with pinnately trifoliate leaves, purplish flowers, and legumes about six inches long. It is very poisonous, but a watery solution has been used externally in certain affections of the eye, and internally in poisoning by strychnine in tetanus, chorea, and general paralysis of the insane. (ORDEPAT-BEAS.)

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phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *physi* (in *physi* (phusis)), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-is*]

Bot. A genus of Oculidae, tribe Neuticeae.

phýs-i-ô-ph, *phýs-i-ô-ph*, *s.* [Fr. physio, and Gr. οὐρα (oura) = the tail.]

Bot. A typical genus of the Physalidae (q.v.).

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See, the, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hár, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; só, pót, os, wóre, wólf, wérk, whó, sòn; mûto, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rále, fáil; trý, sírion, m, os = é; ay = á; qu = kw.

Eng lth lorg } That branch of science which
deals with fossil plants.

Zool. A division of the natural knowledge

[illegible]

or clarinet & in times called in which
in which quills pick the strings

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. The design of the study was a cross-sectional survey of the prevalence of mental health problems in the community.

bell, boy = *bēl*, *bōi*; eat, gall, charn, chin, bench; go, gem, thin, this, sin, as = expect, Xenophon, exist. *ph* = *f*.
-sion, -tion = *shun*, -tion = *shun*, -sious, -tions, -sions = *shūs*. ble, die, &c = *bēl*, *dēl*

ions = ahūs. -ble, -die, ac. = bpl, dpl.

1. To unite; to join.
2. To unite: To unite by a confluence of parts; to fit together.

"It joined together and followed more closely upon the heels of Platanus's escape."—*Southey's Henry 3*, p. 24.

pièce-mêlée, a. [Eng. *piece*, -*lées*] Not consisting of pieces; whole, compact, entire.

"In these four types of God round circles, an English type the pieceless centers flow."—*Dante's Poem of the Holy Land*.

pièce-ly, adv. [Eng. *piece*, -*ly*] In pieces, piecemeal.

pièce-mêlée, "piece-mel," "piece meale,"
"piece-mêlée, a. u. & s. [Eng. *piece*, -*lées*] *mele* = *mele* Eng. *mele* AS *meleum* dat. pl. of *mele* = a portion a piece.]

A. As adverb

1. In pieces, in parts, in fragments.

2. By pieces, piece by piece, by little and little in succession.

"And the judges fell down piece-meal."—*Byron's Darkness*.

B. As adj. Made up of pieces, single separate.

This edition was printed from a single separate written out for the use of the author. —*Byron's Darkness* (1817).

C. As subst. A piece a fragment a portion.

"pièce-mêlée, a. [Eng. *piece-mêlée* ad.] Divided or broken up into pieces.

pièce nêr, a. [Eng. *piece*, -*nêr*] (See extract.)

1. The children who are duty it is to walk backwards and forwards before the heels on which the other side or worked in with the piece of a line the through when they look are said to be *pièce nêr* —*Mrs. Frolippe's* *Michael Armistead* ch. vii.

2. One who says the tolls of wool to the shipper in woolen manufacture.

pièce-er, s. [Eng. *piece*, -*er*] 1. One who patches a patcher.

2. *Wooler*. The same as *PIÈCE-NÊR* 1.

pièce work, &c. [Eng. *piece*, -*work*] **A. As subst.** Work done and paid for by the piece or job in contradistinction to work paid for by the time or upel on it.

B. As adj. Done or paid for by the piece or job.

The stonemasons have not used to accept the payment on the piece work rate paid and have left work in *Wooler's* *Wooler* (1817).

† pièce-work-er, s. [Eng. *piece*, -*work-er*] One who works by the piece or job, one who does piece work.

The stonemasons have not yet made any payment on the piece work rate paid and have left work in *Wooler's* *Wooler* (1817).

piéd, "pide," "pyed, a. [Eng. *pie*, -*d*] Variegated, partly colored, spotted, marked or variegated with large spots of different colors, wearing partly colored dress.

piéd-dishwasher, s. [Eng. *pie*, -*dishwasher*] 1. One who washes dishes.

piéd-grass, s. [Eng. *pie*, -*grass*] 1. One who washes dishes.

piéd-hornbill, s. [Eng. *pie*, -*hornbill*] 1. One who washes dishes.

piéd-kingfisher, s. [Eng. *pie*, -*kingfisher*] 1. One who washes dishes.

piéd-seal, s. [Eng. *pie*, -*seal*] 1. One who washes dishes.

piéd-wagtail, piéd dishwasher, s. [Eng. *pie*, -*wagtail*, *pie*, -*dishwasher*] 1. One who washes dishes.

piéd-wolf, s. [Eng. *pie*, -*wolf*] 1. One who washes dishes.

piéd-wood, s. [Eng. *pie*, -*wood*] 1. One who washes dishes.

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pie, a. A monoclinic mineral, its form and angles resembling those of epidote. Hardness, 6.5, sp. gr. 3.44, lustrous, somewhat pearly on some faces, colour, reddish-brown to reddish black, when thin, columbine red, streak reddish. Composed of epidote (q.v.), in which a large part of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of manganese. Dana makes it a species, and the *Pied* *Mus* Cat, a variety of epidote. Found at San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont.

piéd nêr, "pido-ness, s. [Eng. *pie*, -*d*] 1. The quality or state of being pied, variation or diversity of colour.

Their likeness and uniformity in roundness, richness and richness of many excellent colours. —*Hutchinson's* *Wooler* (1817).

piéd-dôche, (i as y), s. [Fr. *piéd-dôche*, from Ital. *piéd-dôche*] = a console (a table).

Arch. A bracket, pedestal or scale, serving to support a bust, candelabrum, or other ornament.

piéd-pôndre (i as y), s. [Fr. *piéd-pôndre*, from Ital. *piéd-pôndre*] = a console (a table).

piédroit (i as y), s. [Fr. *piédroit*, from Ital. *piédroit*] = a console (a table).

Arch. A pier attached to a wall. It has neither cap nor base and therefore differs from a pilaster.

piéd stall, s. [Fr. *piéd stall*] = a console (a table).

piél, s. [Fr. *piél*, from Ital. *piél*] = a console (a table).

piéled, s. [Fr. *piéled*] = a console (a table).

pie-man, s. [Eng. *pie*, -*man*] One who makes or sells pies.

piéd, s. [Dan. *piéd*, from Ital. *piéd*] = a console (a table).

pie-pôw dored, a. [Fr. *pie-pôw dored*] Having dusty feet.

pie-pôw dre (dre as dër), pie-pôw dër, s. [Fr. *pie-pôw dër*, from Ital. *pie-pôw dër*] = a console (a table).

Old Eng. An ancient court of record in England, the incident to every law case. The steward of the lord of the manor or the owner of the tithes was the judge. It was instituted to administer justice in all commercial disputes and in that fine or market, and not in any proceeding.

The lowest and at the same time the most important of the courts known to the law of England, is the court of pie-pôw, which is held from the duty of the suitors to the court, according to the law of the land, and is held in the court of the lord of the manor or the owner of the tithes.

pie-pôw, s. [Fr. *pie-pôw*] = a console (a table).

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1. A small javelin; an arrow.

Where piles with pines, eagles with eagles meet.
Dryden: *Alfred & Panther*, II, 141.

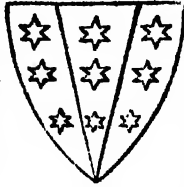
2. One side of a coin; the reverse of a coin. The allusion is to the stamping of money; one side of the coin bore a cross, the other side was the under side in the stamping, and took its name from the pile or short pillar on which the coin rested. Hence, used for a coin, money, and the game of *cross and pile* = pitch and toss.

"A man may more justifiably throw up cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measure."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, II, c. 19, § 10.

II. Technically:

1. Arch. & Eng. A beam or timber driven into trencherous ground to form a foundation for a structure, or to form part of a wall, as of a coffer-dam or quay. Piles are named as coming to their structure, and the most important kinds are described under the respective qualifying terms—*e.g.*, false-pile (q.v.).

2. Her. One of the lesser ordinaries, triangular in form, and issuing from the chief with the point downwards. When borne plain it should contain one-third of the chief in breadth, and it charged two-thirds.



PILE

¶ Per pile:

Her. A term used when the escutcheon is divided by lines in the form of the pile.

pile-cap, s.

Eng. A beam connecting the heads of piles.

pile-drawer, s.

Eng. A machine, or apparatus for drawing piles out of the ground.

pile-driver, s.

1. A man engaged in driving piles.

2. (Moskwa, I, 2).

pile-dwellers, s. pl. Lake-dweller (q.v.).

"The pile-dwellers possessed a valuable art, traceable to wild stocks, in a growing in Switzerland."—Duchassaing: *Early Man in Britain*, II, 111.

pile-dwelling, s. A lake or lacustrine dwelling. [LAKELAKING.]

pile-engine, s.

Eng. A pile-driver (q.v.).

pile-hoop, s.

Eng. An iron band round the head of a pile, to prevent splitting.

pile-plank, s.

Eng. One of a number of planks, about nine inches wide, and two to four thick, having the points sharp, and driven into the ground with the edges close together in hydraulic works, so as to form a coffer-dam.

pile shoe, s.

Eng. An iron joint at the foot of a pile, to enable it to penetrate hard ground.

pile-worm, s. A worm found in imbedded piles or stakes.

pile (3), s. [Lat. *pilus* = a hair; Fr. *pil*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A hair; a fibre of wool, cotton, &c.

2. The shag or hair on the skins of animals.

II. Fabric: The nap of a cloth.

"Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured: the disposition of parallel threads, as in the pile or velvet."—Brew.

pile-carpet, s. A carpet made like Brussels carpet, excepting that the loops are cut, forming a pile or downy surface.

pile-warp, s. A warp which is woven in loops on the face to form a nap.

pile-wire, s.

Weaving. The wire around which the warp threads are looped to make a pile-fabric.

pile (4), s. [PEEL (3), s.]

pile (1), s. [PILE (1), s.]

1. To collect or heap together in a mass or pile; to heap up.

"Achilles cover'd with their fat the dead,
And the pile's victims round the body urn'd."—Pope: *Homer*; *Iliad* xxi, 207.

2. To accumulate; to bring together; to gather; as, To pile quotations or extracts.

3. To fill with piles or heaps.

¶ To pile arms:

Mil. To stack or place three rifles together in such a position that the butts rest firmly on the ground, and the muzzles are locked together obliquely.

pile (2), v. [PILE (2), s.] To support or strengthen with, or as with, piles; to drive piles into.

pile (3), v. [PEEL, v.] To peel; to strip the skin of the hoof.

¶ To pile barley: To break off the awns of threshed barley.

pī-lō-s, s. [Lat. *pilosus* = hairy. Named from the appearance of the perianth.]

Bot. A genus of Urticaceae. About 130 are known. *Pilea muscosa* is a small creeper, from the warmer parts of America. An extract of it is given by the Brazilians in dysuria.

pī-lō-ate, pī-lō-at-ōd, s. [Lat. *piliatus*, from *pilus* = a hat or cap.]

1. *Ord. Long.* Having the form of a cap or covering for the head.

2. *Botany & Zool.*

(1) Having the form of a cap.

"A *pilous* cellula taken up with different shells of several kinds."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

(2) Having a pilous.

piled-vulture, s.

Ornith. *Neophron pileatus*, a brown vulture occurring throughout Africa.

piled (1), s. **pilode, s.** [Eng. *pole* (2), s. + *-ed*.] Having a pole or point; pointed.

"At the pole."—Morgan: *Notes on the History of the Pilgrimage*.

piled (2), s. [Eng. *pole* (3), s. + *-ed*.] Having a pole or support.

"With that money I would make thee servant to a king, and thou wouldst be a king, and I would be a king."—Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, III, 1.

piled-ness, pild-ness, s. [PILE (3), s. + *-ness*.] Meanness, shabbiness.

"Some women pile the piles of his garments."—Bacon: *Essays*, II, 1.

pī-l-form, s. [Lat. *pilus* = a cap or hat, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a hat or cap; pilate.

pī-lō-mōnt, s. [Eng. *pole* (1), s. + *-ment*.] An accumulation, a pile, a heap.

"Gaily piled with some curious stone."—Bacon: *Essays*, II, 1.

pī-lōn-tūm, s. [Lat.]

Roman Antiq. A light easy carriage used by the Roman ladies on great occasions. It was frequently richly decorated, and had a canopy supported by pillars, beneath which the ladies were seated.

pī-lō-lō-s, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *pilosus* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. *Gen.* Any small cup-like body.

2. *Spec.* The receptacle of certain fungi.

pī-lō-mā, s. [Gr. *malos* (piled) = to comb.]

Ichthyol. A genus of Percide, from the lakes and rivers of North America.

pī-lō-ōp-sis, s. [Gr. *pilosus* (piled) = a cap, and *opsis* (opsis) = look, appearance.]

Zool. Bonnet-limpet; a genus of Gastropoda mollusca, family Calyptracidae. Shell conical, apex posterior, spirally recurved; aperture rounded, muscular impression horse-shoe shaped; margin of the mantle fringed.

Recent species eight, nearly world-wide; fossil twenty, from the Devonian.

Pileopsis hungaricus or *Pileopsis hungarica*, the Hungarian Bonnet, is found on oysters.

pī-lō-rhī-za, s. [Gr. *rhizos* (piled) = a cap, and *pila* (rhizis) = a root.]

Bot. The cap of a root; a membranous

hood at the end of a root. Examples, Nuphar, Lemna, Pandanus, the Conifers.

pī-lō-ō-sis, s. [Lat. *pilus* = a hair, + *-osis* or pertaining to hair; covered with hair, pilous.]

pī-lō-er (1), s. [Eng. *pilfer* (2), v. + *-er*.] One who piles or forms things into a heap.

pī-lō-er (2), s. [PILLAR.]

pī-lō-s, s. [PILE (1), s.]

Pathol. [Hæmorrhoid.]

pī-lō-tū-s, s. [Lat. *pilus* = a javelin.]

Old Arm. An arrow used by the mediæval archers, having a small knob on the shaft, a little below the head, to prevent its going too far into a body.

pī-lō-ū-s, s. [Lat., from *pila* = a javelin.]



PILATUS

1. Roman History: A full cup or hat, as the cup worn by the Romans.

2. Bot. The umbrella-like top of a fungus, covering the stipes and bearing the hymenium. Called also the cup.

pī-lō-wōrk, s. [Eng. *pole* (1), s. + *-work*.] Pile-workings, lake-workings.

pī-lō-wōrn, s. [Eng. *pole* (1), s. + *-worn*.] The pile of a cap worn by a soldier.

pī-lō-wōrt, s. [Eng. *pole* (1), s. + *-wort*.] Pile-wort, lake-wort.

pī-lō-wōrt, s. [Eng. *pole* (1), s. + *-wort*.] Pile-wort, lake-wort.

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Also, fāt, fāre, amīdāt, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thōre; pīns, pīl, sīre, sīr, marīne; sō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, sīryan. s, = s; p, = f; q, = kw.

[illegible]

pi-lōs-i-ty, **pi-lōs-i-ty**, *s.* [Fr. *pilosité*, from Lat. *pilosus* = hairy.] The quality or state of being pilose or hairy; hairiness.
"There is requisite to *pilositas* not so much heat and moisture, as excrementitious heat and moisture."
—Bacon: *Adv. Larn.*, p. 100.

pi-lōt, **py-lōt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pilot* (Fr. *pilote*), from Dut. *pilot* = a pilot; O. Dut. *piloot*, for *pil-lōt* = one who uses the sounding-lead, from *piljen* = to sound the water, and *lood* = lead; Sp. & Port. *piloto*; Ital. *piloto*, *pilota*.]
I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*
"One of a ship's crew whose duty is to take charge of the helm, and steer the ship; a helmsman, a steersman."
"Passengers in a ship always submit to their *pilot's* direction."
—Bacon: *Adv. Larn.*, vol. x., ser. 6.
(2) In the same sense as II. 1.
2. *Fig.*: A guide, a director; one who directs the conduct of any person or undertaking.
"O Lord, the *pilot's* part perform."
—Copper: *Prayer*, stanza, xxxvii.

II. Technical:

1. *Naut.*: One who, being properly qualified by experience, and having passed certain examinations, is appointed by the competent authority to conduct ships into or out of harbour or along particular coasts, channels, &c., at a certain fixed rate, depending on the draught of the vessel and distance. The pilot has the entire charge of the vessel in the pilot's water and is solely responsible for her safety.

2. *Ball. &c.*: A row-catcher (q.v.). (*Chaucer*)

pilot balloon, *s.* A small balloon sent up to ascertain the strength and direction of the wind.

pilot boat, *s.* A boat used by pilots for heaving ships near shore.

pilot bread, *s.* The same as *SHIP'S*, also II.

pilot cloth, *s.*
Foot.: A heavy indigo-blue woollen cloth for overcoats and seamen's wear.

pilot cutter, *s.* A sharp-pointed strong cutter (sloop), used by pilots.

pilot engine, *s.* A locomotive sent in advance of a train, as a precaution, *esp.*, when the parts are being done, or the blowing train conveying some distinguished person or persons.

"The pilot in front of a *pilot engine*."
—Daily Chronicle, Sept. 25, 1884.

pilot fish, *s.*

Ichth.: *Naucrates ductor*, a small pelagic fish, about a foot long, of bluish colour, marked with from five to seven broad dark vertical bars. It owes its scientific and its popular English name to its habit of keeping company with ships and large fish, generally sharks. It is the *pomphus* of the ancients; and the *d(ict)* (10) calls it *comitatus*. The connection between this fish and the shark has been accounted for in various ways; but it is probably a purely selfish one on the part of the pilot-fish, which obtains a great part of its food from the parasitic crustaceans with which sharks and other large fish are infested, and from the small pieces of flesh left unnoted when the shark tears its prey. The pilot-fish is never, so far as is known, attacked by the shark; but that is probably because the smaller fish is too nimble for the larger one. Pilot-fish often accompany ships into harbour, and they are frequently caught in summer on the English coast.

pilot-jack, *s.* A flag or signal hoisted by a vessel for a pilot.

pilot-jacket, *s.* A pea-jacket.

pilot-star, *s.* A guiding-star. (*Tennyson*: *Poet's Letters*, 132.)

pilot-wood, *s.*
Bot.: The Compass-plant (q.v.).

pilot-whale, *s.*
Zool.: *Globorhynchus melas*.

pilot's fairway, *s.* A channel in which a pilot must be engaged.

pilot's water, *s.* Any part of a river, channel, or sea, in which the services of a pilot must be engaged.

pi-lōt, *s.* [Pilot, *s.*]

I. Lit. & Naut.: To act as pilot of, to direct the course of, as of a ship.

2. *Fig.*: To direct the course or conduct of, to guide through dangers or difficulties.
"He *piloted* us over a few ploughed fields."
—Field, April 4, 1884.

pi-lōt-age (age as *lōt*), *s.* [Fr.]

1. The skill or science of a pilot; the knowledge of coasts, channels, &c., necessary to a pilot.

"We must for ever abandon the fables and lose all our knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world."
—Raleigh.

2. The act of piloting; the guidance or direction of a pilot; the employment of pilots.

"The purpose of abolishing compulsory *pilotage*."
—Daily Chronicle, Sept. 19, 1884.

3. The remuneration, payment, or fee paid or allowed to a pilot.

"They were tendered the usual *pilotage*."
—Daily Telegraph, Nov. 20, 1881.

4. Guidance, direction.

"Winning three lives under Lord Waterbury's *pilotage*."
—Field, Oct. 17, 1884.

pilotage-authority, *s.* A body authorized by the Board of Trade in certain ports to examine candidates, and to grant or suspend licences to act as pilots.

pilotage-district, *s.* The district under the jurisdiction of a pilotage authority.

pi-lōt oōr, *s.* [Eng. *pilot oar*.] A pilot.

"Who is the *pilot oar* of the ship?"
His course is given by the *pilot oar*.
—Bacon: *Adv. Larn.*, p. 104.

pi-lōt lām, **pi-lōt rŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *lōt*; *lām*, *lōt*.] Skill in piloting; pilotage.

pi-lōt lōss, *s.* [Eng. *pilot*, *loss*.] Without a pilot. (*Chaucer*: *The House*, 108.)

pi-lōt rŷ, *s.* [Pilotism.]

pi-lōs, *s.* [Pilotism.]

pil' sen ite, *s.* [Alter. *Deutsch-Pilsen*, Hungary, where found; suff. *ite* (Moss).]

Moss: A mineral resembling tincture in its perfect basal cleavage. Crystallization, hexagonal. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2.54. Fracture, bright; colour, light steel-grey. An analysis yielded: Chromium, 20.74; sulphur, 2.31; hydrogen, 61.15; silver, 2.07 = 100, for which the formula $Bu(CrS)_2$ is suggested.

pil' sōr, *s.* [Flynn, doubtful.] A moth on fly that runs into a flame. (*De Witt*.)

Pil' tōn, *s. & n.* [See def.]

Foot.: A parish of Devonshire, adjoining Barnstaple, of which it is a suburb.

Pilton-group, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Dr. Phillips to the Upper Devonian beds of North Devonshire. They consist of purple argillaceous slates, with interstratified limestone highly fossiliferous. There are many corals, brachiopods, conchifera, and the trilobite genus *Phacops*.

pil-y-lā (pi. pil-y-lāe), *s.* [Lat., from *pila* = a ball.]

1. *Bot.*: A cone-like agglutula (q.v.). (*Phacelia*)

2. *Flora*: A pill (q.v.).

pil' y-lar, *s.* [Lat. *pilula* = a pill; Eng. suff. *-lar*.] Of or pertaining to pills.

pil-y-lār-y-lā, *s.* [Lat. *pilula* = a little ball, a globule; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-lār*.] Named from the form of the capsule.

Bot.: Pillwort; a genus of Mursileaceae.

Rootstock fibrous, creeping; leaves erect, setaceous; capsules globose, two to four-celled, each with a parietal placenta, to which are affixed many pyriform, membranous sacs, the upper one, with macrospores, the lower each with one macrospore, the former full of anthozooids. Species three, from the temperate and colder regions. One, *Pilularia globulifera*, the Creeping Pillwort, is British, though rare. It occurs at the margins of lakes and ponds.

pil' ū-lī-ēr, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pilula* = a pill.]



PILULARIA.
1. Section of capsule; 2. Sporangium.

Pharmacy:

1. An instrument for rolling and dividing pills.
2. An earthen pot for pills.

pi-l' y-lōs, *s.* [Lat. *pilula* = a pill; Eng. suff. *-y-lōs*.] Like or belonging to a pill.
"Pillared into the *pilulous* weakness."
—Middleton: *Arch.*, ch. ii.

pi-lūm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Opt. Larn.*: A javelin.
2. *Pharma.*: A pestle (q.v.).

pi-lūm-nūs, *s.* [In Class. myth., the son of Saturn. He was the god of bakers, and the first who ground corn.]

Zool.: A genus of Canidae. The lateral antelope are inserted at the normal extremity of the outer cavity below the origin of the pelvics of the eyes. *Pilomachus horribilis* is found under stones on the coasts of Britain.

pilwō, *s.* [Pillow, *s.*]

pilwō beer, *s.* [Pillow-beer.]

pim-ar-āc, *s.* [Eng. *pimaric acid*; suff. *-ar-āc*.] A salt of pimaric acid.

pi-mār-īc, *s.* [Lat. *pimar* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-īc*.] Derived from *Pimar* and *acid*.

pimaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$. An acid, isomeric with valeric acid, obtained by distilling the resin of *Pinus sibirica* with alcohol of 60 to 70 per cent. It forms white waxy crystals, which become amorphous by keeping, melts at 140°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. The pimarates of the alkali metals are crystalline and soluble.

pim-ar-ōnē, *s.* [Eng. *pimaric acid*; suff. *-ōnē*.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$. A yellowish oily body prepared by distilling a considerable quantity of pimaric acid in a vessel containing air. It has the consistency of a fixed oil, but hardens completely on exposure to the air, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

pi-mēl-ē, *s.* [Gr. *πημελή* (pimēlē) = fat.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelæaceae. Natives of Australia, New Zealand, &c. Several species are cultivated in British greenhouses as ornamental shrubs.

pim-ē-lōp-tēr-i-nā, *s. & n.* [Mod. Lat. *pimelops*; (q.v.); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-i-nā*.]

Ichth.: A group of *Pimelops* (q.v.). In both names there is a subtle allusion to cutting teeth, behind which is a band of villiform teeth, which are found also on other pili- and tenebræ. Ventrals are densely covered with minute scales.

pim-ē-lōp-tōr-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *πημελή* (pimēlē) = fat; and *τροχός* (trochōs) = a ball.]

Bot.: The sole genus of the group *Pimelops* (q.v.), with six species, from tropical seas.

pi-mēl-īc, *s.* [Gr. *πημελή* (pimēlē) = fat; Eng. suff. *-īc*.] (See the compound.)

pimelic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_4$ = $(C_4H_5O_2)_2$. An acid obtained by fusing camphoric acid with potassic hydrate. It forms transparent, needle crystals which melt at 111°, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, very soluble in boiling water, in warm alcohol, and in ether. It is dibasic, but only its neutral salts are at present known. They are very insoluble.

pim-ē-līte, *s.* [Gr. *πημελή* (pimēlē) = fat; suff. *-ē-līte*.]

Moss: A massive mineral found in Sicily. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 2.23 to 2.76; luster, greasy; colour, apple-green; streak, greenish-white. The original analysis showed it to contain silica, alumina, sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of nickel, magnesia, and water. Dana places it with his appendix to the hydrous silicates.

pi-mēl-ē-dūs, *s.* [Gr. *πημελή* (pimēlē) = fat; and *δύς* (dūs) = likeness.]

Ichth.: A genus of Siluridae (q.v.). Adipose fin well developed; dorsal and anal short;

lōl, **boy**; **pōt**, **lōl**; **ent**, **gōl**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **-lōg**, **-clan**, **-tian** = **shin**, **-clan**, **-clan** = **shin**; **-tion**, **-gion** = **shin**. **-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dio**, &c. = **bel**, **dēl**.

bôl, bôj : bôt, jôv; côi, còi, chôus, phin, bônch : go, gôm : thin, thîs : sin, sâ : expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, tian = shên -ciang, tiang = shên -bie, -dio, AG = bel del

bell, boy, boat, bowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench, go, gem; thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ing.
-cian, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shün. -tion, -sion = -shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = -shüs. ble, die, ac = -bel, del.

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pírlé (1), a. [Pírlé.] A brook, a stream.
 * A brook or pipe of water running out of an hill.
 —*London Advertiser*, 11, 12.

pírlé (2), a. [Pírlé, doubtful.] Some variety of salt-water fish. (*Harrison: Dialect Eng.*, bk. 11, ch. 11)

pírlé, a. [Dial.]

1. A bobbin, a quill bobbin in a weaver's shuttle. (*Stocks*)

2. Yarn wound on a shuttle

3. The wheel of a fishing rod

4. A stick with a loop of cord for twisting on the nose of a refectory house

pírlé, a. [Pírlé.] A wooden nightcap made in Kilmarnock of different colors of stripes. (*Scott*)

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1. Pertaining or relating to fishing or fishermen, relating to angling.

* *Phonology*, 1894, p. 10.

2. Given to or employed in fishing

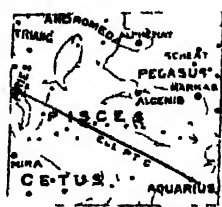
* *Yarnmouth* is generally beyond comparison and beyond description. — *Survey*, 1894, June 1894, p. 6

Pírlé, a. [Lat., pl. of pírlé = a fish.]

1. Astronomy.

(1) The twelfth and last of the zodiacal constellations. It is a large constellation bounded on the east by Argo and Triangulum, on the west by Aquarius and Pegasus, on the north by Andromeda, and on the south by Crater. The two fishes are represented in celestial globes and maps as separated some distance from each other and as having their tails connected by a string. One is under the right arm of Andromeda, the other under the wing of Pegasus. About forty stars are visible to the naked eye. Hode marks the position of the largest star, a Pisces is of magnitude 3.1 and is a double star, the constituents being pale green and the other blue.

(2) The position of the constellation which is in the constellation of the zodiac. The sun enters it crossing the equator, at the vernal equinox, 21st of March, 1894.



(3) The constellation of the zodiac. The sun enters it crossing the equator, at the vernal equinox, 21st of March, 1894.

2. *Pírlé*, [Pírlé, II]

pírlé cáip tí vát íng, a. [Lat. cáip = a fish, vát = a fish, íng = a fish.]

pírlé cáip túre, a. [Lat. cáip = a fish, túre = a fish, íng = a fish.]

pírlé cáip túre, a. [Lat. cáip = a fish, túre = a fish, íng = a fish.]

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pírlé cáip túre, a. [Lat. cáip = a fish, túre = a fish, íng = a fish.]

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pī, sīre, sīr, marine, gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cāh, cūre, quāte, cūr, rāle, rān; trī, sīrian. a, a = ā; e = ē; o = ō.

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pīna, pīt, mire, air, machine, gō, pōt
or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūta, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāis, rāll; trī, Sīrian. æ, œ = ā; ēy = ā; qu = kw.

pitch-kettled (tied as old), *a* [Etym. of first element doubtful, for a com. of Scotch dialect = puzzled.] Puzzled, bewildered.

*He was so thoroughly pitchkettled as any gentleman could be—
—*Mariner's Glossary* B. 12. 10. 11. 12.

pitch-pipe, *s* [Eng.] *kh* (2) *s* and *pipe*].
Music. A wooden or metal pipe used for giving the pitch, by means of a string of pipe. A wooden pipe can be made to give any note within an octave, small metal pipes containing a few rods can be adjusted to any sound in an octave by means of a variable curve adjusting the length of the pipe.

pitch stone, *s* [Eng.] *kh* (2) *s* and *stone*.
A small stone used for pitching.

pitchstone felsite,
A rock intermediate between felsite and pitchstone. It is a fine-grained felsite with a pitchstone matrix. It is a fine-grained felsite with a pitchstone matrix. It is a fine-grained felsite with a pitchstone matrix.

pitchstone porphyry,
A rock intermediate between felsite and pitchstone. It is a fine-grained felsite with a pitchstone matrix. It is a fine-grained felsite with a pitchstone matrix.

pitchstone rim, [Pituitum]
A rim of pitchstone.

pitch y, [Pituitum]
1. Of the pitch.
2. A pitch.

pitchy copper ore, [Pituitum]
A copper ore with a pitchy matrix.

pitchy iron ore, [Pituitum]
An iron ore with a pitchy matrix.

pit coal, [Pituitum]
A coal with a pitchy matrix.

pit-ous, pit ous, pit ous, *pyt os, [Pituitum]
A word with a pitchy matrix.

pit-ous ly, *pyt os ly, pit ous ly, *pyt os ly, [Pituitum]
A word with a pitchy matrix.

pit-ous ly, *pyt os ly, pit ous ly, *pyt os ly, [Pituitum]
A word with a pitchy matrix.

pit-ous ly, *pyt os ly, pit ous ly, *pyt os ly, [Pituitum]
A word with a pitchy matrix.

pit-ous ly, *pyt os ly, pit ous ly, *pyt os ly, [Pituitum]
A word with a pitchy matrix.

pit-ous ly, *pyt os ly, pit ous ly, *pyt os ly, [Pituitum]
A word with a pitchy matrix.

pit, *s* [Pituitum]
A word with a pitchy matrix.

pit, *s* [Pituitum]
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pit, *s* [Pituitum]
A word with a pitchy matrix.

pit, *s* [Pituitum]
A word with a pitchy matrix.

Site, sit, share, amidst, what, fall, father, wē, wēt, here, camel, hōr, there; pine, pit, sure, air, marine, gē, pōt, or, wōr, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn, mūta, cūb, cūre, unīta, cūr, rūle, rūll; trj, Syriān. ā, ē = ē; ēy = ē; qu = kw.

Mte, fte, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, here, camel, hár, there; pine, pít, sure, nít, marine, gô, pôt
or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, ôur, rûle. MALL: trê, sôrtien. sh. ce = ô; ey = é; qu = kw.

head and pectoral region enclosed in great bony sculptured plates, with dots of enamel, the remainder of the body naked or with ganoid scales, skeleton notochordal. The sub-order comprises the chief vertebrate remains from Devonian and Carboniferous formations. Besides the family Cephalaspidae (q.v.) the sub-order contains the genera Pterichthys, Osteolepis, and Dinichthys (q.v.).

plác - ô - dîne, plác - ô - dîne, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (placodine) - talular (bati), suff. -ine, -ite (Mn.)]

Mn. A furnace product having the composition nickel 87.5, arsenic 12.5, copper 0.8, sulphur 0.1. Hence the formula $\text{Ni}_{87.5}\text{As}_{12.5}\text{Cu}_{0.8}\text{S}_{0.1}$ which is ascribed to have been used in the industrial.

plác ô dîne, *s* [P. f. a. n. Gr. *δός* (dôs) - of th.]

Plácô A genus of fossil shells (q.v.). The palatal teeth, with the jaw joint of crushing plates. It is found in the Muschelkalk (Lina).

plác o gân ôid, *s* & [P. v. n. n. n.]

A. d. n. l. Of the Plagioclase (q.v.).

B. is a l. An island of the sul order Plagioclase.

plác o gân ôid, *s* & [P. v. n. n. n.]

M. l. a. n. o. u. s. e. (q.v.)

Plácô The first of the Owens Gaudin (q.v.).

plác ôid, *s* & [P. v. n. n. n.]

A. l. c. o. l. l. i. t. e. (q.v.)

B. d. v. A. f. i. n. i. t. i. n. g. t. o. t. u. r. i. t. y.

The last of the series of the Owens Gaudin (q.v.).

placiocline scales, *s* & [P. v. n. n. n.]

Placiocline A genus of fossil shells (q.v.).

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Placiocline A genus of fossil shells (q.v.).

plagal melodies, *s* & [P. v. n. n. n.]

Plagal A genus of fossil shells (q.v.).

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Plagal A genus of fossil shells (q.v.).

ous grooves, resembling those in the tail of *Hypalpyrum*, except that the tail is diagonally and not vertically.

plâ gi hâ - dral, *s* & [Lat. *plagi* (q.v.)]

Plâ gi hâ dral A genus of fossil shells (q.v.).

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Plâ gi hâ dral A genus of fossil shells (q.v.).

etc, etc, etc, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wê, here, camel, hêr, there; pîn, pîn, sîn, sîn, marine, gô, pôt, or, wêr, wêr, wêr, wêr, sîn, mûte, cûb, cûr, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trj, sÿrian, m, m = ô; sy = ô; qu = kw.

* To build, to border.

"At length I on a fountain light
W bore him with pink as painted."

II. Hat making: To interweave the folded hairs forming a hat-body, by means of press-
ure, motion, moisture, and heat.

plait-éd, plait-éd, pl. par. & a. [Fr. *plait*, v.]

A. *is* par. (See the verb).

B. *is* adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *plait-éd*, braided, interwoven, knitted

2. *plait-éd*, Entangled, involved, intricate

3. *plait-éd*, Time shall unfold what plaited cunning hides."

II. b. t. (Ornamentation): Folded lengthwise,

like the plants of a closed fan, as the vine,

and many palms.

plaited-rope, s. [Sensit.]

plait-ér, plait-ér, s. [Eng. *plait*, -er.]
(One who cr. that which plait.)

plait-ér, s. [Eng. *plait*, dimin. suff. -er.] A

little piece. (*Diana* The Little Day.)

plait-ér, s. [Fr. of Gr. *plaitos* (plaitos)]

mult. of boards. (Plait.)

2. The typical genus of the family Plait-

kind.

plait-ér, s. [Mod. Lat. *plait-ér*]

1. A family of Silicious Sponges

plait, s. [Fr. (*plait*) = flat from Lat.

level, flat, Ital. *plano*, Ger. *Plat*, Dan.

1. Properly a map, representation on

sheet of a hill, machine, &c., on a

plane surface. More exactly, the plan of a

building is a horizontal section supposed to

be taken on the level of the floor (the walls, the

ceilings, &c., &c., so as to show their

vertical thickness and situation, the dimensions

of the doors, &c.). Thus also called the

ground plan or topography of the building

in the architectural plan, the parts are

sectioned in their natural positions. In the

perspective plan, the lines follow the rules of

perspective, the size is the distance

of the object from the eye, the lines are

drawn on a plane surface, the

plan of the building, &c.

II. b. t. (Ornamentation):

1. A scheme of some project laid out, as to

be

2. The disposition or arrangement of

things in a design

3. A custom, a mode of procedure, a way

of doing a thing

4. A scheme of some project laid out, as to

be

5. The disposition or arrangement of

things in a design

6. A custom, a mode of procedure, a way

of doing a thing

7. A scheme of some project laid out, as to

be

8. The disposition or arrangement of

things in a design

9. A custom, a mode of procedure, a way

of doing a thing

10. A scheme of some project laid out, as to

be

11. The disposition or arrangement of

things in a design

12. A custom, a mode of procedure, a way

of doing a thing

13. A scheme of some project laid out, as to

be

14. The disposition or arrangement of

things in a design

15. A custom, a mode of procedure, a way

of doing a thing

16. A scheme of some project laid out, as to

be

17. The disposition or arrangement of

things in a design

18. A custom, a mode of procedure, a way

of doing a thing

19. A scheme of some project laid out, as to

be

plaited spots, serving for eyes. See the
Hilabrocola, with the body long, round and
oval, with the tentacles straight and un-
branched; and Dendroeca, with the body
broad and flat, and the tentacles branched or
arborescent.

plait-ér, s. [Mod. Lat. *plait-ér*]
Eng. suff. -er.] Like a plait in form

plait-ér, s. [Eng. *plait*, -er.] Plait-
tuning to a plait

plait-ér, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*] Plait-
tuning to a plait

plait-ér, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*] Plait-
tuning to a plait

plait-ér, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*] Plait-
tuning to a plait

plait-ér, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*] Plait-
tuning to a plait

plait-ér, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*] Plait-
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surface. A plane is supposed to extend in-
definitely in all directions. The term is also
frequently used, especially in astronomy, to
denote an ideal surface supposed to cut or
pass through a solid body, or in various direc-
tions, as, the plane of the equator, the plane
of a planet's orbit.

B. As a b. [Lat. *planus* = plain, flat]
[Fr. *plan*, v. l. v. l. flat, *plan*, v. l. v. l. flat

(1) *planus*, v. l. v. l. flat, *plan*, v. l. v. l. flat

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bel, bey; pol, pol; cat, poll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-dan, -han = -shan, -tion, -sion = -shin; -

plane-trigonometry, a. [Trigonometry + plane.]

plane, a. [Fr., from Lat. *planus*, acc. of *planities* = a plain; Gr. *πλάγιος* (*plagios*) from *πλατύνω* (*platunō*) = wide, in allusion to the broad leaves and spreading form; Sp., Port., & Ital. *plano*,] [PLATANE.]

1. *Sing.* : The same as *PLATE-TREE* (q.v.).
2. *Pl.* : Lindley's English name for the *Platanus* (q.v.).

plane-tree, a.

Bot. : Any species of the genus *Platanus* (q.v.), of which five or six exist. They are tall trees with pendent trunks, the bark of which peels off annually leaving the surface smooth and bare. The Oriental Plane tree, *Platanus orientalis*, an umbaceous tree seventy to ninety feet high, has palmate leaves like those of the Sycaire. It is a native of Western Asia and Cashmere, and has been introduced into British parks and plantations. Its smooth grained wood is used in the East for cabinet-making. Mr. Houghbiger says that in India its broad leaves are applied to the eyes in ophthalmia, and its bark, boiled in vinegar, given in dysentery. The Occidental or American Plane-tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, has deeply divided and undented leaves, and round racemes bearing the female flowers. On the banks of the Ohio and the Mississippi there are trees ten to sixteen feet in diameter. Calhoun in America also Britain wood, Water beech, and Sycamore, and in Canada Cotton tree. A third species, often confounded with this one, is the Maple-leaved Plane *Platanus acerifolia*, the species, sometimes with a trunk, cultivated in some London squares. The Scotch or Mock plane tree is *Ailanthus glandulosa*.

plane, *plān, *playn, a. [Fr. *plan*, from Lat. *planus*, from low Lat. *plano* = a carpenter's plane.]

1. *U.* : To make smooth, especially with a plane. (*Chap. 11: Homer, Odyssey*.)
2. *Fig.* : To clear the way from difficulties, to make smooth. (*Tennyson, Princess, 127*.)

plān-ē-ōm-ē-try, plā-nēm-ē-try, a. [Eng. *plane*, and Gr. *μετρώω* (*metrōō*) = a measure.] The art or process of ascertaining the area or superficial contents of a surface. [STEREOMETRY.]

plān-ēr, plāin-ēr, a. [Eng. *planer* (q.v.).]

1. *Ind. Lang.* : One who or that which planes, a planing machine. (*Homer, Odyssey*.)
2. *Fr.* : A wooden block used to level the face of a frame of type for printing.

planer-bar, a. A device attached to a planer for the purpose of feeding in part the work of a slotting or shaping machine.

planer-centres, a. pl. Devices similar to lathe centres for supporting small work in the bed of a planing machine.

planer-head, a.
Mech. : The slide rest of a planing machine or planer.

planer tree, a.
Bot. : A tree belonging to the genus *Platanus* (q.v.).

plā-nēr-a, a. [Named after J. Plauer, a German botanist.]

Bot. : A genus of Ulinae, having roundish pointed, two-celled and two-seeded fruits. The wood of *Plaueria Abelaria*, called in the old pharmacopoeia, *Paradoxicum rotundum*, is aromatic. P. Richardi has a valuable wood.

plā-nēr-ite, a. [After Herr Planer, who first found it.]

Min. : A mineral occurring in crystalline botryoidal layers in the copper mines of Gamschelsk, Ural Mountains. It is green; sp. gr. 2.66; colour, verdigris to olive-green; lustre, dull. Compos. : a hydrous phosphate of alumina with some copper and iron. Dana suggests that it is possibly impure *Wadellite* (q.v.), and makes it a sub-species.

plān-ēt, *plan-eto, a. [O. Fr. *planete* (Fr. *planète*), from Lat. *planeta*; Gr. *πλανήτης* (*planētēs*) = a wanderer, from *πλανάω* (*planāō*) to wander, from *πλάνω* (*planō*) = a wandering; Sp. & Port. *planeta*.]

Astron. : A heavenly body which, to old-

world observers, seemed to wander about aimlessly in the sky, thus markedly contrasting with the orderly movements of the fixed stars. Subsequently it was discovered that the seemingly erratic bodies were as regular in their movements as the others, revolving, like the earth, around the sun, the aberrations arising from the fact that both the planets and the observers were in motion. When they are comparatively near the earth and move thence to go round the sun, they seem to go in one direction, when they act upon the other side of their orbit, they appear to retrograde in the sky, shining only with reflected light, they shine with a steady radiance in place of twinkling like the fixed stars. Planets are primary or secondary, the former revolving around the sun, the latter around the primaries. The primary planets known to the ancients were five: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Omitting asteroids, comets, and meteoric rings, eight are now known: Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Twenty secondary planets are known, the Moon, two satellites of Mars, four of Jupiter, eight of Saturn, four of Uranus, and one of Neptune. The existence of a intermediate primary planet has been suspected but not proved. The planets Mercury and Venus, being nearer than the Earth to the sun, are called inferior planets; the others, being more distant, are termed superior. Another classification is sometimes adopted, that into intra and extra-asteroidal planets, that is, those nearer and those more remote from the sun than the asteroids. Under the latter are included Mercury, Venus, the Earth and Mars, all of which are comparatively small, while the others, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are the giants of the system. For instance the Earth is 7,926 miles in diameter, and Mars 1,200, but Jupiter is 86,000. The intra-asteroidal planets complete the majority of their orbits in periods, the Earth, for example, in 365.26 days, while Neptune takes to do so 60,127 days, or about 165 years. The minor planets, planetoids, or asteroids, lie between Mars and Jupiter. A list of those named up to March, 1879, was given under the article Asteroid (q.v.). The following, inserted under that article, though they are minor, have since received applications: 1,3 Phœbe, 175, Andromache, 179, Clementine, 181, Ishtar, 192, Nemesis, 193, P. K. 1, and P. 1, Furciosa. The following have not been named:

| N. | N. | Name of Discoverer | Date of Discovery |
|----|---------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 18 | Phœbe | Peters | May 1 st , 1879 |
| 19 | Arctus | Ideler | May 21, 1879 |
| 20 | Antares | Ideler | June 14, 1879 |
| 21 | Bethel | Peters | July 9, 1879 |
| 22 | Dynamos | Peters | July 29, 1879 |
| 23 | Bethel | Peters | August 7, 1879 |
| 24 | Bethel | Peters | September 11, 1879 |
| 25 | Bethel | Peters | September 2, 1879 |
| 26 | Calisto | Pallas | October 8, 1879 |
| 27 | Mars | Pallas | October 18, 1879 |
| 28 | Bethel | Peters | October 17, 1879 |
| 29 | Laurel | Pallas | October 21, 1879 |
| 30 | Bethel | Peters | October 22, 1879 |
| 31 | Laurel | Pallas | November 12, 1879 |
| 32 | Bethel | Peters | November 16, 1879 |
| 33 | Bethel | Peters | February 2, 1880 |
| 34 | Bethel | Peters | March 1, 1880 |
| 35 | Bethel | Peters | April 7, 1880 |
| 36 | Bethel | Peters | May 1, 1880 |
| 37 | Bethel | Peters | August 10, 1880 |
| 38 | Bethel | Peters | September 4, 1880 |
| 39 | Bethel | Peters | September 20, 1880 |
| 40 | Bethel | Peters | May 16, 1881 |
| 41 | Bethel | Peters | January 18, 1882 |
| 42 | Bethel | Peters | February 9, 1882 |
| 43 | Bethel | Peters | March 9, 1882 |
| 44 | Bethel | Peters | March 20, 1882 |
| 45 | Bethel | Peters | April 19, 1882 |
| 46 | Bethel | Peters | July 12, 1882 |
| 47 | Bethel | Peters | August 18, 1882 |
| 48 | Bethel | Peters | August 19, 1882 |
| 49 | Bethel | Peters | August 22, 1882 |
| 50 | Bethel | Peters | September 3, 1882 |
| 51 | Bethel | Peters | September 10, 1882 |
| 52 | Bethel | Peters | January 31, 1883 |
| 53 | Bethel | Peters | May 11, 1883 |
| 54 | Bethel | Peters | August 12, 1883 |
| 55 | Bethel | Peters | November 28, 1883 |
| 56 | Bethel | Peters | April 26, 1884 |
| 57 | Bethel | Peters | July 2, 1884 |
| 58 | Bethel | Peters | July 1, 1884 |
| 59 | Bethel | Peters | August 16, 1884 |
| 60 | Bethel | Peters | August 27, 1884 |
| 61 | Bethel | Peters | September 11, 1884 |
| 62 | Bethel | Peters | September 20, 1884 |
| 63 | Bethel | Peters | October 16, 1884 |
| 64 | Bethel | Peters | February 9, 1885 |
| 65 | Bethel | Peters | March 15, 1885 |
| 66 | Bethel | Peters | June 4, 1885 |
| 67 | Bethel | Peters | August 12, 1885 |
| 68 | Bethel | Peters | September 6, 1885 |
| 69 | Bethel | Peters | October 1, 1885 |
| 70 | Bethel | Peters | October 27, 1885 |
| 71 | Bethel | Peters | November 12, 1885 |

planet-gear, a.

Mechanics : Gearing in which one or more cog wheels, besides rotating on their axes, revolve around the wheel with which they mesh.

planet-struck, *planet-stricken, a.

Affected by the influence of a planet; blasted.

planet-wheel, a.

Mechanics : The exterior revolving wheel of the "sun and planet" motion, invented by James Watt. So called from its revolving around another gear wheel, which is fixed to the sun gear. The axis of the planet wheel is preserved concentric with the axis of the fixed or sun-wheel by means of an arm (the planet wheel) sometimes gears with an internally copped wheel, and may be driven by the latter, rolling around inside the latter gear wheel instead of outside. [See ANDERSON'S WHEELS.]

plān-ēt-ār-ī-um, a. [Lat. *planeta*, from *planet*; a machine for exhibiting the motions of the planets and their positions respect to the sun and one another. (Othman.)]

plān-ēt-ār-ī-um, a. [Lat. *planeta*, from *planet*; a planet; Fr. *planète*, It. *placeta*, Sp. *planeta*.]

I. Ordinary Language.

1. Of or pertaining to the planets.
2. Having the nature of a planet, revolving.
3. Produced or caused by the planets.
4. Consisting of or composed of planets.
5. Wandring.
6. Under the influence of planetary parts.

planetary days, a.

The days of the planets, the day of each of which are more or less than 24 hours. (Wright.)

planetary nebula, a.

The time taken for a planet to perform its revolution around the sun.

plan-ēt-ōd, a.

Belonging to planets.

plā-nēt-ō, plā-nēt-ō-al, a. [Fr. *planète*, from Gr. *πλανήτης* (*planētēs*) = a wanderer, from *πλανάω* (*planāō*) to wander, from *πλάνω* (*planō*) = a wandering; Sp. & Port. *planeta*.]

Astron. : A minor planet, an asteroid. (Astron., PLANT, STAR.)

plān-ēt-ōd-al, a. [Eng. *planetary*.]

Of or pertaining to the planets, relating to a planetoid.

***plān-ēt-nle, a.** [A dimin. from *plān-ēt* (q.v.).] A little planet.

***plān-ēt, a.** [Lat. *planeta* = to beat, to pound.] To pound.

***plān-ēt-ō, a.** [Eng. *planetary*.]

The quality or state of being planetary, dashing or beating with noise.

***plān-ēt-ō, a.** [Lat. *planeta*, from *plān-ēt* (q.v.).] A little planet.

***plān-ēt-ō, a.** [Lat. *planeta*, from *plān-ēt* (q.v.).] A little planet.

***plān-ēt-ō, a.** [Lat. *planeta*, from *plān-ēt* (q.v.).] A little planet.

plān, plān, amidst, whāt, fān, fāther; wō, wēt, hēre, cāmp, hār, thēr; pīn, pīt, āir, mār; sō, pōt, or, wōr, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūt, cūb, āir, unīte, cūr, rūs, fān; trī, sīrīan. a, w = ā; ē = ē; ō = ō; u = ū.

...the same air marine &

Site, sit, sare, amidst, what, fall, father, wē, wet, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine so, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whā, sōn, mūta, cūb, cure, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll, trȳ, Sȳrian, sē, qē = ē; ey = ā, qu - kw.

bell, boy, boat, boat; eat, call, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem, thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing.
-cian, -tian = shan. -chün, -chün, -tion, -sion = shün. -ciou, -ciou, -sions = shüa. -bie, -die, ti = bei, dei.

plate-wheel, *s.* A wheel without a tire, a wheel in which the rim and hub are connected by a plate or web.

plate-worker, *s.* A worker in silver or plate.

plátē, *s.* [Platē *s.*]

1 To cover or overlay with plates or sheets of metal.

Two birds were *plátē* with silver plates from Spain to Spain. — *Old English* (1171).

2 *Specif.* To overlay with a thin covering, or coating, of silver or other metal, either by a mechanical process, as hammering, or a chemical process, as electroplating.

Plated with silver, the vase will wear of its lustre. — *Shakespeare* (1616).

3 To enter thin metal or laminar.

A thin *plátē* of steel is to be worn in the horse. — *Shakespeare* (1616).

4 To put plates or sheets on (a surface).

He was all right, but all he *plátē* a thin sheet of silver. — *Shakespeare* (1616).

5 To arm with cloth in armor or defense. (*Sic*) *Revised* (1616).

6 To plate or coat.

Shaw *plátē* a part by the unperturbed position of the plate of a silver vase.

plateau (*s.* **pla-teaux**, **pla-teaus**) (*s.* **pla-to**, **pla-toz**) (*s.* [Platē *s.*])

1 A flat land, a broad flat stretch of land on an elevated position, an elevated plain.

The plateau is levelled in the center of the valley. — *Shakespeare* (1616).

2 A flat, elevated high part of the center of a hill.

II *Platē* A term (*Platē* [1616]).

plát öd, *po-jo* (*s.* [Platē *s.*])

plate-rül, *s.* [Fon. *plátē* (1616)] A smooth plate will be.

***plate män**, *s.* (Eng. *plátē* [1616]) A plate (1616).

plát öm-ya, *s.* (Gr. *plátē* [1616]) A plate (1616).

plát ün, *s.* (Gr. *plátē* [1616]) A plate (1616).

plát ün, *s.* (Gr. *plátē* [1616]) A plate (1616).

platen machine, *s.* [Platē *s.* (1616)] A plate machine.

plát ör, *s.* [Fon. *plátē* (1616)] A plate (1616).

1 A house whose roof is covered with plates of silver.

2 A house whose roof is covered with plates of silver.

3 A house whose roof is covered with plates of silver.

4 A house whose roof is covered with plates of silver.

5 A house whose roof is covered with plates of silver.

***plát ör-ösque** (*que* as *k*), *s.* [Fon. *plátē* (1616)] A term used to describe a house whose roof is covered with plates of silver.

plátös sa, *s.* [Fon. *plátē* (1616)] A plate (1616).

plát öy, *s.* [Fon. *plátē* (1616)] A plate (1616).

plát-föld, *s.* [Platē *s.* (1616)] A plate (1616).

plát form, *s.* [Fon. *plátē* (1616)] A plate (1616).

1 A sketch of anything horizontal, delineated, or shown graphically.

2 A sketch of anything horizontal, delineated, or shown graphically.

3 A sketch of anything horizontal, delineated, or shown graphically.

4 A sketch of anything horizontal, delineated, or shown graphically.

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14 A sketch of anything horizontal, delineated, or shown graphically.

(5) A raised walk at a railway station, for the convenience of passengers in entering or alighting from the carriages, and for loading and unloading goods.

The *plátē* of the railway was on a railway station. — *Shakespeare* (1616).

(6) A part of a building raised above the level of the street, and appropriated to speakers at a public meeting, particularly in the case of a speaker.

The chairman left the *plátē* with his supporters. — *Shakespeare* (1616).

5 The principles adopted and put forward by a party, as a political policy, a political program, etc.

The *plátē* of the party was a political policy. — *Shakespeare* (1616).

6 (Of a person) to be a political policy.

II *Platē* A term (*Platē* [1616]).

1 A flat, elevated high part of the center of a hill.

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42 A flat, elevated high part of the center of a hill.

2. A thin coating of one metal on another.

3 Second- or third rate racing (1616).

The *plátē* of the railway was on a railway station. — *Shakespeare* (1616).

plátin, *s.* [Fon. *plátē* (1616)] A plate (1616).

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plate, flat, bare, amidst, what, fall, father, we, wet, here, camel, hat, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine, go, pot, or, were, wolf, work, what, son; mite, cub, cure, quite, car, rule, fall; try, Syrian. se, as = s; ey = a. qu = kw.

bail, boy; **pait**, **jai**; **cat**, **yell**, chorus, chin, bench, go, gem, thin, this sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -cion = ahin; -tion, -cion = xhin, cioun, tions, -cions = ahūs. hie, -die, &c = bēl, dēl.

plaud-ā-tōr-y, a. [Eng. *plaudite*; -ory.] Applauding; commending.

plaud-ā-tōr-y, a. [A form arising from the Lat. *plaudite* being taken for an English word of three syllables.] [PLAUDITE.] Plaudite, applause.

"Give this virgin crystal plaudities."
—*Journalist*; *Rowena's Tragedy*, II, 1.

plaud-ā-bīl-ī-tē, a. [Fr. *plausibilité*, from Lat. *plausibilis* = plausible (q.v.).] * 1. Something deserving applause.

"[He] carried on his dignity with that justice, modesty, integrity, docility, and other gracious plausibilities." — *Langdon*; *Life & Death of Dr. Jackson*.

* 2. Applause.

"With great admiration and plausibility of the people." — *Blackwell*; *Voyages*, I, 267.

* 3. The quality or state of being plausible or specious; plausibleness, speciousness.

"We admit the plausibility of this notion." — *Shakespeare*, *Othello*, II, 1, 165.

* 4. Anything plausible or specious.

"Not absolutely formed to be the dupe of shallow plausibilities alone." — *Dr. Armstrong*; *Paracetana*, III.

plaud-ā-bīl-ī-tē, a. [Lat. *plausibilis*, from *plaudere*, pa. par. of *plaudo* = to applaud.]

* 1. Deserving applause; praiseworthy, commendable.

"Which made a plausible bishop seem to be anti-christ to Gregory the Great." — *Richter*; *Life of Wilfrid*, p. 11, p. 96.

* 2. Applauding, rejoicing.

"With the pure, plausible, and joyful minds." — *De la Harpe*, I, 110.

* 3. Apparently right, or deserving of applause or praise; specious. (*Compare*: *Progress of Error*, 153.)

* 4. Using specious arguments or language; falsely spoken, specious; as, a *plausible* speaker.

plaud-ā-bīl-ī-tē, a. [Eng. *plausible*; -ity.] * 1. To be merited.

"So as to give place itself, especially among the clergy." — *Palmer*; *Church Hist.*, IV, 2.

plaud-ā-bīl-ī-tē, a. [Eng. *plausible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being plausible; plausibility, speciousness.

"There may be with some degree of plausibility he would tell." — *Chambers*; *On the Evidence*, 1899, 14.

plaud-ā-bīl-ī-tē, a. [Eng. *plausibly*; -ly.] * 1. In a manner really to merit applause.

* 2. With applause; with acclamation.

"The Romans plausibly did give consent." — *Shakespeare*; *Richard of Bordeaux*, I, 3, 130.

* 3. In a plausible or specious manner; with a show of plausibility; speciously.

"How plausibly we ever this objection looks at the first sight." — *Shakespeare*; *As You Like It*, IV, 1, 161.

plaud-ā-bīl-ī-tē, a. [Lat. *plaudens*, pa. par. of *plaudo* = to applaud.]

* 1. Applauding, approving.

"To your plaudens fortunes give our voice." — *Shakespeare*; *Henry VIII*, IV, 1, 161.

* 2. Plausible.

"His plaudens words." — *Shakespeare*; *All's Well*, I, 2.

plaw, plawe, cf. (Etym. doubtful.) To jarred.

play, plaie, *playe, v. i. & t. [A.S. *plegan*, from *plega* = play (q.v.).]

A. Intransitive:

* 1. To sport, to frolic; to do something, not as a task or of necessity, but for a pleasure; to amuse one's self.

"Let the boys leave to play." — *Shakespeare*; *Merry Wives of Windsor*, IV, 1, 161.

* 2. To try, to dally.

"Gold-n hair, with which I used to play." — *Shakespeare*; *Macbeth*, 538.

* 3. To act thoughtlessly; to tittle; to be careless.

"You are apt to play with their healths and their lives as they do with their clowns." — *Temple*.

* 4. To take part in a game, recreation, or pastime.

"When the giants played at pitch and toss." — *Blackie*; *Lays of the Highlands*, p. 29.

* 5. *Spelt*: To gamble; to contend in a game for money.

* 6. To perform an act or action incidental or necessary to a game.

"Newton was bowed in playing late at a yoker." — *Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1888.

* 7. To perform upon an instrument of music.

"Muddy Plunk plays white Orpheus plays." — *Shakespeare*; *Lays of the Highlands*, 1894.

* 8. To move irregularly and freely.

"Loose as the breeze that plays along the downs." — *Thomson*; *Capella of Indolence*, I, 1.

* 9. To operate, to act, to move, to flow.

"Whiles warm life plays in that infant's veins." — *Shakespeare*; *King John*, III, 1.

* 10. To move or be moved mindly.

"The noble fingers play in and out." — *Cambridge*; *Technical Education*, p. VII, p. 351.

* 11. To work; to be engaged in work or action.

"The fireman will be engaged in playing on the warehouse." — *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1888.

* 12. To act; to be set and kept in action; operation.

"To what extent her machine gun was played with destructive effect." — *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 24, 1888.

* 13. To do, to act, to be have.

"Thou playd not wood fairly for a." — *Shakespeare*; *The Merchant of Venice*, I, 3, 161.

* 14. To act upon a stage, to personate a character in a play.

"Fit to play in our interlude." — *Shakespeare*; *Midsummer Night's Dream*, I, 2, 161.

* 15. To act or assume a part without entering it out seriously, to make a playful or half-serious pretence of acting a part (usually followed by *as if*).

"The ladies have played at making puddings." — *Observer*, Nov. 15, 1888.

* 16. To strive or be suitable or in condition for playing a game; as, A billiard table *plays* well.

B. Transitive:

* 1. To bring into sportive or playful action.

* 2. To contend in; to contest for amusement or for a prize; as, to *play* whist, to *play* football, &c.

* 3. To use in play; to lay on the table or move in a game.

"A far later date they may not doubt be played with effect." — *Field*, Dec. 12, 1888.

* 4. To perform music on; as, To *play* the piano.

* 5. To perform on a musical instrument, to execute; as, To *play* an overture.

* 6. To put or keep in action, or motion, to cause to work or act; as, To *play* a cannon on a fort.

* 7. To keep in play with a line.

"A duck was being played." — *Field*, Jan. 2, 1888.

* 8. To amuse one's self with; as, to *play* a person.

* 9. To act or perform by the representation of characters in.

"You are human players, hearing you and hearing." — *Shakespeare*; *Henry VIII*, I, 2, 161.

* 10. To act the part of; to act or take the character of.

"Miss ... plays the part of a servant maid." — *Standard*, Nov. 11, 1888.

* 11. To act or represent in general; to act like; to conduct one's self like; to behave in the manner of.

"Play the mother part." — *Shakespeare*; *Samuel*, 161.

* 12. To execute, to do, to perform, to act.

"Man in man." — *Shakespeare*; *Henry VIII*, I, 2, 161.

* 13. To handle, treat, or deal with scripturally, or according to the rules of a game; as, To *play* a billiard pocket.

* 14. To contend in a game with; to enter into competition in a game with.

* 15. To play off; to engage or make use of in play; to play with.

* 1. To play off; to play off (Booky).

* 2. To play off and over.

(1) To be fickle, changeable, or not to be depended on.

(2) To act recklessly.

"A bishop ought not to play off and over with words." — *Field*, Dec. 12, 1888.

* 3. To play off a person's words; to act or manage matters to his benefit or advantage.

"Shilly played off the names of his to the world." — *Observer*, Nov. 11, 1888.

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large, oblong, flexible, and slightly convex, lamellar, with a posterior sub-apical nucleus. The mouth of the animal is armed with horny jaws. Twenty-two species, widely distributed.

pleu-rô-car-pi, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *καρπιος* (*karpios*) = fruit.]

Bot. A division of Biaceae. The theca springs from the axil of a leaf. Genus, *Illynum*, *Fontinalis*, &c.

pleu-rô-car-poïa, *s.* [Pleuroncarpi] Or belonging to the Pleuroncarpi (q.v.).

pleu-rô-cla-ge, *s.* [Gr. *πλευρον* (*pleuron*) = the side, and *κλασις* (*klasis*) = breaking.] *Min.* The same as *Wasserite* (q.v.).

pleu-rô-dê-lô-g, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *δολος* (*dolos*) = visible, conspicuous.]

Zool. A genus of Salamanderidae, with one species, *Desmarestia*, from Spain, Portugal, and Morocco. The ribs are short, and produce horny projections on the skin. The body is arched, marked with long transverse stripes and dots. It bred in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, in 1855.

pleu-rô-dis-coïa, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Eng. *discoïa*.] *Bot.* Growing on the sides of the stem.

pleu-rô-dont, *n. & s.* [Pleurodontis] *A. As adjective.*

Comp. Anat. Having one side of the fang of the teeth anchored with the inside of the socket.

B. As substant. Any individual of Water Pleurodonts (q.v.).

pleu-rô-dont, *eg.*, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *δοντος* (*odontos*) = tooth.] *Zool.* Wagler's name for the American *Iguanodon*, in which the dentition is pleurodont (q.v.).

pleu-rô-dyn, *i. a.*, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *δυναμις* (*dynamis*) = power.]

Path. Chronic inflammation of the walls of the chest. It often commences so locally, is nearly always chronic, the muscular and fibrous textures of the left side, is attended with a sharp pain, but is not less formidable than pleurisy. It is very common among those exposed to cold and wet. A good medicine is a mixture of opium, tincture of acacia, and bark.

pleu-rô-gyn-oïa, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *γυνή* (*gynē*) = woman.]

Bot. Originating under the ovary but developing laterally.

pleu-rô-gy-râ-te, **pleu-rô-gy-râ-toïa**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Eng. *gyrate*, *gyratous*.] *Lat.* (Of same form.) Having a ring around the sides of the spine case.

pleu-rô-lêp, *i. a.*, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurolepis*, Lat. fem. pl. *pleurolepis*.] *Palaeont.* A family of Pycnostentaculids (q.v.), with two genera, *Pleurolepis* and *Hemilepis*, from the Lias.

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Zool. The typical genus of the family Pleuronectidae (q.v.), characteristic of the littoral fauna of the north temperate zone.

Bot. A genus of Diatomaceae, tribe (C) called also *Gyrodium*. The plants are small and free, the valves navicular, subtriangular, with water. Used as a test object in the microscope.

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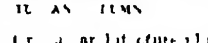
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âte, île, îre, quidist, what, fall, father: wê, wêt, hère, cam

Indy. Mr. Gorman and the Marquis St. ...
the murder of the ... women of ...



plough-er (sh silent), **plow-er**, s. [Fr. *plough*, v., or 1 One who ploughs land, a cultivator, a ploughman.]

Now I shall tell you who he the plougher. Last year I was in the field.

plough men (sh silent) **plow men**, s. [Eng. *plow*, v., and *man* 1 One who ploughs one who is his or guides a plough in a farm laborer who is, or may be, engaged for ploughing.]

No Devonshire to plough in. I am in the field with my horse and plough. I am in the field with my horse and plough.

ploughman's spikenard, s.

But I am in the field with my horse and plough. I am in the field with my horse and plough. I am in the field with my horse and plough.

plough share, **plow share**, s. **plow share**, s. [Fr. *share*, s. and *share*, s. = share (q.v.)]

1 The part of a plow which cuts the slice loose below.

2 A triangular heart-shaped blade in a shovel-plough to turn the soil over and in turning it to turn the earth up to the stems of the plants.

ploughshare bone, s.

1 The part of a plow which cuts the slice loose below.

plou si oc ra qy, s. [Fr. *plou*, s. and *si oc ra qy*, s. = plow (q.v.)]

1 Government by the plow.

2 People of great wealth in the plow.

plout-er, s. [Fr. *plout*, s.]

plout net, **pout net**, s. [Fr. *pout*, s. and *net*, s. = net (q.v.)]

plow-er, s. [Fr. *plow*, s. and *er*, s. = plow (q.v.)]

1 The plow (q.v.)

(1) The plow (q.v.)

(2) The plow (q.v.)

plow-er's page, s. [Fr. *plow*, s. and *er's page*, s. = plow (q.v.)]

plow-er, s. [Fr. *plow*, s. and *er*, s. = plow (q.v.)]

plow-er, s. [Fr. *plow*, s. and *er*, s. = plow (q.v.)]

plow-er, s. [Fr. *plow*, s. and *er*, s. = plow (q.v.)]

plow, s. [An abbrev. of *employ* (q.v.)] Em-
ployment, a situation, a place, a money-making
(work)

Two plows by red water were for black fishing
or soot in the plow. Scott. *plow* (q.v.)

plow-er (as *plow-er*), s. [O. Fr. *plow*, s. and
of *er*, s. = plow (q.v.)]

plow-er, s. [Name after *Plow*, a French
able]

plow-er, s. [M. Lat. *plow* (q.v.)]

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pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng. *plucky* (q.v.)]

plucky, or **courageous**, adj. [Eng. *plucky* (q.v.)]

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like, sit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father, we, wot, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine go, pot
or, wote, welf, work, wha, son, mite, cub, cure, unite, our, rule, fall; try, Syrian. s, o = a, oy = a, qu = kw.

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plūm-kēt, a. [Lat. *plumbus* = leaden.]
Lead-coloured.

"Clouds and glaucous in blow or grey, as the sky
is when it has little specks of green clouds in a day's
days, as it were a *plūm-kēt* colour." — *Udal: Plumes*
for Letter-pressing, 10, 11.

plūm-mēr (1), s. [PLUMBER.]

Plūm-mēr (2), s. [From Dr. Plummer, who
first compounded the pills.] (See the com-
pound.)

Plummer's pills, s. pl.

Old Pharm.: Pills formed of levigate calomel,
the precipitated sulphur of antimony, each two drams, with three drams of the
gum and one of the resin of guaiacum, mixed
together into a mass with the balsam of
Copaliv. Recommended for spots, pimples,
scarcula, &c. If for the balsam of copaliv
there be substituted castor oil, the pill be-
comes the Compound Calomel Pill of the
British Pharmacopoeia.

plūm-mēr-y, s. [PLUMBERY.]

plūm-mēt, * plom-et, * plom-met,
*** plam-bet, s.** [Fr. *plombet*, dimin. from
plomb = lead.]

1. A plug of lead or other metal used for
sounding.

"And deeper than did ever *plummet* sound
It drew in my look." *Shakspeare: Tempest*, v. 1.

2. Anything used as a test or gauge.

"Too deep for the *plummet* of thought."
Cropper: Aspirations after God.

3. A ball of lead for a plumb-line.

"And we see the body of flesh which you bear about
you, and the *plummet* which it hangs upon your
soul." — *Lucretius*.

4. A pencil of solid lead, used by school-
boys to rule paper for writing on.

5. The pommel of a sword. (*Scotch*.)

plūm mīāg, s. [Fr. *plum*, s.; -y.]

Ministry. The operation of finding, by means
of a plummet, the place where to sink an
an-shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to
find which way the hole inclines.

plūm mī, a. [Eng. *plum*, s.; -y.] Desirable,
advantageous, good.

"For the sake of getting something *plumy*." — *A
Good Devil: Derivatives*, ch. xv.

plū mōso, plū mōsa, s. [Lat. *plumacea*,
from *pluma* = a feather; Fr. *plumosa*; Sp.
plumosa, Ital. *plumosa*.]

1. *Lang. & Nat. Science*: Resembling
feathers; feathery (q.v.).

plumose-antimony, plumose-ore, s.
[MIN. MINER.]

plū mō-gīto, s. [Lat. *plumosa* (s) = with
feathers; soft, like (*Min.*).]

Min.: A capillary variety of Jamesonite
(q.v.). It was formerly regarded as a distinct
species.

plū mōs i tī, s. [O. Fr. *plumacite*.] The
quality or state of being plumose.

plū mōsa, s. [PLUMOSE.]

plūmp, * plomp, * plompe, * plumpo,
a. & s. [From the same root as *plū* (q.v.),
hence: swollen; cogn. with O. Dut. *plomp* =
idle, dull; Sw. *plump* = clownish, coarse;
Dan. *plump* = clumsy, vulgar, from *plump* =
heavy, clumsy, blunt.]

A. As adjective:

1. Swollen out; swollen, as with fat or
flesh; full of habit; fleshy, chubby; stout in
body.

"Barish *plump* Jack, and banish all the world." —
Shakspeare: Henry IV., 1, 4.

2. Full, distended.

"The gal of wine did his *plump* clusters bring."
Carver: To my Friend G. N.

3. Rude, clownish, boorish.

"Rude and *plump* beauty can not vindicate a sym-
ptom." — *Carver: To my Friend G. N.*

B. As substantive:

1. A crowd, a throng. (*Moite Arthur*,
2, 10.)

2. A cluster, a clump; a number together;
a flock. (*Scott: Marmion*, 1, 3.)

plump-armed, a. Having plump, well-
rounded, or fat arms.

plump-faced, a. Having a plump, fat
face.

plūmp (1), v. t. & i. [PLUMP, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make fat, to fatten; to swell
out, to distend.

"*Plumped* with bloating drops."
Arundell: Last of Shakspeare.

2. *Fig.*: To put up, to swell.

"*Plumped* up with hopes to carry on their diabolical
designs." — *Wood: Athens*, 1800, vol. II.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To swell out, to become fat; to
grow plumpy.

2. *Fig.*: At an election to give a plumper
for a candidate. [*PLUMPER* (1), a., s.]

"To *plump* for the candidate of his choice." — *Daily
Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1862.

plūmp (2), v. t. & i. [PLUMP, a.; cogn. with
Dut. *plumpen* = to plunge; Dan. *plumpe* = to
plump, to sause; Sw. *plump* = to plump,
to fall; Ger. *plumpen* = to fall plump.]

A. Trans.: To throw or cause to fall heavily
and suddenly.

B. Intrans.: To plunge or fall like a heavy
mass of dead matter; to fall plump, to flop.

"Dulness *plumps* into a chair." — *Steele: Spectator*,
No. 42.

plūmp, adv, a. & s. [A corrupt. of *plumb* (2),
s.; cf. Ital. *cadere a piombo*: to fall plump
(lit. like lead). Fr. a *plomb* = downward;
Dut. *plomp* = plump; Ger. *plump*.] [*PLUMPER*
(2), s.]

A. As adverb: Plumb; down straight; with
a heavy fall; suddenly, heavily, as, To come
down *plump*.

B. As adjective:

1. Downright; falling straight and heavily
as, a *plump* shower.

2. Downright, plumb, unqualified, blunt; as,
a *plump* lie.

C. As substantive:

1. A heavy, sudden fall, a plop.

2. A sudden, heavy shower of rain. (*Scotch*.)

"To run a *plump*: To run together; to
run amuck."

"Thus they ran a *plump* the very Saint Andrew's
shrouds." — *Scott: Henry VIII.*, ch. 10.

plūmp-ēr (1), v. [Eng. *plump* (1) v.; -er.]

1. One who, or that which makes plump
or fat; that which swells out or distends;
specifically, a soft ball, which old ladies who had
lost their teeth put in their mouths to plump
their cheeks out.

"She decorously her *plumpers* draws,
That serve to fill her cheeks with snow."
Scott: Maxwell

2. At elections:

(1) A vote given to a single candidate by a
man who has the right to vote for two or
more candidates, when more than one has to
be elected. Thus, if at an election there are
two vacancies to be filled, and a voter who
is entitled to two votes gives a single vote
in favour of one particular candidate, he is
said to *plump* for him, or to *give him a plump*.

"Mr. H. has secured a majority of *plumpers*."
Scott: Maxwell, ch. 11.

(2) A voter who plumps for a particular
candidate.

plūmp-ēr (2), s. [Eng. *plump*; -er.] A down-
right, unqualified lie. (*C. Good*.)

*** plūmp-īng, a.** [Eng. *plump*, a.; -ing.]

1. *Lit.*: Plump, stout.

"His face in a *plumping* and his looks enlightening."
Chapman: Homer, *Odyssey*, xiv.

plūmp-lī, s. [Fr. *plum*, s.; -lī.]

1. *Lit.*: Plump, stout.

2. *Fig.*: Plump, stout.

plūmp-nēsa, s. [Eng. *plump*, a.; -ness.] The

quality or state of being plump; fatness, full-
ness of ha.; stoutness.

"The *plumpness* of the flesh." — *W. A. Pope: Aeneid*,
of *Paradise*, ch. 1, ch. 1.

plūmp-y, a. [Eng. *plump*, a.; -y.] Fat,

plump, stout. (See *ex*, under *PINK*, a.)

plū mū-lar, a. [Eng. *plum*; -lar.] s. l.

1. *Lit.*: Plump, stout.

2. *Fig.*: Plump, stout.

plū mū-lār-i-s, a. [Lat. *plum*, s.; -i-s.] A little

feather, down, from *plum*, s. [*PLUM*, s.]

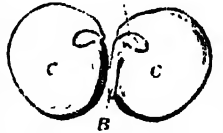
Zool.: The typical genus of Plumularidae.
Plumularia pinnata has tall, whitish, jointed
stems. It is four to seven inches high.

plūmp-lār-lār-dō, s. pl. [Lat. *plum*, s.; -lār-
dō, s. pl. adj. suff. -lār-]

Zool.: A family of Hydroid Polypes, sub-
order Campanularia. Hydroids are sessile,
polypites with a single wreath of filiform ten-
tacles round a central proboscis. Repro-
ductive zooids always fixed.

plū-mōle, s. [Fr.] [PLUMULARIA.]

Bot.: A minute germinating point or seed-
bud within the coty-
ledon of a dicoty-
ledonous plant, or
at one side of the
cotyledon in a mo-
nocotyledonous one.
It is a contin-
uation of the ten-
drils, but it bends
upward, while the
radicle does so
downward. It is
part of the embryo,
and may be divided
into caudicle and gemmule (q.v.).



PEA SEED OPEN,
Showing a Plumule, a Ra-
dicle, &c. Cotyledon.

plū-mī, * plū mīo, a. [Fr. *plum* (e); -y.]

1. Covered with feathers; feathered.

"Angels on full sail of wing flew high."
Who on their *plumy* vans received him soft."
Milton: P. R., v. 543.

2. Adorned with or bearing a plume; plumed. (*Pope: Homer: Iliad*, v. 12.)

* 3. Leafy.

"Fish own the pools, and birds the *plumy* trees."
Blackie: Lays of the Highlands, p. 130.

* 4. Resembling feathers or down; feathery,
downy. (*Chapman: Homer: Iliad*, xiv.)

plūn-dēr, v. t. & i. [Ger. *plundern* = to
plunder, from *plunder* = trumpet, trush,
luggage; Dan. *plundre*; Sw. *plundra*; O. Dut.
plunderen, *plunderen*; Dut. *plunderen*. The
word was first introduced between 1630 and
1650, a v., and, according to Fulmer, was of
Dutch (German) origin, and first introduced
by the soldiers who had fought under
Gustavus Adolphus (*Church Hist.*, bk. xii.,
§ 4, 5; also cf. bk. ix., § 4).]

A. Transitive:

1. To pillage, to rob, to strip; to take
goods or property freely from.

"The king has no number, then, *plunder* over their
treasures." — *Scott: Waverley*, v. 1, ch. 1.

2. To take by open force; to pillage.

B. Intransitive: To pillage; to rob.

plūn-dēr, s. [PLUNDER, v.]

1. The act of plundering or pillaging;
robbery.

"*Plunder* both mine and thing, was unknown in
England till the beginning of the war, and the war
began in 1642." — *Scott: Waverley*, v. 1, ch. 1.

2. That which is plundered or taken by open
force from another body; spoil, pillage, prey.

3. That which is taken by theft or fraud.

4. (Resuming the original meaning of the
Ger. *plunder*.) Personal baggage or luggage;
goods, effects. (This use of the word is now
confined to America.)

plūn-dēr age (age as 1g), s. [Eng. *plunder*;
-age.]

Age: The embroilment of goods on
board a ship.

plūn-dēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *plunder*; -er.] One

who plunders or pillages; a robber, a pillager.

"See a *plunderer* on the *plunder* of the sea."
Scott: Waverley, v. 1, ch. 1.

*** plūn-dēr-ōus, a.** [Eng. *plunder*; -ous.]

Plundering, pillaging. (*Scott: Waverley*,
v. 1, ch. 1.)

plūnge, *plonge, *plounge, *plunge-en,

v. t. & i. [Fr. *plonger*, s.; -er.] From a low Lat. *plūgere*
(not found), from Lat. *plū* = to lead;
the meaning is thus to fall like lead; to fall
plumb or plump.]

A. Transitive:

1. To thrust or force into water or other
fluid substance; to immerse. (*Spenser: F. Q.*,
II, viii, 64.)

2. To thrust or force into any substance or
body easily penetrable.

"The deft water of the deadly sea is sure to
plunge of with fatal accuracy and direction into some
vital spot." — *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 2, 1865.

3. To force, to drive, to thrust.

"Plunged him into a sea of
of great pleasures." — *Scott: Waverley*,
v. 1, ch. 1.

* 4. To baptize by immersion.

5. To force, thrust, or drive into any

bōl, bōy; pōt, jōw; oāt, gōll, oħernā, qhīn, bōnch; gō, ġom; thīn, thīs; sīn, ās; expect, Xēnophōn, exīst. ph = f.
-stān, -tīn = shēn. -tīn, -stēn = shūn; -tīn, -tīn = shūn. -stous, -tious, -stous = shūs. -bīc, -dīc, &c. = bōl, dōl.

3. Method

ing on the wings)

Mte, Mt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father, wā, wēt, hora, camei, hēr, thäre: pine, pā, āre, ār, marine, gō, pōt,
 or, wōre, wēl, wōrk, whā, sēn; mūta, cūp, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl: trī, Syrian. ā, ē = ē: ey - ā: qu = kw.

pneū mō-nī a, * pneū mōn y. (to
πνευμονία (pneumonia) (PNEU-mō-ni-
a)
Pneūma Inflammation of the lungs
caused by exposure to cold or wet
damp air or chill after being wet. It is
the most frequent form of pneumonia
in children. It is characterized by
inflammation in small spots, typhoid
fever and often long wasting illness.
It also has been caused by long confinement
of the lungs substance particularly in
disease, or in old and weak persons
deriving from any cause. It appears
hypostatic pneumonia and in some cases
distinctly it occasionally becomes
It commences with hyperaemia and

fāte, fāt, fāre, gmidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, herō, camēl, hōr, thērē; pine, pīt, sūre, sīr, marīno, sō, pōt, ex, wōre, wōll, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūro, unīte, cūr, rūla, fūll; trī, Sīryan, se, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

followed by fibrinous exudations in the interior of the air cells and capillary bronchi, undergoing many changes of the most various character, such as, abscess, purulent infiltration, gangrene, &c. The right lower lobe is the most frequent point of attack, bronchitis and pleuritic exudation are common accompaniments. Herpes is frequently observed on the face and lips on the third or fourth day; prostration, dry brown tongue, cracked lips, with viscid expectoration of a rusty-milk colour, and in the acute hepatization stage, red blood-tinged sputum, are the usual symptoms, with fine crepitation, like the rustling of a hair rubbed between the fingers. The true crepitant rhonchus is heard all over the affected part. Pneumonia terminates generally in resolution and recovery, but sometimes in death from collapse and exhaustion.

pneu-môn-îo, 'pneu-môn-îok, a. & s. [Gr. *pneumônios* (*pneumônios*), from *pneûmai* (*pneûmai*) = a lung; Fr. *pneumonique*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary.

B. As subst.: A medicine for affections of the lungs.

pneu-môn-î-tis, a. [PNEUMONITIS.] Of or pertaining to pneumonia.

pneu-mô-nî-tis, s. [Gr. *pneumônitis* (*pneumônitis*), from *pneûmai* (*pneûmai*) = a lung; suff. -itis (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Pneumonia (q.v.).

pneu-môn-y, s. [PNEUMONIA.]

pneu-mô-ôt-ô-ka, s. pl. [Pref. *pneuma*; Gr. *ovon* (*ovon*) = an egg, and *tokos* (*tokos*) = laying.]

Zool.: Owen's name for a primary division of Vertebrata, including those which breathe air and lay eggs. Be included under it Birds, and the greater number of Reptiles.

pneu-mô-pleu-rî-tis, s. [Pref. *pneumo-*, from Eng. *pneumitis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Pneumonia with bronchitis, the latter predominating.

pneu-môr-a, s. [Pref. *pneum-*, and Gr. *ôpa* (*ôpa*) = care.]

Ichth.: A South African genus of Acrobilii. Darwin considers that in no other acrobilid insects has the structure been so modified for stimulation, the whole body being converted into a musical instrument.

pneu-mô-skôl-ô-tôn, s. [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Eng. *skeleton*.]

Zool.: The skeleton, i.e., the hard portions, of shell, connected with the breathing organs of the various Mollusca.

pneu-mô-thôr-ax, s. [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Eng. *thorax* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The presence of air in the pleura during the progress of pleurisy. When there is only it is simple pneumothorax; when, as generally happens, there is a liquid with the air, it is pneumothorax with effusion.

pni-gâ-lî-ôn, s. [Gr., from *pnigô* (*pnigô*) = to choke.]

Med.: An incubus; a nightmare.

pnûx, s. [Gr. *pnûx* (*pnûx*).] The place of public assembly at Athens, especially during elections. It was situated on a low hill, sloping down to the north, at the western verge of the city, and at a quarter of a mile to the west of the Acropolis.

P.O., abbrev. [See def.]

1. Post-office.
2. Public officer. (Wharton.)

'pô, s. [A.S. *paow*.] A peacock (q.v.).

"A priest proude as a poe."
[Right: *Psalter Songs*, p. 119]

pô-a, s. [Gr. = grass.]

Bot.: Meadow-grass; a genus of *Festuca* (Lindl.), typical of the tribe *Poaceae*, subtribe *Festucinae* (Sir J. Hooker). The flower glumes are compressed, keeled, acute, five-nerved; the empty ones two, unequal, keeled; styles two, short; stigma feathery. Known species ninety, chiefly from the cold and temperate regions. Eight are British, viz., *P. annua*, the Annual; *P. pratensis*, the Smooth-stalked; *P. compressa*, the Flat-stemmed; *P. trisetica*, the Rough-leaved; *P. nemoralis*, the

Wood; *P. lani*, the Wavy; *P. alpina*, the Alpine; and *P. bulbosa*, the Bulbous Meadow-grass. The first five are common, especially *P. annua*, which occurs everywhere in meadows, pastures, and by roadsides. The sixth and seventh are alpine plants, and the eighth occurs principally on the seashore. *P. annua*, *P. pratensis* (the Kentucky bluegrass of America), and *P. trisetica* are good for fodder. *P. alpina* is cultivated in Abyssinia as a cereal. *P. cynosuroides* is used by the Indian Brahmins in their religious ceremonies, and is given in calculus, &c.

pô-a-qô-ô, s. pl. [Lat. *po(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -a(-a).]

Bot.: A tribe of Gramineae. Spikelets one or more flowered, articulate above the empty glumes. Lowest, or all the flowering glumes, bisexual, except in *Phragmites*, *Avena*, and *Arrhenatherum*, upper often male or rudimentary. (Sir J. Hooker.)

pôach (1), 'poche, 'potech, v.t. [Fr. *pocher*, prob. from *puche* = a pouch, a pocket.] To cook (eggs) in a pan, by breaking and peering them into boiling water.

"Eggs well poached are better than roasted."
[Right: *Catlet of Beth*, bk. ii, ch. viii.]

pôach (2), 'pocho, 'poteche, v.t. & i. [A softened form of *poch*, v. (q.v.); of Fr. *pocher*, *pocher* = to thrust or dig out with the fingers, from *pouer* = the thumb.]

A. Transitive:

* 1. To stab, to spear, to pierce.

"They use to poach them [fish] with an instrument named 'the salmon spear' - *Cervus* - *Barney of Cornwall* p. 11."

* 2. To force or drive into; to plunge into.

"His horse poaching one of his legs into one hollow ground - *Fougde* - *United Provinces*, ch. 1."

* 3. To tread, as snow or soft ground, so as to make it broken and slushy.

"The poached hith that floods the middle street - *Temington*, *Violen*, &c."

B. Intransitive:

1. To thrust, to stab, to poke.

"I'll poach at him some way - *Shakespeare* - *Temington*, 1."

2. To make an attempt at something; to make a start without going on.

"They have rather poached and offered at a number of enterprises than maintained any consistency - *Barney of Cornwall* p. 11."

3. To become swampy or slushy, as with heavy tramping. &c. &c.]

"Chalky and clay lands turn to hot weather, dry in summer, and poach in winter - *Northcote* - *Barney*."

pôach (3), 'poch, v.t. & i. [Fr. *pocher* = to poach into or encroach upon another man's employment, practice, or trade. (See note.)] Origin doubtful; but prob. from *poch* = the pocket, and so either to put into one's own pocket, or to put one's hand in the pocket of another. Cf. *POACH* (1).]

A. Transitive:

1. To rob of game; to intrude on for the purpose of stealing game.

"The birds too nearly so much poached as formerly - *Fr. 14*, Oct. 1, 1856."

2. To intrude or encroach upon unlawfully.

"They poach at Panassus, and lay claim for prizes - *Barney* - *Charmant*."

B. Intransitive:

1. To steal game or fish; to intrude on the preserves of another for the purpose of stealing game; to kill game illegally.

"All the owners poached for salmon - *Standard* Nov. 29, 1856."

2. To intrude unlawfully; to hunt improperly.

"It is known had been poaching in an obscure collection of letters - *Standard* Nov. 24, 1856."

"By 9 Geo. IV., c. 63, § 1, '7 & 8 Vict., c. 1, any one poaching by night can be imprisoned for three months for the first offence, and six for the second. Any lord of the manor of gamekeeper can arrest a poacher. By 25 & 26 Vict., c. 114, any constable, on reasonable suspicion, may examine any person or vehicle for concealed game."

pôach-ard, s. [POACHARD.]

pôach-ôr, s. [Eng. *poach* (3); -er.]

1. One who intrudes. (Perhaps here = one who pokes or thrusts himself into matters with which he has no right to meddle.)

"I would ask a counsel if it were not lawful for me not only to hide my mind, but to cast something that is not true before such a poacher - *Blacket*, *Lives of William*, pt. II, p. 113."

2. One who poaches; one who steals or kills game or fish illegally.

"The poachers knew well where the fish lay." - *Field*, Oct. 3, 1856."

pôach'î-nêss, s. [Eng. *poach*; -ness.] The quality or state of being poachy.

"The valleys because of the poachiness they kept for game - *Northcote* - *Barney*."

pôach'î, a. [Eng. *poach* (2); -y.] Wet and soft; swampy; easily trodden into holes by cattle.

"Marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very poachy - *Northcote* - *Barney*."

pô-a-qô-ô, s. [POACHITE.] Any plant of the fossil genus *Poacites* (q.v.).

pô-a-qô-têp, s. [Gr. *poa* (*poa*) = grass; c connect, and suff. -ites.]

Palaeobot.: A genus of fossil plants. Two species in the Carboniferous and one in the Eocene. (*Ethoville*.) They may ultimately be proved not to be closely akin either to *Poa* or to each other.

pôak, poake, s. [Ety. doubtful.] Waste matter from the preparation of skins, consisting of hair, lime, oil, &c.

pô-a-phîl'î-dm, s. pl. [Gr. *poa* (*poa*) = grass, and *phîlos* (*phîlos*) = loving.]

Entom.: A family of Noctuna. Small moths, with their antennae short and slender; their wings short and rather slender, the anterior pair with subdistinct lines, but no spots; larvae slender, with twelve legs, feeding. Only one British species.

pô-can, s. [Ety. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

pocan-bush, s.

Bot.: *Phytolacca de andrea*.

pôch-ard, pôach-ard, s. [Eng. *poche*, *poach* (1); -ard (q.v.).]

1. (*Ornith.:* *Fuligula* or *Ardea ferax*). It is ashy, narrowly streaked with black, the head and top of the neck red, the lower part of the neck and the back brown, the tail of a lead colour. It is found in the north of Europe (including Britain) and America, breeding among reeds. Its cry has been compared to a serpent's hiss. Its flight is more rapid than that of the wild duck, and a flock of them in the air takes the form of a plume rather than of a triangle.

* 2. The sub-family *Fuligulina*.

pôch il lîp-or-a, s. [Lat. *perilla* = a little cup, dimin. from *peris* = a cup, and *peris* = a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of cereals, group *Ajaceae*. Cells small, shallow, subpolyhedral, echinulated on the edges, and sometimes lamelliferous within. *Perillastrum alveolatum* has half a grain of silver and three of copper to each entire foot of the coral. (See def.)

pôck (1), 'pokke, s. [A.S. *poc* = a pustule; cogn. with Lat. *poc*, Gr. *poc*; cf. Irish *poc* = a pustule; Gael. *poc* = a pimple. Perhaps related to *poc* (1), s., with the idea of bag or pouch.] (*Swampy*.) A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as in small pox.

"He was covered with the sydenham of pokke - *Barney* - *Charmant*, 1."

pock arr, s. A pock mark.

pock-arrod, s. Fitted with small-pox; pock pitted.

pock - broken, 'pock - brokyn, a. Broken out or marked with small pox.

pock-fretten, a. Fitted with small pox. **"He was a thin, dithish man, a little pock-fretten - *Richardson* - *Charmant*, 1."**

pock-hole, s. A pit or hole made by the small-pox.

"Are those but warts and pock-holes in the face of the earth? - *Barney* - *Charmant*, 1."

pock-pitted, pock-pitten, a. Fitted or marked with the small-pox.

pôck (2), s. [POCK, s.]

1. A bag, a pouch; a sh. t sack. **"Have ye brought the lantern and a pock for the light? - *Scott* - *Antiquary*, ch. xiv."**

2. A bag growing under the jaws of a sheep, indicative of its being rotten. (See def.)

3. The disease in which such a bag grows. (See def.)

bô, bô; pô, pô; cê, cê; cat, coll, oborus, qin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -claz, -han = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = shùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -blo, -dio, &c. = bpl, dpl.

segments sub-equal; eyes eight on each side;
antennae short, eight-jointed; feet with only
one claw; caudal appendage short.

bēi, bōy; post, lowl; cat, gall, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -Ing.
-die, -tion = shān. -tion, -dion = shūn. -tion, -dion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -dious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēi, dēi.

poh, *poh, tary. [Tel. *pi* = poh.] An exclamation of contempt. [FOOT.]

poh, s. [Poh (1).]

poh-oh-tay, s. [Gr. *ποικίλος* (*poikilos*) = many-coloured; suff. *-ho* (Mn.); der. *poikilit*.] Mn.: The same as BORNITE (q.v.).

poh-oh-tay-py-ri-tay, s. [Gr. *ποικίλος* (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and Eng. *pyrite*; der. *poikilopyrit*.] Mn.: The same as BORNITE (q.v.).

poh-nan, s. [Fr. *poignant*; -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being poignant or stimulating to the palate; piquant, sharp, pungent.

2. Point, sharpness, keenness, asperity; power of irritating and cutting.

3. Sharpness or painfulness to the feelings; bitterness; as, the poignancy of grief.

poh-nant (q silent), ***poi nant, pug-**

nant, s. [Fr. *poignant*, pr. par. of *poindre* = to prick; Lat. *pungo*. *Poignant* and *pungent* are thus doublets.]

1. Sharp, cutting.

2. Sharp or stimulating to the palate; pungent, piquant.

3. Pointed, sharp, keen, irritating, cutting, bitter.

"There are, to whom two poignant I appear."

Spenser's "The Faerie Queene," bk. i, sat. 1

4. Sharp, bitter, painful.

"A narrow as pointed as to divide the narrow from the broad."

Spenser's "The Faerie Queene," bk. i, sat. 1

poh-nant ly (q silent), **ade.** [Eng. *poignant*; -ly.] In a poignant manner; sharply, bitterly, keenly, piercingly.

***poikiliet, *poikiliet, s.** [Fr. *poikiliet*.]

A whiskard. [FOOT.]

poh ki-lit-ic, n. [Gr. *ποικίλος* (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and suff. *-tic*.] (See the compound.)

poikilitic-group or formation, s.

A name proposed by Messrs. Conybeare and Buckland for the New Red Sandstone strata between the Carboniferous rocks and the base of their exhibiting spots and streaks of light blue, green and buff-colour on a red base. [FERMAN, TILLY.]

poh ki lo-pleu-rön, s. [Gr. *ποικίλος* (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and *πλευρον* (*pleuron*) = side.]

Pleuro-: A genus of Dinosaurs (Nicholson).

Coelophysis (Jhering), from the Wealden.

***poi na do, *poi na-doe, *poy-na-do,**

s. [Portug. *poi na do*.]

poh-qi ä-na, s. [Named after M. de Ponce, once governor of the Antilles, and a great patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceae, closely akin to *Cassipouira* itself, but with the calyx valvate in the bud. *Poh-qi ä-na*, a tree growing in the forests of southern and western India, yields a gum. Its wood is well suited for cabinet-work. *P. picea*, a moderate-sized tree, introduced into India from Madagascar, is common near Calcutta in gardens and at roadside. *P. pulcherrima* is now made *Cassipouira pulcherrima*. Its roots are toxic. [BARBAKOTA FLOWERS-VEGET.]

point, *poynd, v.t. [A.S. *ppahan* = to pound; *pend* = an enclosure.] [FOOT (2), s.]

1. To shut up or confine in a pound or pen; to pound.

2. To restrain; to seize and sell the goods of a debtor under a warrant.

3. To seize in warfare.

point, s. [Point, s.] That which is seized or restrained; booty.

point-a-ble, s. [Eng. *point*; -able.] Capable of being restrained; liable to be restrained.

point-er, s. [Eng. *point*; -er.] One who restrains; the keeper of a pound; a plunderer.

"The plunderer chafed and swore to see the point in the eye."

Spenser's "The Faerie Queene," bk. i, sat. 1

point, s. [Point, s.] That which is seized or restrained; booty.

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Spenser's "The Faerie Queene," bk. i, sat. 1

poing (as *pwäh*), ***poyne, s.** [Fr. *poing* = the fist.]

1. A glove.

2. *Her.*: The fist; the hand closed, as distinguished from *opponent*.

***poin-söt-ti-g, s.** [Named after M. Poinsett, who in 1828 discovered the plant in Mexico.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceae, now merged in *Euphorbia* itself. *Poinsettia pulcherrima* is a highly ornamental stove-plant, with rose-like whorls of bracts.

point, *pointet, *poynt, s. [Fr. *point*, *pointe*.] (1. Fr. *pointe*, from Lat. *punctum* = a point; orig. the neut. sing. of *punctus*, pr. par. of *pungo* = to prick, Sp. & Ital. *punta*, *punta*; Port. *ponta*, *ponta*.)

1. Ordinary language:

1. A mark made by the end of anything sharp, as of a pin, a needle, &c.

2. A mark of punctuation; a stop; a character used to mark the divisions of sentences, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking. [Ital. *punto*, *punto*; Fr. *point*, *point*.]

3. An indefinitely small space; an indivisible part of space.

4. A small space of ground.

5. A particular place or spot to which anything is directed.

6. An indivisible part of time, a moment.

7. The place or position of a part, or of a body, in the verse, the book.

8. The exact or critical instant.

9. The exact place; as, He is situated at the point at which he had left off.

10. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question, or of a subject as a whole.

11. A single subject of matter, an item, a detail, a particular.

12. A state, condition, or position.

13. Degrees, stages, state.

14. The sharp end of an instrument, that which pricks or punctures; as the point of a pen, of a needle, a dagger, &c.

15. Anything which respects knowledge, well defined end, as a proposition.

16. A box, strong, &c., with a handle, as a box, a chest, &c., used for fastening articles of dress, especially the hose to the back for a moment.

17. The sharp end of a needle, a dagger, &c.

18. The sharp end of a needle, a dagger, &c.

19. The sharp end of a needle, a dagger, &c.

20. The sharp end of a needle, a dagger, &c.

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28. The sharp end of a needle, a dagger, &c.

29. The sharp end of a needle, a dagger, &c.

30. The sharp end of a needle, a dagger, &c.

31. The sharp end of a needle, a dagger, &c.

32. The sharp end of a needle, a dagger, &c.

33. The sharp end of a needle, a dagger, &c.

34. The sharp end of a needle, a dagger, &c.

35. The sharp end of a needle, a dagger, &c.

*22. The act of aiming or striking.

"What a point, my lord, your favour made."

Shakespeare's "Henry VI," pt. 1, Act 1, Sc. 1.

23. The action of a pointer in thrusting his tail straight out when he scents game.

(Dickens's "Pickwick," ch. xiv.)

24. The particular thing aimed at or desired; aim, purpose, object.

"You gain your point, if your understanding can make unusual words easy."

Johnson's "Art of Poetry."

25. The main question; the precise thing, subject, or particular to be considered; the essence.

"Here lies the point."

Shakespeare's "Henry VI," pt. 1, Act 1, Sc. 1.

26. A punctilio; nice respect; niceties.

"This fellow hath not stood upon points."

Shakespeare's "Henry VI," pt. 1, Act 1, Sc. 1.

27. A mark to denote the degree of success or progress one has reached in trials of skill, excellence, games, &c.; as, die won by points. [It. *punti*.]

28. A signal given by a blast of a trumpet, a note, a tune.

"A loud trumpet and a point of war."

Shakespeare's "Henry VI," pt. 1, Act 1, Sc. 1.

29. A command, a direction.

"And thus plays his point, as if he were his officer."

Shakespeare's "Henry VI," pt. 1, Act 1, Sc. 1.

30. A deed, a feat, an exploit.

"A point of arms, a point of war."

Shakespeare's "Henry VI," pt. 1, Act 1, Sc. 1.

31. One of the squares on a chess board.

"The checker of the horse hath a point in his party."

Shakespeare's "Henry VI," pt. 1, Act 1, Sc. 1.

32. The same as POINT, 1. 2. [It. *punti*.]

II. Technically:

1. *Art*: A certain imaginary spot in the heavens, generally at the intersection of two or more great circles, conventionally named upon as a convenient one whence to measure distances. There are the equinoctial point, the solstitial point, &c.

2. *Bookbinding*: A register mark made by the printer in placing his sheets on the tympan and forming a guide to the folder.

3. *Carting*: A wheel stationed close to and facing the harness, it is supported by the corner point.

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11b. *Signs* - Points or marks placed above or below the consonants, and representing

"Murray pointed with his lantern"
West. Lark. Lake vi 90

1. With lively turns of thought (a explanation; wit).

što, št, šare, šmidet, what, šall, father; wā, wēt, here, cameš, hār, there; pīne, pēt, nīre, šir, marine; šē, pē, or, were, wōl, wōrk, wāš, šon; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, šāl; trī, šyrian. šē, cē = ē; cē = ē; qu = kw.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

[illegible]

poll (3), s. (Nym. doubtful) [by some referred to (as) was a (h.) pollard - (the) man v. rable] by others to poll (2), i. e., as the poll men were only counted by the law not registered individually I shall assume University, a student who takes a position or one without honors; & pollard.

poll-man, s. The same as Poll (3).

poll, 'pol, v. & : [Poll. (3), e]

A. Transitive.

1. To remove the poll or head of, i. e. to lop, to shear.
"And I'll poll
The hedge you see here for a hedge a bow."
Shaks. the Merchant 1. 4
2. To cut or lop by hands, to enroll registers or list.
"And I'll poll
The hedge you see here for a hedge a bow."
Shaks. the Merchant 1. 4
3. To impose a tax on.
4. To plunder, to pillage, to rob
Which he to and pile the spoil on whom wine
Shaks. 1. 4. v. 11
5. To register or give (as a vote).
"And poll for pollards of the poll to the poll."
Shaks. 1. 4. v. 11
6. To bring to the poll to receive (as a reward).

[illegible]



pól-y-é-pha-lus, a. [Pref. *pól-*, and *phá-lus* = many, or numerous.]

Bot. Having more than two cotyledons. *Example.* The *Cruciferae*, the *Rubiginosae*, and the *Cruciferae* are *pól-y-é-pha-lus*.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, a. [Eng. *polycephalus* for *poli-kephalus*.]

Bot. Accidental increase in the number of cotyledons.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, a. [Gr. *pól-y-é-pha-lus* = many, and *phá-lus* = to rule.] Government by many, *polyarchy*.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, a. [Pref. *pól-*, and Gr. *phá-lus* = maturity, for *phá-lus*.]

Med. An orthorhombic mineral occurring in crystals in the granite of the island of Illitrope, Norway, associated with calcite, orthite, etc. Has luster, 5.5 sp. gr. 5.04 to 5.12, lustre, on fresh fracture very bright, color black, streak brown, fracture conchoidal. Composed of silicic acid, 54.14, iron 1.14, titanium 1.14, with a trace of iron, titanium, and iron. The crystallized polyarsite contains 1.17 per cent of antimony.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, a. [Pref. *pól-*, and Gr. *phá-lus* = to strike.]

Physiol. (Of the ribs) Having a primary and two secondary crests in the pulse wave.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, a. [Pref. *pól-*, and Gr. *phá-lus* = to strike.]

Bot. A subgenus of *Rubus* in the family Rosaceae. They are in the state of Rosaceae. They have a subglobular, generally globose, variously lobed, and composed of two or three lobes, supported or separated by few many, radiating, often converging from a central base or umbeliform. In life the skeleton is enveloped in a delicate filmy investment of mucous, with abundant saccharine or ovules. The *Polygalinae* are microscopic and marine.

Bot. From the Carboniferous on ward. Various tertiary deposits, especially the *Carboniferous* earth, contain their stony shells abundantly.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, a. [Pref. *pól-*, and Gr. *phá-lus* = to strike.] Any individual of the *Polygalinae*.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, a. [Pref. *pól-*, and Gr. *phá-lus* = to strike.] The state or condition of having many fingers. (*Latin* *Polidactylus*, *Polidactylus*.)

pól-y-é-pha-lus, a. [Pref. *pól-*, and Gr. *phá-lus* = to strike.]

Bot. A family of *Millepedidae* (*Chilognatha*), having the body flat, not like the *Scolopendra*, and soft. The insertion of the limbs is separated by a distinct sternal piece. (In use) there are about twenty segments of the body, and no eyes. Found chiefly under bark.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, a. [Gr. *pól-y-é-pha-lus* = many, and *phá-lus* = to strike.]

Bot. The typical genus of *Polydactylus*.

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pól-y-é-pha-lus, a. [Pref. *pól-*, and Gr. *phá-lus* = to strike.]

Bot. The development within the testa of the seed of more than one embryo. It occurs not infrequently in the orange and the hazel nut, and is very common in the Cornus, the Ceanothus, the onion and the mistletoe.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, a. [Gr. *pól-y-é-pha-lus* = many, and *phá-lus* = to strike.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the Amazon and (17).

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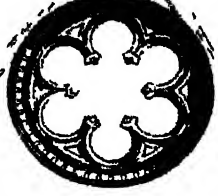
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11. [Illegible] should be [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] [illegible]
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... (Mr. ... from ...)
... (Mr. ... from ...)

Pharus dominicus (Erupt. 2, 1950)
 Bot. & Geol.: A small herb

Ger. POMERANIAN = a province of Prussia
or belonging to Pomerania.

† **Pomeranian Dream.**
Ichthys: *Atherina lineatus*

distinguished by the greater thickness of body, and by its scales being larger in proportion to its size. 14. *Günther* remarks that it is a hybrid between *Arctostomus* and *Cynoscion*.

Pomeranian-dog, s.
Zool. : A variety of *Canis familiaris*.
"The Pomeranian-dog is a small, short-haired, white or cream-colored dog, with a ruff, and a tail curled over its back. It is a very lively and intelligent animal, and is much valued for its beauty and its fidelity to its master."

men, a black, straight, long, and silky coat; the white, greenish white, or black; rather full eyes; tail bushy, and curved over the back; his hair averages American texture."—*Myrick J. Smith, The Sporting Dog*, p. 74.

6-merid-1-an. g. (POTMERIDIA)

me-roý, póme-roý-al, a

as an apple, and *royal* = a king, or *royal* = *royal*
a kind of apple; a royal apple.

Her. : The figure of an apple or of a round is always of a round colour.

Trachy. : A species of *Strombosus*, found in Mediterranean, and the Atlantic.

... (1917-18.)

miſ-ŕ-oſ. *o.* [Lat. *proſer*, *frō*
= an apple, *miſ-jaro* = to bear; *ŕu*
= aug. -*ŕu*]

* L. Ord. June: Hearing or product

2. *Isot.* : Apple-bearing (*Isot.*), or leaves
often called a pine (q.v.).

Sum-na-dō, n. [Ital.] Vaulting or jumping without the aid of others; leaping.

m'-maga (age 25 lg), s. [POMER] 2

n' meš, póm' māt-toš, c. [P. 1000]
 n. of pómno', p. 1000.

Penny: A term applied

a cross, the stream
of which terminates

...one of a pilgrim's staff.
...a mail, a poem of

Low Lat. remission.

From Lat. system = lat. app. - 100
[MORA.]

A sound ball or hoop or any kind of
 playing ball or hoop.

...the hill of ...

2. A check or promissory note is the best

the effect on the one side of a common...

...and lunch on the terrace, a chair
...all about the house...

100-443887-100

100-443887-100





of support. A man in the middle of the line, with a
mission of the line, took a break from the line, then
reports transmitted in the line, then
difficulty experienced by the line, then
over it.

port, 2. (Fr., = a
bridge.) (See your
journal.)

pont-volant,
* (lit. = flying
bridge.)

Md. : A kind of bridge used in sieges for surprising a post or outwork that has been

It is composed of two small bridges laid one upon the other and a suspended bridge.

pulleys, the upper one may be pushed
till it reaches the desired point.

PONT-LEZ, s. [See def.] A speller of wine made at Ponten, in the Basse-Pyrenees.

Lat. *pumiliaria*, *pumiliaria*; from Lat.
genit. *pumilio* = a bridge; Sp. *pumilio*.
or soil for the maintenance and repair
buildings.

—Without paying postage, page 1, 1941
—New York: Thompson, L. 1941

Zool.: A genus of Hydromedusae, with
or two species, from both sides of the Atlantic.

pōn-tōd-ōr-ā'-qō-m, a. pl. (Med. Lat. :
leider(in); Lat. Rom. pl. ad. sup. -m)

Det.: Postcederals; an order of English Alliance Alkmalis. Arguative or untruthful, less than breathing at the base, with some well as often are head of the order, or in

anthers 4 or 5; filaments or pedicels, longer or less
regularly slender, six-petaled ovation; calyx

since 1847, with a constant and permanent, to
collect men gathering the sources of Amer-
the E. needs intelligence of Africa. Ku
gane, East India, and the

Engl. **be-der-Ad.**, n. (No. 1) (be-der-Ad.)

Don... (PL): Lindley...
Pou...
Gör...
Prof... Professor of History at Padma...

(g.r. : The typical genus of the
chew. The root of the plant is
don - used in India for its medicinal

...a prick. The new set was
...blower to support the glass while

1. John A. (or t na mlt), A [Lat. pondum
 1. John A. (or t na mlt), A [Lat. pondum
 1. John A. (or t na mlt), A [Lat. pondum

Notes: The sample is from the
... (Lat. ...)
... (Long. ...)

10-10-68

...to the men (that) are members
of the College of ... the ...
... the ...

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
ADVOCATES FOR THE HANDICAPPED
1100 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

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... of ...
... as ...

CONFIDENTIAL

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

to which a
has been

100

1. The game of billiards.

"The players made themselves a pool over the billiard table."—*London Standard*, Nov. 1878, p. 11.

2. A game at billiards, in which the score is made by winning hazards. It is played by two or three players, each contributing a stake to the pool, which is taken by the winner.

3. An arrangement between several competing lines of railway, by which the total receipts of each company are pooled, and distributed *pro rata* according to agreement.

4. Sometimes the proceeds of the traffic on competing lines are put into a common fund, and afterwards distributed according to conditions previously agreed on. This is called a *Financial Pool*. In other cases arrangements are made for a distribution of the traffic each line agreeing to accept a specified proportion. This is called a *Physical Pool*.—*Seaside Seaside*, 1880, p. 11.

5. A combination of persons contributing money to be used for the purpose of increasing or depressing the market price of stocks, with a view to the settlement of differences. Also the stock or money contributed by an clique to carry through a corner. (*Amer.*)

II. *Rich-shooting*: Firing for prizes on the arrangement that each competitor pays a certain sum for each shot, and all the proceeds of the day, after deduction of the necessary expenses, are divided among the winners.

"The entries, exclusive of pool shooting, showed a net increase of 1,575, but the pool showed the remarkable decrease of 10,125."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 29, 1888.

pool-ball, *s.* One of a set of coloured ivory balls, used in the game of pool at billiards.

pool, *v.t. & i.* [*Pool* (2), *s.*]

A. Trans. To pay or contribute into a common fund, to be afterwards divided *pro rata*, according to arrangement.

"To practically pool their traffic."—*Money Market*, Aug. 26, 1886.

B. Intrans. To join with others in a speculation or transaction, each party paying his due share or stake to the common fund.

pool-er, *s.* [*Eng. pool* (1), *s.*; *-er*.] A stick for stirring the vat of a tannery.

poona, *s.* [*Native Indian name*.] (See compound.)

poona-wood, *s.* Wood from various species of *Euphorbia* (q.v.).

poona-hite, *s.* [Named after Poona, India, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] A variety of *Scolecite* (q.v.), occurring in groups of diverging acicular crystals, associated with green sphenolite, &c.

poop (1), *s.* [*pooupe*, *s.* [*Fr. poupe*, *s.* from Lat. *puppis*, *s.* of *puppi* = the hinder part of a ship; *ship*; *po*, *s.* of *port*; *poop*, *s.* of *port*.] The highest part of the hull.

1. The highest part of the hull.

2. A stick over the after part of a spar-deck, above the cabin.

poop-cabin, *s.* The apartment in a poop.

poop-lantern, *s.* A lantern carried on the taffrail at the stern to indicate a flag-ship or act as a signal.

poop-skip, *s.* A skip in which the stern of a ship is moved forward and stern.

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poor-mockery, *s.* The game of *poor* (Mockery).

"I saw them close together at *poor-mockery*."—*Weymouth*, 1880, p. 11.

poor, *s.* [*poore*, *s.* [*Fr. pauvre*, *s.* from Lat. *pauperem*, *s.* of *pauper* = poor, from the root seen in *paucus* = little, Gr. *paucos* (*paucos*), and in *pauper* = to prepare, hence = providing or preparing little; Sp. & Port. *pobre*; Ital. *povero*.] (*PAUPER*.)

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Possessed of little; destitute of riches; not possessed of sufficient to provide comfortable subsistence; needy, necessitous, indigent.

"The *poore* man when he goth by the way, before the there is he may sing and play."—*Chaucer*, *C. T.*, p. 777.

2. Generally wanting in those qualities which render a thing desirable, excellent, valuable, proper, or sufficient for its purpose, or which are naturally expected; as,

(1) Destitute of fertility; barren, unproductive, exhausted.

"It is a dry and *poor* soil."—*Pride*, Feb. 12, 1848.

(2) Lean, thin, emaciated; wasted or shrunk; as, a *poor* ox, a horse in *poor* condition.

(3) Wanting in strength; weak, weakened; as, *poor* health.

(4) Wanting in vigour or spirit; spiritless, dull.

"Where Joyce waiteth the language is thin, flanging, *poor*, starved."—*Ben Jonson*.

(5) Wanting in intellectual, literary, or artistic merit; sorry, jejune, dull, spiritless; as, a *poor* composition, *poor* acting.

(6) Inferior, paltry, mean, shabby.

"This *poor* trash of Venice."—*Shakespeare*, *Othello*, II. 1.

(7) Of little worth or value; trifling, insignificant, worthless, petty.

"The *poore* city of Nazareth."—*Lucifer*, Luke II.

(8) Worthless or contemptible in comparison to others.

(9) Uncomfortable, restless; as, The patient passed a *poor* night.

3. Miserable, contemptible, sorry.

"You *poor* and *stupid* head."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry V.*, IV. 2.

4. Used as a term of slight contempt and pity, mingled with kindness.

"Now, God help thee, *poor* monkey!"—*Shakespeare*, *As You Like It*, IV. 2.

5. Used as a term of endearment or tenderness.

"*Poor*, little pretty, *stuttering* thing."—*Prior*, *Madame's Address to his Lord*.

6. Used as a term of modesty, humility, or deprecation, in speaking of one's self or of things pertaining to one's self.

"If from my *poor* retirement ye had gone, leaving this work unfinished."—*Wordsworth*, *Lycarion*, bk. III.

7. Meek, humble.

"Blessed are the *poor* in spirit, for their's is the kingdom of heaven."—*Matthew*, v. 3.

II. *Law*: So destitute of resources as to be entitled to maintenance at the public charge; pauper.

B. As subst. (With the def. article): Those who are *poor* collectively; those who are needy or indigent, as opposed to the rich; in a narrower sense, those in a country who being poor from misfortune, age, bodily or mental infirmity, or other cause, are unable to support themselves, and are therefore obliged to depend for subsistence on the contributions or charity of others.

"The *poor* of England, till the time of Henry VIII., subsisted entirely upon private benevolence, and the charity of well-disposed Christians."—*Macaulay*, *History*, bk. I, ch. 12.

poor-box, *s.* A box in which alms are contributed for the poor.

poor-church, *s.* A church in which alms are contributed for the poor.

poor-house, *s.* A house in which alms are contributed for the poor.

poor-law, *s.* The law relating to the poor.

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[illegible]

James is discharged.

1955年5月24日 星期日

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Case to carry 1. 11. 1951

~~SECRET~~



expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing
-ing. -ble. -die. &c = bel. d'1.

pou, pou = pou; est, pou, chorna, chis, chon = chon; gam = thin; sin, ag = expect, Xenophon, estis, th =
 tion, tion = shon. tion, tion = shon. -tion, tion = shon. -tion, tion = shon. -tion, tion = shon. -tion, tion = shon.

pot-pottery, *s.* [Fr. *pot* & *pot*, and *pottery*, *pot*, part. of *potter* = to pottery, to boil very much.]

I. *lit.*: A dish of various kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A mixture of rose-leaves and various spices, kept in jars or other vessels as a scent. Commonly called *pottery*.

2. A vase or bouquet of flowers used to perfume a room.

3. In music, a melody; a collection of various tunes linked together; a capriccio or fantasia on popular melodies.

"He has lately made a *pot-pottery* of national tunes." *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1893.

4. A literary composition made up of several parts put together without any unity of plot or plan.

pot-shop, *s.* A low public-house, a pot-house.

"A sequestered *pot-shop* on the remotest confines of the Borough." *Deben*, P. K. K. ch. iii.

pot-shot, *s.*

1. A shot fired for the sake of filling the bag or pot, without regard to the nature, condition, or appearance of the animal shot.

2. A shot fired without any deliberate aim.

3. A shot at an enemy from behind a tree, or from an ambush.

pot-shot, *adj.* **pot-shott**, *adj.* Drunk, intoxicated. [Cf. *pot-shotten*.]

pot-valiant, *adj.* Made courageous or valiant by drink.

pot-walloper, **pot-wabblers**, *s.* A name given to parliamentary voters in certain English boroughs, previous to the Reform Act of 1832, in which all male inhabitants, whether householders or lodgers, who had resided in the borough and had held their own pot, i.e., procured their own subsistence, for six months, and had not been chargeable to any parish as paupers for twelve months, were entitled to a vote.

pot-walloping, *adj.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.*: A term applied to boroughs in which, before the Reform Act of 1832, pot-wallopers were entitled to a vote.

"A *pot-walloping* borough like Taunton." *Fourney Letters* 19, 20.

B. *As verb*: A botling of a pot; the sound made by a pot boiling.

"The *pot-walloping* of the boiler." *De Quincy*, *English Mail Coach*.

pot-wheel, *s.* A form of water-raising wheel. [Norw.]

pot (2), *s.* [Fr. *pot*.] A pit, a dungeon.

pot (1), *r. i. & s.* [Por (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To put into pots.

2. To preserve seasoned in pots; as, To *pot* fowl or fish.

3. To plant or set in mould in pots.

"If grown in pots they should be *pot*ted in rich soil." *Field*, Oct. 2, 1894.

4. To put in casks for draining; as, To *pot* sugar. [Portuguese-Lang.]

5. To pocket; to strike or play so as to run into the pocket of a billiard table. (*Slang*.)

"After sinking three, he *pot*ted his opponent's ball." *Borning Standard*, Dec. 18, 1895.

6. To slunk. (*Slang*.)

"All the pretty shy beauties... are *pot*ted by our boys." *Standard Review*, March 15, 1896.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To drink, to tipple. (*Slang*.)

"It is less labor to *pot* than to *pot* it." *Potters*, London, 92.

2. To shoot or fire persistently; to keep on shooting. (*Slang*.)

pot (2), **potte**, *r. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cap.

"The holes of different schools did cap or *potte* some." *Shore*, *Survey*, p. 24.

pot-a-his, *u. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *potabilis*, from *pot* = to drink; Sp. *potable*; Ital. *potabile*.]

A. *As adj.*: Capable of being drunk; fit for drinking; drinkable.

"Potable gold." *Shore*, P. L. II, 100.

B. *As verb*: Anything that may be drunk.

"Ten thousand painted flowers United for *potable*." *Phillips*, *Older*, II.

pot-a-his, *u. & s.* [Etym. doubtful; *pot*, and *his* (2).] The quality or state of being potable.

pot-age (age as *lā*), *s.* [Portuguese.]

pot-a-gar, *s.* [Fr., from *potage* = potage.] A porridge.

"An Indian dish or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree." *Shore*, *Survey*.

pot-a-gra, *s.* [PODAGRA.] The gout.

"For slouth a *podagra* and a *gout*." *Shore*, *Survey*, II, 100.

pot-tā-rō, **pot-tar-gō**, *s.* [BOTANICAL.] A West Indian sauce or dish.

"What lord of old would bid his cook prepare *Manica, pot-tar-gō*, champagne, *chavre*?" *Shore*, *Survey*.

pot-āle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; *pot*, and *ale* (2).] The refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten pigs.

pot-tā-ll-a, *s.* [Etym. unexplained.]

Bot.: A genus of Leguminosae. An infusion of the leaves of *Potilla vesicifera*, the only known species, is somewhat mucilaginous and astringent. It is used in Brazil as a lotion for inflamed eyes. The sub-species (?), *P. amara*, is bitter, acrid, and emetic.

pot-tā-mō-a, *s. p.* [Gr. *potamós* (*potamos*) = a river, or Lat. *potamoglyphus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*a*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Nymphaeaceae. Spathe none. Flowers in spikes or clusters, solitary, unisexual or bisexual. Stigma subsessile, on shortly decurrent. Embryo curved.

pot-tām-i-dēs, *s.* [Gr. *potamós* (*potamos*) = a river; Lat. adj. suff. -*ides*.]

Zool.: *Potamo*: Freshwater Crustacea; a genus of Cerithiidae. Shell like Cerithium, but without varices in the fossil species, which are included in that genus. Epud mis thick, olive-brown; operculum orbicular, many-whorled. Forty-one recent species, from the mouth of California, African, and Indian rivers.

pot-a-mō, *pref.* [Gr. *potamós* (*potamos*) = a river.] Belonging to, living in or near, or connected with a river or rivers.

pot-a-mō-bi-l-dēs, *s. p.* [Mod. Lat. *potamobius* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ides*.]

1. *Zool.*: A group or family of Huxley's tribe Astacina, with two genera, Astacus and Cambarus.

"All the crayfishes of the northern hemisphere belong to the *Potamobius* and no northern Crustacea are known to exist south of the equator." *Huxley*, *The Crustacea*, p. 202.

2. *Bot.*: From the Jurassic onward. [POTODACTYLUS.]

pot-a-mō-bine, *u. & s.* [POTAMOBINE.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Potamobius (q.v.).

"The wide range and close affinity of the genera Astacus and Cambarus appear to me to necessitate the supposition that they are derived from some one already specified *Potamobius* form." I am disposed to believe that this ancestral Potamobius existed in the sea which lay north of the African continent in the northern hemisphere." *Huxley*, *The Crustacea*, p. 322.

B. *As verb*: Any individual of the family Potamobius.

pot-a-mō-bi-l-ā, *s.* [Pref. *potamo*, and Gr. *bios* (*bios*) = to live.]

1. *Entom.*: *Leach's* name for Orsetrichilus, a genus of Oxytrichus, with one species.

2. *Zool.*: A synonym of Astacina.

pot-a-mō-chor-rūs, *s.* [Pref. *potamo*, and Gr. *choros* (*choros*) = a lag.]

Zool.: Bush-hog, Red River-hog; a genus of Suidae, characteristic of the West African region, with two, or perhaps three, species, which are the handsomest of the Suidae family. There is a tuft or prominence under each eye. In *Potamochoerus pentadactylus*, the ears are long and tapering, as if they had been cut, and terminate in hairy tufts. The general colour is reddish-brown, with white dorsal stripes.

pot-a-mō-gā-lā, *s.* [Pref. *potamo*, and Gr. *gala* (*gala*) = a weasel.]

Zool.: A genus of Potamogetonidae, with one species, *Potamogeton celus*, discovered by Du Chaillu in Western equatorial Africa. It is about two feet in length, of which the tail occupies one half. The body is long and cylindrical; tail thick, and laterally compressed, like short, tow, not webbed, the animal being propelled through the water by

strokes of the powerful tail; the limbs are folded inwards and backwards in swimming.



POTAMOGETON.

Fur, dark brown above, with a metallic red line; whitish beneath.

pot-a-mō-gā-l-i-dēs, *s. p.* [Mod. Lat. *potamogeton* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ides*.]

Zool.: A family of Insectivora, forming a connecting link between the Talpidae and the Selenodontidae, with two genera: *Potamogeton* (q.v.) and *Galeops*, with one small monospecific species, *Galeops murina*, from Madagascar.

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Hot, fat, fire, amidst, what, fill, father; wā, wēt, hēra, camp, hār, thēra: pine, pā, āra, ār, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōra, wēf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūta, cūb, cūra, quita, cūr, rāla, fūll; trī, sīria, m, c = s; oy = s; qu = kw.

[ADVENT (AT)]

1011, 1017; 1018, 1019; 1020, 1021; 1022, 1023; 1024, 1025; 1026, 1027; 1028, 1029; 1030, 1031; 1032, 1033; 1034, 1035; 1036, 1037; 1038, 1039; 1040, 1041; 1042, 1043; 1044, 1045; 1046, 1047; 1048, 1049; 1050, 1051; 1052, 1053; 1054, 1055; 1056, 1057; 1058, 1059; 1060, 1061; 1062, 1063; 1064, 1065; 1066, 1067; 1068, 1069; 1070, 1071; 1072, 1073; 1074, 1075; 1076, 1077; 1078, 1079; 1080, 1081; 1082, 1083; 1084, 1085; 1086, 1087; 1088, 1089; 1090, 1091; 1092, 1093; 1094, 1095; 1096, 1097; 1098, 1099; 1100, 1101; 1102, 1103; 1104, 1105; 1106, 1107; 1108, 1109; 1110, 1111; 1112, 1113; 1114, 1115; 1116, 1117; 1118, 1119; 1120, 1121; 1122, 1123; 1124, 1125; 1126, 1127; 1128, 1129; 1130, 1131; 1132, 1133; 1134, 1135; 1136, 1137; 1138, 1139; 1140, 1141; 1142, 1143; 1144, 1145; 1146, 1147; 1148, 1149; 1150, 1151; 1152, 1153; 1154, 1155; 1156, 1157; 1158, 1159; 1160, 1161; 1162, 1163; 1164, 1165; 1166, 1167; 1168, 1169; 1170, 1171; 1172, 1173; 1174, 1175; 1176, 1177; 1178, 1179; 1180, 1181; 1182, 1183; 1184, 1185; 1186, 1187; 1188, 1189; 1190, 1191; 1192, 1193; 1194, 1195; 1196, 1197; 1198, 1199; 1200, 1201; 1202, 1203; 1204, 1205; 1206, 1207; 1208, 1209; 1210, 1211; 1212, 1213; 1214, 1215; 1216, 1217; 1218, 1219; 1220, 1221; 1222, 1223; 1224, 1225; 1226, 1227; 1228, 1229; 1230, 1231; 1232, 1233; 1234, 1235; 1236, 1237; 1238, 1239; 1240, 1241; 1242, 1243; 1244, 1245; 1246, 1247; 1248, 1249; 1250, 1251; 1252, 1253; 1254, 1255; 1256, 1257; 1258, 1259; 1260, 1261; 1262, 1263; 1264, 1265; 1266, 1267; 1268, 1269; 1270, 1271; 1272, 1273; 1274, 1275; 1276, 1277; 1278, 1279; 1280, 1281; 1282, 1283; 1284, 1285; 1286, 1287; 1288, 1289; 1290, 1291; 1292, 1293; 1294, 1295; 1296, 1297; 1298, 1299; 1300, 1301; 1302, 1303; 1304, 1305; 1306, 1307; 1308, 1309; 1310, 1311; 1312, 1313; 1314, 1315; 1316, 1317; 1318, 1319; 1320, 1321; 1322, 1323; 1324, 1325; 1326, 1327; 1328, 1329; 1330, 1331; 1332, 1333; 1334, 1335; 1336, 1337; 1338, 1339; 1340, 1341; 1342, 1343; 1344, 1345; 1346, 1347; 1348, 1349; 1350, 1351; 1352, 1353; 1354, 1355; 1356, 1357; 1358, 1359; 1360, 1361; 1362, 1363; 1364, 1365; 1366, 1367; 1368, 1369; 1370, 1371; 1372, 1373; 1374, 1375; 1376, 1377; 1378, 1379; 1380, 1381; 1382, 1383; 1384, 1385; 1386, 1387; 1388, 1389; 1390, 1391; 1392, 1393; 1394, 1395; 1396, 1397; 1398, 1399; 1400, 1401; 1402, 1403; 1404, 1405; 1406, 1407; 1408, 1409; 1410, 1411; 1412, 1413; 1414, 1415; 1416, 1417; 1418, 1419; 1420, 1421; 1422, 1423; 1424, 1425; 1426, 1427; 1428, 1429; 1430, 1431; 1432, 1433; 1434, 1435; 1436, 1437; 1438, 1439; 1440, 1441; 1442, 1443; 1444, 1445; 1446, 1447; 1448, 1449; 1450, 1451; 1452, 1453; 1454, 1455; 1456, 1457; 1458, 1459; 1460, 1461; 1462, 1463; 1464, 1465; 1466, 1467; 1468, 1469; 1470, 1471; 1472, 1473; 1474, 1475; 1476, 1477; 1478, 1479; 1480, 1481; 1482, 1483; 1484, 1485; 1486, 1487; 1488, 1489; 1490, 1491; 1492, 1493; 1494, 1495; 1496, 1497; 1498, 1499; 1500, 1501; 1502, 1503; 1504, 1505; 1506, 1507; 1508, 1509; 1510, 1511; 1512, 1513; 1514, 1515; 1516, 1517; 1518, 1519; 1520, 1521; 1522, 1523; 1524, 1525; 1526, 1527; 1528, 1529; 1530, 1531; 1532, 1533; 1534, 1535; 1536, 1537; 1538, 1539; 1540, 1541; 1542, 1543; 1544, 1545; 1546, 1547; 1548, 1549; 1550, 1551; 1552, 1553; 1554, 1555; 1556, 1557; 1558, 1559; 1560, 1561; 1562, 1563; 1564, 1565; 1566, 1567; 1568, 1569; 1570, 1571; 1572, 1573; 1574, 1575; 1576, 1577; 1578, 1579; 1580, 1581; 1582, 1583; 1584, 1585; 1586, 1587; 1588, 1589; 1590, 1591; 1592, 1593; 1594, 1595; 1596, 1597; 1598, 1599; 1600, 1601; 1602, 1603; 1604, 1605; 1606, 1607; 1608, 1609; 1610, 1611; 1612, 1613; 1614, 1615; 1616, 1617; 1618, 1619; 1620, 1621; 1622, 1623; 1624, 1625; 1626, 1627; 1628, 1629; 1630, 1631; 1632, 1633; 1634, 1635; 1636, 1637; 1638, 1639; 1640, 1641; 1642, 1643; 1644, 1645; 1646, 1647; 1648, 1649; 1650, 1651; 1652, 1653; 1654, 1655; 1656, 1657; 1658, 1659; 1660, 1661; 1662, 1663; 1664, 1665; 1666, 1667; 1668, 1669; 1670, 1671; 1672, 1673; 1674, 1675; 1676, 1677; 1678, 1679; 1680, 1681; 1682, 1683; 1684, 1685; 1686, 1687; 1688, 1689; 1690, 1691; 1692, 1693; 1694, 1695; 1696, 1697;

II. Sugar: The dissolving of sugar by placing it while hot in inverted conical moulds with a mass of saturated clay on top.

pottling-ovak, s

Sugar: A heaped with holes in the bottom into which imperfectly crystallized sugar is dipped in order that the molasses may drain from it. In each hole is placed a crushed stalk of cane or plantain, which reaches to the top of the sugar. The molasses oozes off through the spongy stalk, leaving the sugar comparatively dry and more perfectly crystallized.

pottling-house, s A house or shed in which plants are potted.

pôt-tô, *pot-al, [O Pô-tô dimin of pot = a p (q) s]

1. A liquid in a small container for pouting, hence, a large, tantail (cf. *pot* 24 C 11).

2. A vessel or tank in which fruit in shape is truncated at one end and has a small opening at the other end.

3. The gauntlet of the pot (cf. *pot* 24 C 11).

***pottle belled, s** Potted.

***pottle-deep, s** [O Pô-tô] To the depth of the pottle (cf. *pot* 24 C 11).

***pottle draught, s** The drink out of a pottle of liquor at one draught.

***pottle pot, s** A pottle (cf. *pot* 24 C 11).

pôt-tô, s [Native name]

Tool: The whole species of the genus *Potamogeton* (cf. *pot* 24 C 11). It is a small, round, leafy plant, from which a small, round, leafy plant is obtained. The surface of the plant is covered with a small, round, leafy plant. The plant is nearly of one length, but the round eyes lateral, very bright, and the plant is of the same color. The teeth indicate a small plant.

pôt-tô, s [Dut. *pot*] Pottery.

potty baker, s [Dut. *pot*] A term in New York for a potter.

***pôt-ù lent, *pôt-ù lent all, s** [Dut. *pot*] A term in New York for a potter.

1. Tip of nearly intact.

2. Fit to drink, himself.

3. To be in a state of mind and body as if one were a potter.

pou, pu, s [Pou] (cf. *pot* 24 C 11).

***pouce, s** [Pou] (cf. *pot* 24 C 11).

pouch, *pouche, s [O Pô-pou] A pocket pouch or poke (cf. *pot* 24 C 11).

1. *Ord. very large*

2. *Fla. A big belly* (cf. *pot* 24 C 11).

3. *Ord. A little* (cf. *pot* 24 C 11).

4. *Fla. A bag, like that of the pot* (cf. *pot* 24 C 11).

5. *Fla. A bag, like that of the pot* (cf. *pot* 24 C 11).

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19. *Fla. A bag, like that of the pot* (cf. *pot* 24 C 11).

20. *Fla. A bag, like that of the pot* (cf. *pot* 24 C 11).

2. *To put into a pouch or pocket* (cf. *pot* 24 C 11).

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note, the, sure, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wāt, here, camel, hār, thār; pine, pā, ār, marine; gō, pō, or, were, wolf, work, whā, sām; māt, cūb, cūr, quāt, cūr, rāt, fāt; trā, Syrian, s, s = s; q = ā; q = kw.

pourpe. et d'un the se uil T

bai, boy; bai, jaw + eat, gall, chernia, chin, bench; go, gum thin, this sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ing.
-ian, -tian = shien. -tion, -shion = shien. -tion, -shion = shien. -clous, -tious, -stous = shü. -ble, die, (-bei, del.

* **poupe**, *s.* [Fr. *poupe*.] A puppet, a doll (Polynesian).

pou-pé-tin, *s.* [Fr. *poupe* = a doll, & *pup* = a girl, a doll.]

1. A puppet, a little baby.
2. Hashed meat.

* **pou-pies**, *s.* [Fr. *poupiettes*.] A dish made of veal steaks and slices of bacon.

pour, * **power**, *et. & t.* (Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *puer* = to cast, to throw; *puer* = to cast rain, to rain; *puer* = to push, to jerk, Gael. *puir* = to push, to drive.)

A. Transitive

I. Literally

1. To cause to flow as a liquid or substance consisting of fine or minute particles, into or out of a vessel, as: To *pour* water out of a jug; to *pour* out sand, &c.

2. To discharge, to drop, as rain

This day will *pour* down
If I conjure night in drizzling rain
Shelton P. 2 v. 344.

II. Figuratively

1. To send out or emit in a stream or (colloquial) to send out in profusion or great number
"London *pour* out her titles."
Shelton P. 2 v. 344.

2. To shed, to cause to be shed

The Babylonian Assyrian Median Persians
as they must have perished out of the world
"Babylon *pour* out her titles."
Shelton P. 2 v. 344.

3. To throw or cast with force

"I will *pour* out my fury upon thee"
Jeremiah 49:39.

4. To produce an unknown to (thill)

"I will *pour* out my fury upon thee"
Jeremiah 49:39.

5. To give vent to, as under the influence of strong feeling

"*Pour* out your hearts before him"
Psalm 62:1.

B. Intransitive

1. To stream, to flow full, or issue in a continuous stream or out of
"Through the *pouring* and pitiless rain."
Tennyson, *Idylls of the Kings*, 1832.

2. To issue in great numbers, to issue in a constant stream. (*Idylls of the Kings*, 1832)

* **pour**, [Pot, *s.*] A heavy fall of rain or downpour
"The home town is a *pour* of rain."
Harrison, *Dictionary*, 1832.

* **pour-chase**, *s.* [PURCHASE]

* **pour-chas**, * **pour-chase**, [PURCHASE]

* **poure**, *s.* [POUR]

* **poure**, *s.* [POUR]

pour-er, *s.* [Ing. *pour* = *s.*] One who pours that which pours

pour-ik, *s.* [POUR, *s.*] (*not* *s.*)

1. A small quantity of any liquid

2. A vessel for holding beer in other liquids with a spout for pouring, a decanter as distinguished from a mug, a car

* **pour-lah**, *s.* [POUR-LAH]

* **pour-lieu**, *s.* [PUR-LIEU]

pou-rôn-ma, *s.* [Parthian name]
Bot. A genus of *Arctostaphylos*. The fruit is a berry or tree. The fruit of *Arctostaphylos* is a berry, and, according to Martius is worth cultivation, though medicinal.

pou-rar-lér (Ind. *s.*), *s.* [Fr.] Preliminary negotiations between ministers of different states
"Confidential *pou-rar-lér* in regard to the Belgian question."
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 24, 1903.

pou-rar-tj, *s.* [Fr. *pour* = for, and *part* = a part, a party]
Law. The division among partners of the law which were formerly held in common.

pou-rar-tj, *s.* [POUR-RAR-TJ]
Law. To divide the lands which fall for coheirs. (*Wharton*)

* **pou-rar-tj**, *s.* [Fr. *pour* = for, and *part* = a part, a party]
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poupe—**powder**
Is mentioned to be worn as late as the time of Charles II. Its invention is ascribed to the Crusaders, by whom it was adopted as a substitute for heavy armour.

* **pou-prie-ture**, *s.* [O Fr. *poupré* = to surround, *poupré* = an inclosure]

Law. A wrongful inclosure of, or encroachment on, the property of another.

pou-prie, *s.* [Fr. *poupré* = purple, suff. *s.*]

Chem. A dark red coloring matter contained in the sediment of old wines. It is insoluble in water and in ether, soluble in 150 parts of alcohol of 80 per cent, less soluble in absolute alcohol, but very soluble in strong sulphuric acid, from which it is precipitated on the addition of water.

* **pou sui vant**, *s.* [PURSUANT]

pou traie, [PORTRAIT]

* **pou trai our**, [PORTRAIT]

pou trai ture, *s.* [PORTRAITURE]

pou tray, [PORTRAY]

* **pou vey ance**, [PURVEYANCE]

* **poushe**, *s.* [Fr. *pousser*] A pustule, a push

poussa, **poussa**, **poussa**, *s.* [Fr. *pousser*] A pustule, a push

poussa, **poussa**, *s.* [Fr. *pousser*] A pustule, a push

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* **Oranish**, *s.* A variety of Oranish, so called from the Oranish branch.

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powder-barrel, *s.* A barrel used for the carriage of powder and shot for artillery.

powder-bag, *s.*
Naut.: A term of grenade consisting of a bag charged with powder, oil salts, &c., to be hurled at the enemy.

powder-down, *s.*
Ornith.: The English rendering of *Puder-down* (or *Staubfedern*), a term introduced by Nitzsch (*Pterographia*, ch. vii.) to denote a white or bluish dust given off by powder-down feathers. He considers this powder-down to be the dry residue of the fluid from which these feathers are formed; but Dr. Schuler (his English editor) suggests that it may be produced by the crumbling of the membrane which intervenes between the feather and the matrix, and which is dried and thrown off in proportion as the latter becomes enlarged.

Powder-down feathers:
Ornith.: Feathers depositing powder-down (q.v.).

"In *Cypripedium pubescens* the powder-down feathers are introduced among the lateral feathers of the great side of the spinal tract. — Nitzsch: *Pterographia* (ed. Schuler), p. 18.

Powder-down patches, Powder-down tracts:
Ornith.: Patches or tracts on the skin of certain birds covered with powder-down feathers (q.v.). Nitzsch found them on birds belonging to the Accipitres, Passerines, Gallinae, and Grallae. They have since been found on *Leptosoma*, a Picarian genus.

"This has led me to the discovery of two remarkable powder-down patches. — Penn. Acad. Nov. 1861, p. 110.

powder-flask, *s.* A pouch or metallic case for holding gunpowder, and having a charging-bottle at the end.

powder-horn, *s.* A horn fitted to hold powder and used as a powder-flask.

powder-hose, *s.*
Ornith.: A tube of strong linen, about an inch in diameter, filled with powder, and used in firing military mines.

powder-magazine, *s.* A building or place where gunpowder is stored; usually a stone and fire-proof building in a fort, &c.

powder mill, *s.* Works in which the material for gunpowder are prepared and compressed and the powder grained and faced.

powder-mine, *s.* A mine or excavation in which gunpowder is placed for the purpose of blasting rocks, &c. [*Mine*, *s.*, II.]

powder-mixer, *s.* A pharmaceutical device for intimately mixing various powders.

powder-monkey, *s.* A boy formerly employed on board ships of war to carry gunpowder from the magazine to the gun; a ship-boy.

"His person had been placed as cabin boy, or powder-monkey, on board an armed ship. — Scott: *Two Months* (q.v.), II.

powder-process, *s.*
Phot.: A photographic printing process, depending upon the insolubility of certain organic bodies, which absorb moisture after exposure to light in the presence of an alkaline bichromate. Plates are coated with a mixture of either dextrine or gum arabic, with sugar, glycerine, dichromate of potassium or ammonium and water, and exposed under a positive while quite dry and warm. They are developed by brushing over them plumbago or other substance, in an impalpable powder, which only adheres to those parts which have absorbed moisture from the atmosphere.

powder-puff, *s.* A ball of light feathers or down used for powdering the hair or skin.

powder-room, *s.*
Naut.: The apartment in a ship where powder is kept.

pow-dër (1), *c.f.* [*Powder* (1), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

"While two companions were disputing it at sword-point, down comes a life-giving shower from them, and settles on both. — L. Motteux: *Fables*.

pow-dër (2), *c.f.* [*Powder* (2), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

pow-dër (3), *c.f.* [*Powder* (3), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

pow-dër (4), *c.f.* [*Powder* (4), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

pow-dër (5), *c.f.* [*Powder* (5), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

pow-dër (6), *c.f.* [*Powder* (6), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

pow-dër (7), *c.f.* [*Powder* (7), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

pow-dër (8), *c.f.* [*Powder* (8), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

pow-dër (9), *c.f.* [*Powder* (9), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

pow-dër (10), *c.f.* [*Powder* (10), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

pow-dër (11), *c.f.* [*Powder* (11), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

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pow-dër (16), *c.f.* [*Powder* (16), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

pow-dër (17), *c.f.* [*Powder* (17), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

pow-dër (18), *c.f.* [*Powder* (18), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

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or in the discipline of life; order, place, or position according to rank.

"The great variety of things, and preceptory of one above another."—*Morse's Antiquities against Athenian* (Pref.)

1. Precedence in Great Britain is regulated partly by statute and letters patent, and partly by ancient usage and established custom. Questions of precedence in England, depending on usage or custom, are decided by the officers of the College of Heralds; in Scotland, by those of the Lyon Court.

2. The foremost or chief place in a ceremony; a superior place to another; priority in place. (*Millon's P. L., II. 88.*)

3. Superiority; superior importance or influence.

"If we have measure the greatness of the virtue, by the difficulty of its exercise, positive obedience will certainly gain the precedence."—*South's Sermons*, vol. viii, ser. 7.

4. That which precedes or goes before; something past.

"It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain some obscure precedents that hath before been said."—*Shakspeare's Love's Labour's Lost*, III. 1.

5. Patent of precedence: Letters patent granted as a mark of honour by the Crown to persons entitling them to such precedence or precedence as is stated in their respective letters.

prē-gā-pnt, a. & s. [Fr. *prévalant*, pr. par. of *prévaloir* = to precede (q.v.); Lat. *prævalens*.] **Prē-gā-pnt** = to precede (q.v.); Lat. *prævalens*.

A. As adj.: Going before in time; antecedent, previous, former, prior.

"Our own precedent passing do instruct us."—*Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus*, I. 1.

B. As substantive (from *prē-gā-pnt*):

1. Ordinary language.

2. Something done or said which may be followed, or serve as an example or rule to be followed, in subsequent cases of the same or a similar kind; an authoritative example.

"That be recorded for a precedent."—*Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice*, I. 1.

3. A rule or course of action founded on the course adopted in similar antecedent cases.

"Precedent was directly opposed to this odious distinction."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. A preceding circumstance or condition.

"From which he knows, and just conclusions draw from various precedents, and various laws."—*Pope's Dunciad*, Epigram 1, l. 7.

5. A sign, an indication, an example.

"Your grace has given a precedent of wisdom."—*Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*, II. 2.

6. A first draught of a document; the original copy of a writing.

"Return the precedent to these lords again."—*Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*, II. 2.

II. *Law*:

1. A judicial decision, interloutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar cases.

"To abide by former precedents, where the same points come again in litigation."—*Blackstone's Commentaries* (Intro.).

2. A form of proceeding to be followed in similar cases.

precedent-condition, s.

Law: Something which must happen or be performed before an estate can vest or be enjoyed.

prē-gā-pnt-ōd, a. [Eng. *precedent*; -ōd.] Based on or having a precedent; authorized or sanctioned by a precedent.

"It is allowable and precedent to expatriate in pursuit of the work."—*Voltaire's Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I. (Pref.).

3. Now only used negatively: as, unprecedent (q.v.).

prē-gā-pnt-tial (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *precedent*; -tial.] Of the nature of a precedent; fit to be acted upon or followed as a precedent.

"Their practice hath proved precedent to other places in the same nature."—*Fuller's Worthies*, Gloucestershire.

prē-gā-pnt-ly, adv. [Eng. *precedent*; -ly.] Beforehand, antecedently.

prē-gā-pnt-ly, a. & s. [Lat. *præcedens*.] **Prē-gā-pnt-ly** = to excel, to surpass, to have precedence.

"He which precedes in house should also precede in virtue."—*Deut. Thimble*, III.

B. *Trans.*: To excel, to surpass, to exceed.

"He preceded in his character, whose precedence he had in his name and power."—*Deut. Thimble*, III.

prē-gā-lēng, * **prē-gā-lēng**, s. [O. Fr. *precellens*, from Lat. *precellens*, from *precellere* = to excel (q.v.).] Excellence, superiority.

"The great variety of things, and preceptory of one above another."—*Morse's Antiquities against Athenian* (Pref.).

prē-gā-lēnt, a. [O. Fr., from Lat. *precellens*, pr. par. of *precellere* = to excel, to surpass. (q.v.).] Excellent, surpassing.

"The rectitude of reason in the profound knowledge of the truth."—*P. Rolland's Plutarch*, p. 62.

prē-gā-tōr, s. [Lat. *procentor*; from *pro* = before, and *centor* (q.v.); Fr. *procenteur*, *prochantre*; Ital. *procentore*.]

1. A church of Eng.: An officer in a cathedral, formerly sometimes called chanter, and ranking in dignity next to the dean. His stall is on the opposite (north) side of the choir, and that side is called *cantoria* side, the side of the cantor, as the other is called *decanal*, the side of the dean. He has the direction of the musical portion of the service. The precursor is, in Cathedrals of the new foundation, a minor canon, and is removable by the Dean and Chapter.

"A precursor in a choir both steps into and leads all the songs."—*P. Rolland's Plutarch*, p. 62.

2. Precursor: The person whose duty it is to lead the congregation in singing, the psalm, &c.

prē-gā-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. *procentor*; -ship.] The post, dignity, or office of a precursor.

"From a mere office, the precursorship in cathedrals became a dignity."—*Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus*, I. 1.

prē-cept, * **pro-cepte**, s. [Fr. *précepte*, from Lat. *præceptum* = a precept, a rule; jump, went, sing, of *præcipere*, pr. par. of *præcipere* = to take by the hand, to give rules. *pro* = before, and *cepte* = to take; *præ* = before; Ital. *precepto*.]

I. *Ordinary language*:

1. An authoritative rule or direction for action; a mandate, a command, an injunction, an order authoritatively laid.

"When he had taken them such a precept, he put them into the prison."—*Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*, II. 2.

2. An injunction respecting moral conduct; a maxim.

"Precepts are that which must be as."—*Pope's Dunciad*, Epigram 1, l. 7.

II. *Law*:

1. A command or order in writing given by a justice of the peace, &c., to the bringing a person, reward, or other matter before him.

2. The direction issued by the sheriffs to the returning officers of electors, boroughs, &c., for the election of members of parliament.

3. The direction of the judges for the summing-up a sufficient number of jurors.

4. The direction issued to the overseers of parishes for the making out of the poor lists.

5. An order or demand for the election and payment of a certain sum of money under a rate.

prē-cept, s. [Fr. *précepte*; -cept.] To direct, to enjoin, to instruct or order by rules.

prē-cept-tial (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *precept*; -tial.] Consisting of, or containing, a precept or precepts; instructive, preceptive.

"There is counsel in precept, and it is before."—*Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus*, I. 1.

prē-cept-ion, s. [Lat. *præceptio*, from *præcipere*, pr. par. of *præcipere*; Ital. *preceptio*.] **Prē-cept-ion** = to take by the hand, to give rules. *pro* = before, and *ceptio* = to take; *præ* = before; Ital. *preceptio*.

"Their law calls these men" *preception*, I did not."—*Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus*, I. 1.

prē-cept-ive, a. [Lat. *præceptivus*.] **Prē-cept-ive** = consisting of containing, or giving precepts; instructive, admonitory.

"It is not as much preceptive as permissive."—*Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus*, I. 1.

prē-cept-tōr, * **pre-cep-tour**, s. [Lat. *præceptor*, from *præcipere*, pr. par. of *præcipere*; Ital. *preceptore*.] **Prē-cept-tōr** = to give rules; Fr. *précepteur*; Ital. *preceptore*. **Prē-cept-tōr** = to give rules; Fr. *précepteur*; Ital. *preceptore*.

1. A teacher, a tutor, an instructor.

"The students under the sanction of their preceptor, had taken arms."—*Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus*, I. 1.

2. The head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars.

"The Grand Master observed that the seat of one of the preceptors was vacant."—*Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus*, I. 1.

prē-cept-tōr-ial, a. [Eng. *preceptor*; -tial.] Of or pertaining to a preceptor.

prē-gā-pnt-ōr, * **pre-cep-tor-ic**, a. & s. [Fr. *précepteur*.]

A. As adj.: Giving or containing precepts; preceptive.

B. As subst.: A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the Temple, or principal house of the order in London, under the government of an eminent knight. The preceptories of each province were subject to a provincial superior, three of whom ranked above all the rest, viz., those of Jerusalem, Tripolis, and Antioch.

"The establishments of the Knight Templars were called *preceptories*, and the title of those who presided in the order was *Preceptor*, as the term was applied to the houses of the order, and their houses were called *preceptories*. But these houses were sometimes called *preceptories*, and sometimes *preceptories*."—*Shakspeare's Titus Andronicus*, I. 1.

prē-gā-pnt-trēs, s. [Eng. *preceptor*; -trēs; Lat. *præceptor*.] A female preceptor or teacher.

prē-gā-pnt-ion (as as sh), s. [Lat. *præceptio*, from *præcipere*, pr. par. of *præcipere*; Ital. *preceptio*.] **Prē-gā-pnt-ion** = to take by the hand, to give rules. *pro* = before, and *ceptio* = to take; *præ* = before; Ital. *preceptio*.

1. The act or state of going before or forward.

2. Precedence.

3. Precession of the equinoxes:

(1) *Action*: The going forward of the equinoxes. The arrival of the sun at the point Aries a little earlier than he might be expected to reach it was first observed by Hipparchus about 150 B.C. Depending, as the phenomenon does, for its explanation, on the law of gravity, Hipparchus could not account for it. Sir Isaac Newton was the first who did so, and that his newly discovered law of gravitation explained the precession of the equinoxes was a confirmation of the accuracy with which he had read the law itself. Excepting only at the two equinoxes the plane in which the sun moves in his orbit and that in which the earth rotates do not coincide. By the law of gravitation one body does not attract another in a straight line, but acts on its separate particles. The sun then does not attract the earth as a whole, but tends to pull the parts nearest it away from those farthest from the centre, and the earth again away from those on the other side. The bulge-out equatorial zone is specially liable to be thus acted upon, and, for the rotation of the earth, would be so drawn down towards the equator that it and the equator would ultimately be in one plane. The earth's rotation, however, modifies this action, and simply causes the points at which the earth's equator intersects the plane of the ecliptic to move slowly in a direction opposite to that in which the earth rotates. This is what is denominated the precession of the equinoxes. It is generally associated with the sun, but the moon is twice as potent in producing it; owing to her comparative nearness to the earth she is able to produce a greater differential effect on the nearer and more remote portions of our planet. The annual motion of the first point of Aries is about 50", and about 25,800 years will be required for the entire revolution. [ARIS.]

"The portion of the precession of the equinoxes attributable to the sun is called *precession*, and that produced by the moon *lunar precession*."—*Præceptor*, I. 1.

(2) *Goal*: It has been supposed that the precession of the equinoxes may have had some influence in producing the Glacial period.

prē-gā-pnt-ion-al (as as sh), a. [Eng. *precession*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to precession.

"The precession of the equinoxes may have had some influence in producing the Glacial period."—*Præceptor*, I. 1.

prē-gā-pnt-ion-ōr (as as sh), s. [Eng. *precession*; -ōr.] Pertaining or relating to precession.

"The precession of the equinoxes may have had some influence in producing the Glacial period."—*Præceptor*, I. 1.

prē-gā-pnt-ion-ōr (as as sh), s. [Eng. *precession*; -ōr.] Pertaining or relating to precession.

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"The minister, in a solemn proclamation, raised you
either then to speak, or for ever after to hold your
peace.—*His Hall: Church of Conscience, and*

ku, kuy: kũk, kũy = cœl, cœli; chorus, chĩn, bangch; go, gœm: thĩn, thĩs: sĩn, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -Ing.
-cia, -tĩa = cœcia: -tion, -tĩa = khũn: -tĩa, -sĩa = khũn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shũs. -ble, -dĩe, &c. = bẽl, dẽl.

1. Eccles. The solemn approbation by the Pope of a person designated to any of the higher ecclesiastical dignities.

A bull of prebendation is appended to the constitution. — *Adrian's Herald*, *Book*, p. 122.

prae-con-ise, prae-con-ise, v. t. [Eccles. Lat. *praeco*, from Lat. *praeco* = to proclaim, *prae* = a public crier, a herald.]

Eccles. To approve solemnly; used of the act by which the Pope approves the appointment of a person nominated to any of the higher ecclesiastical dignities, when a majority of the Cardinals have reported in his favour.

The Pope will pre-consecrate one of the Irish College here in the See of Ephesus. — *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 15, 1908.

prae-con-quer (qu a k), v. t. [Pref. *pre* and Eng. *conquer* (q v).] To conquer beforehand.

The strategy of this king is one who they had pre-conquered in their hearts. — *Palmer*, *Worthley*, *Col.*

prae-con-scient (so as sh), a. [Pref. *pre* and Eng. *conscious* (q v).] Pertaining to or involving, a state anterior to consciousness.

prae-con-sent, v. t. [Pref. *pre* and Eng. *consent* (q v).] Previous consent.

Whoever has his appointment added, though not his consent. — *Whitney*, *Parishes*, p. 4.

prae-con-sider, v. t. [Pref. *pre* and Eng. *consider* (q v).] To consider or think over beforehand.

prae-con-sider-a-tion, v. t. [Pref. *pre* and Eng. *consideration* (q v).] Previous consideration.

prae-con-sign (q silent), v. t. [Pref. *pre* and Eng. *sign* (q v).] To consign beforehand, to make a previous assignment of.

prae-con-si-l-i-dat-ed, a. [Pref. *pre*, and Eng. *con-si-l-i-dat-ed* (q v).] Consulted beforehand.

prae-con-stitute, v. t. [Pref. *pre* and Eng. *constitute* (q v).] To constitute or establish beforehand.

prae-con-sume, v. t. [Pref. *pre*, and Eng. *consume* (q v).] Previous consumption.

A pre-consumption of nature. — *Whitney*, *Parishes*, p. 4.

prae-con-tract, v. t. [Pref. *pre* and Eng. *contract* (q v).] A previous contract, a contract or engagement entered into previously to another.

He is your husband as a pre-contractor. — *Whitney*, *Parishes*, p. 4.

prae-con-tract, v. t. [Pref. *pre*, and Eng. *contract* (q v).] To contract or engage previously.

A. Intrins. To contract or bargain beforehand to make a previous contract or engagement.

B. Trans. To engage or bind by a previous contract.

This little has been pre-contracted with me. — *Whitney*, *Parishes*, p. 4.

prae-con-true, v. t. [Pref. *pre*, and Eng. *contrive* (q v).] To contrive or plan beforehand, to preconcert.

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Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wūt, hōre, canst, hōr, thōre; pīn, pāt, sīre, sīr, marhe; gō, pōt, or, were, wēt, wōrk, wōt, sēm; mūt, eūh, eūre, unis, eūr, rān, fāl; tēg, tēgīan, m, m = ē; ēy = ā; qu = kw.

cc. correct. Xenophon, exist. ph = £

ations = shhs. -ble, -die, &c. = bpl, dpl.

pre-served, *a.* (Preservat. *a.*)
1. That which is preserved; fruit or the like, preserved and kept from decay by preserving substances.
2. The meat with the lard, when tinned; and young animals, as preserved.
3. A place in which game is preserved for purposes of sport.

pre-served, *m.* (Preservat. *m.*)
preserved-meat, *s.* Meat preserved by being frozen or by antiseptics. It was first introduced into England from Australia in 1860, and from America about 1875.

pre-serv-er, *s.* (Eng. preservat. *v.* & *er*)
1. One who preserves, protects, or saves from injury, hurt, or destruction; a saviour.
2. One who preserves fruit, &c.
3. One who preserves game; a game-preserver.

pre-serv-er-ess, *s.* (Eng. preservat. *v.* & *er*)
A female preserver.

pre-ses, *s.* (Lat. *preses*, from *præ*, before, and *sēs*, to sit; Sp. *preside*; Ital. *presidere*; [Preside.])
One who presides over the meetings or deliberations of a society; a president or chairman of a meeting. (See *ch.*)

pre-show, *v.* (Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *show*, *s.* (q.v.)) To show beforehand; to foreshow.

pre-side, *v.* (Fr. *presider*, from Lat. *præsidere* = to sit before; *præ* = before, and *sidere* = to sit; Sp. *presidir*; Ital. *presidere*; [Preside.])
1. To be set over others; to have the place of ruler, moderator, controller, or director, as the chairman or president of a court, board, &c.; to act as director, controller, or president; as, To *pre-side* at a public meeting.
2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over.

pre-si-dence, *s.* (Fr. *présidence*, from *præ*, before, and *sider*, to sit; Sp. *presidencia*; Ital. *presidenza*; [Preside.])
The presidency and office of a person governing a country; as, the *pre-si-dence* of the United States.

pre-si-dent, *s.* (Eng. *president*, *v.*; Sp. *presidente*; Ital. *presidente*;
1. Superintendence; control and care.
2. The office of a president.
3. The period or term during which a president holds his office; *pre-si-dent-ship*.

4. One of the three great divisions of British India, viz. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.
5. Definition of a commonwealth government, as between the *pre-si-dent* and the *pre-si-dent* (q.v.).

pre-si-dent, *s.* & *a.* (Fr. from Lat. *præsidere*, *præ*, before, and *sidere*, to sit; Sp. *presidente*; Ital. *presidente*;
1. A president.

2. One who is appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of others; as,
(1) The chairman or chief officer of a company, board, society, or office; as, the *pre-si-dent* of an insurance company, the *pre-si-dent* of the Board of Trade.

(2) The chief officer of a college or university.
(3) The chairman of a public meeting.

(4) The highest officer of state in a republic; as, the *pre-si-dent* of the United States.

3. A protector, a guardian, a patron.
4. A president, a guardian, a patron.

5. A president, a guardian, a patron.
6. A president, a guardian, a patron.

pre-si-dent-ess, *s.* (Eng. *president*, *v.* & *er*)
A female president. (Moll. *et al.*; *Living*, in 171.)

pre-si-dent, *s.* (Eng. *president*, *v.* & *er*)
A president.

1. Presiding at watching over others.
2. Of or pertaining to a president; as, a *pre-si-dent-ship*.

pre-si-dent-ship, *s.* (Eng. *president*, *v.* & *er*)
1. The office or place of a president; *pre-si-dent-ship*.

2. The term during which a president holds his office.

pre-si-d-er, *s.* (Eng. *preside*, *v.* & *er*) One who presides; a president.

pre-si-d-i-al, *a.* (Lat. *presidens* = a guardian; [Preside.]) Pertaining to a guardian, having a guardian.

pre-si-d-i-ar-y, *a.* & *s.* (Presid. *a.*)
A. (Lat. *presidens*, from *præ*, before, and *sidere*, to sit; Sp. *presidir*; Ital. *presidere*; [Preside.])
1. Having one who sits before, or who watches over them; as, a *pre-si-d-i-ar-y* government.
2. A guardian.

pre-si-d-i-er, *s.* (Presid. *a.*) A guardian, a fortified town or place, a fortress.

pre-si-g-ni-fi-cā-tion, *s.* (Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *signify*, *v.* & *er*)
1. The act of signifying or showing beforehand.

2. A type, an emblem.

pre-si-g-ni-fi-cā-ty, *s.* (Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *signify*, *v.* & *er*)
1. The act of signifying, indicating, or foreshowing beforehand; to *pre-si-g-ni-fi-cā-ty*.

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pre-si-phē-nōid, *s.* (Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *sphenoid*, *v.* & *er*)
1. A term applied to the central part of the third cranial segment, corresponding to the front part of the sphenoid bone in man.

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press, *v.* To squeeze, to hold together, to compress. To compress by an hydraulic press. To press-pack wool.

press, *n.* The iron lever of a screw.

press, *n.* The room in a house in which the press is kept.

press, *n.* The room where the press work is done, as distinguished from the composing room.

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presser-foot, *s.* [Presser, II. 2.]

presser-frame, *s.* [Presser, II. 2.]

press-fit, *s.* [Eng. press (3), *s.*, and fit = a vat.] The vat of a wine or olive-press for the collection of oil or wine. [Haggen II. 16.]

press-ing, *pr. par. & c.* [Press (1), *v.*]

pressing bag, *s.* The horsehair cloth bag in which flaxseed or straw is pressed.

pressing-board, *s.*

pressing-plate, *s.* A flat board used in an oil press; board and bars of the material alternate.

pressing-roller, *s.*

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press, *n.* A member of a press gang; one who imprisons men.

press, *n.* One who is pressed into the public service.

press, *n.* A man ready for service.

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TABLE 1

of 1/1/20: now charged as an addition to
the freight

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shin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-ious, -tious, -sious = shiūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bpl, dpl.

10-10-68

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1. The first of these is the fact that the

cut

printing press, & a notice of each
place where printing is executed; &
printing house.

1.271142 (10, 4-)

-ph, -phē; go, gēm; thin, thīn; sin, sē; expect, Xenophon, exēst, ph = f.
 -phē, -thē = shēn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, -le = hai, dai.

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At the close of the war with Mexico having returned
and the entire abolition of prohibition - Boston
in 1860, by 1, 000, 000.



PROF. A. N. S. CR. M.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

At the close of the war with Mexico having returned
and the entire abolition of prohibition - Boston
in 1860, by 1, 000, 000.

analysis, or, research, accomplishment, or
exercise, completed

Sito, she, sire, quiet, white, still, father; wā, wū, have, enough, him, there, give, you, me, mother, at, or, where, will, work, who, now; mīn, cō, air, suit, all, right, his, against, it, as, a, by, a, in, a, on, a.

doma = shša. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

pro-gressus, s. [Fr.] [PROGRESSUS.] That which is written out and made public before-hand; sketch, an outline, or sketch of the order of proceedings or subjects of any entertainment, public assembly, or performance; hence, a line of conduct or action proposed to be followed.

progressive-music, s.

Music: A composition which seeks to portray, or at least to suggest to the mind a definite series of events. A famous example is Rossini's *Battle of Fraunce*.

pro-gres-la-ta, s. [Sp.] An advocate of progress; one of a political party in Spain in favour of local self-government.

pro-gres-s, pro-gresse, s. [O. Fr. pro-gres,] [Fr. progress, from Lat. progressus, accus. of progressus = an advance, from progressus, pa. par. of progressum = to advance; pro = forward, and gressum = to walk, to go; Sp. progres; Ital. progresso.]

1. The act or state of advancing or moving forward; a moving or going forward; advancement.

"Revere the man, whose Pilgrim marks the road,
And guides the progress of the soul to God."
(Cowper - *Excursion*, 145.)

2. A journey of state; a circuit; a public and ceremonial journey.

"Official tours, scarcely inferior in pomp to royal progress." - *Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. A moving forward or advancing in growth; increase; as, the progress of a plant.

4. Advancement in business of any kind; course; as, The negotiations have made no progress.

5. Advancement in knowledge; moral or intellectual improvement; proficiency; as, To make progress in one's studies.

6. A journey or passage from one place to another.

"From Egypt unto their progress made to Greece."
- *Dante's Divina Commedia*, *Paradiso*, 31.

7. (1) Progress of Titles:

State Law: Such a series of the title-deeds of a landed estate, or other heritable subject, as is sufficient in law to constitute a valid and effectual title therein.

(2) To report progress: To conclude for the day all matters connected with a bill, reserving further discussion of its provisions to a future time to be specified.

pro-gres-s, 'pro-gress, 'pro-gresse, s. & t. [PROGRESS, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make progress; to move forward; to advance; to proceed.

"Let me wipe off this honourable day,
That sheweth forth progress on thy cheeks."
- *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

2. To proceed in any course; to continue to move; as, The business is progressing.

3. To make progress or improvement; to advance; to improve.

"Scholarship progresses no better than before."
- *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*, 2, ii.

4. To go forward in; to pass over or through.

"Progressing the domain and irrevocable title of slavery."
- *Roberts's Discourse to England*, p. 11.

pro-gres-s-ion (as 's-ion), s. [Fr. from Lat. progressus, accus. of progressus = an advancing, from progressus, pa. par. of progressum = to advance; to progress (q.v.); Sp. progresion; Ital. progressione.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; progress, advance.

"We are easily pleased by wonderful degrees and stages of progression." - *Sp. Taylor's Sermons*, vol. 19, p. 6.

2. Course, passage; lapse or process of time.

II. Technically:

1. **Math:** Regular or proportional advance by increase or decrease of numbers. A series in which the terms increase or decrease according to a uniform law. There are two kinds of progression, Arithmetic and Geometric. [ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION; GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION.] If in a series of quantities, the following relation exist between every three consecutive terms - viz., that the first has to the third the same ratio which the difference between the first and second has to the difference between the second and third, such quantities are said to

be in **Arithmetical Progression**. (See *Arith.*, p. 100.) In such a series, the first term is *a*, the second *b*, the third *c*, the fourth *d*, the fifth *e*, the sixth *f*, the seventh *g*, the eighth *h*, the ninth *i*, the tenth *j*, the eleventh *k*, the twelfth *l*, the thirteenth *m*, the fourteenth *n*, the fifteenth *o*, the sixteenth *p*, the seventeenth *q*, the eighteenth *r*, the nineteenth *s*, the twentieth *t*, the twenty-first *u*, the twenty-second *v*, the twenty-third *w*, the twenty-fourth *x*, the twenty-fifth *y*, the twenty-sixth *z*, the twenty-seventh *a*, the twenty-eighth *b*, the twenty-ninth *c*, the thirtieth *d*, the thirty-first *e*, the thirty-second *f*, the thirty-third *g*, the thirty-fourth *h*, the thirty-fifth *i*, the thirty-sixth *j*, the thirty-seventh *k*, the thirty-eighth *l*, the thirty-ninth *m*, the fortieth *n*, the forty-first *o*, the forty-second *p*, the forty-third *q*, the forty-fourth *r*, the forty-fifth *s*, the forty-sixth *t*, the forty-seventh *u*, the forty-eighth *v*, the forty-ninth *w*, the fiftieth *x*, the fifty-first *y*, the fifty-second *z*, the fifty-third *a*, the fifty-fourth *b*, the fifty-fifth *c*, the fifty-sixth *d*, the fifty-seventh *e*, the fifty-eighth *f*, the fifty-ninth *g*, the sixtieth *h*, the sixty-first *i*, the sixty-second *j*, the sixty-third *k*, the sixty-fourth *l*, the sixty-fifth *m*, the sixty-sixth *n*, the sixty-seventh *o*, the sixty-eighth *p*, the sixty-ninth *q*, the seventieth *r*, the seventy-first *s*, the seventy-second *t*, the seventy-third *u*, the seventy-fourth *v*, the seventy-fifth *w*, the seventy-sixth *x*, the seventy-seventh *y*, the seventy-eighth *z*, the seventy-ninth *a*, the eightieth *b*, the eighty-first *c*, the eighty-second *d*, the eighty-third *e*, the eighty-fourth *f*, the eighty-fifth *g*, the eighty-sixth *h*, the eighty-seventh *i*, the eighty-eighth *j*, the eighty-ninth *k*, the ninetieth *l*, the ninety-first *m*, the ninety-second *n*, the ninety-third *o*, the ninety-fourth *p*, the ninety-fifth *q*, the ninety-sixth *r*, the ninety-seventh *s*, the ninety-eighth *t*, the ninety-ninth *u*, the hundredth *v*, the hundred-first *w*, the hundred-second *x*, the hundred-third *y*, the hundred-fourth *z*, the hundred-fifth *a*, the hundred-sixth *b*, the hundred-seventh *c*, the hundred-eighth *d*, the hundred-ninth *e*, the hundred-tenth *f*, the hundred-eleventh *g*, the hundred-twelfth *h*, the hundred-thirteenth *i*, the hundred-fourteenth *j*, the hundred-fifteenth *k*, the hundred-sixteenth *l*, the hundred-seventeenth *m*, the hundred-eighteenth *n*, the hundred-nineteenth *o*, the hundred-twentieth *p*, the hundred-twenty-first *q*, the hundred-twenty-second *r*, the hundred-twenty-third *s*, the hundred-twenty-fourth *t*, the hundred-twenty-fifth *u*, the hundred-twenty-sixth *v*, the hundred-twenty-seventh *w*, the hundred-twenty-eighth *x*, the hundred-twenty-ninth *y*, the hundred-thirtieth *z*, the hundred-thirtieth-first *a*, the hundred-thirtieth-second *b*, the hundred-thirtieth-third *c*, the hundred-thirtieth-fourth *d*, the hundred-thirtieth-fifth *e*, the hundred-thirtieth-sixth *f*, the hundred-thirtieth-seventh *g*, the hundred-thirtieth-eighth *h*, the hundred-thirtieth-ninth *i*, the hundred-thirtieth-tenth *j*, the hundred-thirtieth-eleventh *k*, the hundred-thirtieth-twelfth *l*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirteenth *m*, the hundred-thirtieth-fourteenth *n*, the hundred-thirtieth-fifteenth *o*, the hundred-thirtieth-sixteenth *p*, the hundred-thirtieth-seventeenth *q*, the hundred-thirtieth-eighteenth *r*, the hundred-thirtieth-nineteenth *s*, the hundred-thirtieth-twentieth *t*, the hundred-thirtieth-twenty-first *u*, the hundred-thirtieth-twenty-second *v*, the hundred-thirtieth-twenty-third *w*, the hundred-thirtieth-twenty-fourth *x*, the hundred-thirtieth-twenty-fifth *y*, the hundred-thirtieth-twenty-sixth *z*, the hundred-thirtieth-twenty-seventh *a*, the hundred-thirtieth-twenty-eighth *b*, the hundred-thirtieth-twenty-ninth *c*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth *d*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-first *e*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-second *f*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-third *g*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourth *h*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifth *i*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixth *j*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventh *k*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighth *l*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-ninth *m*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-tenth *n*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-eleventh *o*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-twelfth *p*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirteenth *q*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourteenth *r*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifteenth *s*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixteenth *t*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventeenth *u*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighteenth *v*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-nineteenth *w*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-twentieth *x*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-first *y*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-second *z*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-third *a*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fourth *b*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fifth *c*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-sixth *d*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-seventh *e*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-eighth *f*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-ninth *g*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth *h*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-first *i*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-second *j*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-third *k*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourth *l*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifth *m*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixth *n*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventh *o*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighth *p*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-ninth *q*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-tenth *r*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eleventh *s*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twelfth *t*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirteenth *u*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourteenth *v*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifteenth *w*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixteenth *x*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventeenth *y*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighteenth *z*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-nineteenth *a*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twentieth *b*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-first *c*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-second *d*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-third *e*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fourth *f*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fifth *g*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-sixth *h*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-seventh *i*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-eighth *j*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-ninth *k*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth *l*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-first *m*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-second *n*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-third *o*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourth *p*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifth *q*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixth *r*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventh *s*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighth *t*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-ninth *u*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-tenth *v*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eleventh *w*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twelfth *x*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirteenth *y*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourteenth *z*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifteenth *a*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixteenth *b*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventeenth *c*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighteenth *d*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-nineteenth *e*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twentieth *f*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-first *g*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-second *h*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-third *i*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fourth *j*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fifth *k*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-sixth *l*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-seventh *m*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-eighth *n*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-ninth *o*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth *p*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-first *q*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-second *r*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-third *s*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourth *t*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifth *u*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixth *v*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventh *w*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighth *x*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-ninth *y*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-tenth *z*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eleventh *a*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twelfth *b*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirteenth *c*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourteenth *d*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifteenth *e*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixteenth *f*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventeenth *g*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighteenth *h*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-nineteenth *i*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twentieth *j*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-first *k*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-second *l*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-third *m*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fourth *n*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fifth *o*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-sixth *p*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-seventh *q*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-eighth *r*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-ninth *s*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth *t*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-first *u*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-second *v*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-third *w*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourth *x*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifth *y*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixth *z*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventh *a*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighth *b*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-ninth *c*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-tenth *d*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eleventh *e*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twelfth *f*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirteenth *g*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourteenth *h*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifteenth *i*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixteenth *j*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventeenth *k*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighteenth *l*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-nineteenth *m*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twentieth *n*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-first *o*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-second *p*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-third *q*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fourth *r*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fifth *s*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-sixth *t*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-seventh *u*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-eighth *v*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-ninth *w*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth *x*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-first *y*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-second *z*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-third *a*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourth *b*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifth *c*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixth *d*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventh *e*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighth *f*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-ninth *g*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-tenth *h*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eleventh *i*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twelfth *j*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirteenth *k*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourteenth *l*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifteenth *m*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixteenth *n*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventeenth *o*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighteenth *p*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-nineteenth *q*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twentieth *r*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-first *s*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-second *t*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-third *u*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fourth *v*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fifth *w*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-sixth *x*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-seventh *y*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-eighth *z*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-ninth *a*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth *b*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-first *c*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-second *d*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-third *e*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourth *f*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifth *g*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixth *h*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventh *i*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighth *j*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-ninth *k*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-tenth *l*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eleventh *m*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twelfth *n*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirteenth *o*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourteenth *p*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifteenth *q*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixteenth *r*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventeenth *s*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighteenth *t*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-nineteenth *u*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twentieth *v*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-first *w*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-second *x*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-third *y*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fourth *z*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fifth *a*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-sixth *b*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-seventh *c*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-eighth *d*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-ninth *e*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth *f*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-first *g*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-second *h*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-third *i*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourth *j*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifth *k*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixth *l*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventh *m*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighth *n*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-ninth *o*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-tenth *p*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eleventh *q*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twelfth *r*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirteenth *s*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourteenth *t*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifteenth *u*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixteenth *v*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventeenth *w*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighteenth *x*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-nineteenth *y*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twentieth *z*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-first *a*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-second *b*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-third *c*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fourth *d*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fifth *e*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-sixth *f*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-seventh *g*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-eighth *h*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-ninth *i*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth *j*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-first *k*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-second *l*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-third *m*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourth *n*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifth *o*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixth *p*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventh *q*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighth *r*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-ninth *s*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-tenth *t*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eleventh *u*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twelfth *v*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirteenth *w*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourteenth *x*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifteenth *y*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixteenth *z*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventeenth *a*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighteenth *b*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-nineteenth *c*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twentieth *d*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-first *e*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-second *f*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-third *g*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fourth *h*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-fifth *i*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-sixth *j*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-seventh *k*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-eighth *l*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twenty-ninth *m*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth *n*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-first *o*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-second *p*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-third *q*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourth *r*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifth *s*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-sixth *t*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-seventh *u*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eighth *v*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-ninth *w*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-tenth *x*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-eleventh *y*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-twelfth *z*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirteenth *a*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fourteenth *b*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-thirtieth-fifteenth *c*, the hundred-thirtieth-thirtieth-th

alous = alūs, -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del

pré-nun-çie-mént, a. [Eng. pronunciation; Lat.] The act of pronouncing; a formal declaration or announcement.

"To add anything like a *pré-nun-çie-mént*... is not the province of a general service."—*Matthew Arnold*, *Long Ago*, p. 107.

pré-nun-çie-ér, a. [Eng. pronunciation; Fr.] One who pronounces, utters, or declares.

"He is the *pré-nun-çie-ér* and exponent of right."—*Belmont*, *Rev. World*, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

pré-nun-çie-ing, pr. pres. &c. [Pronunciation; Fr.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)
B. As adj.: Pertaining to, indicating, or teaching pronunciation; as, a *pré-nun-çie-ing* dictionary.

pré-nun-çie-er, a. [Lat. pronuncio = announce who provides over marriage; pr. = before, and nuncio = to marry.] Presiding over marriage.

pré-nun-çie-er, a. [Fr. pr. = Eng. announce.]

Etymology: A component part of the first embryonic or segmentation sphere, or blastosphere. Pronunciator is distinguished as male and female: the former consists of the germinal vesicle after the extrusion of polar globules from the ovum; the second is the head of a spermatosome, which has penetrated the vitelline membrane, and sunk into the yolk substance.

"The male *pré-nun-çie-er* gradually approaches the site of the female pronuncio; and as soon as it comes in contact with it the latter, which was previously motionless, assumes a few activity and the two pronuncio, imbedded perhaps by the unequal movements of the yolk granules which accompany the change, finally unite, or are fused into one."—*Queller*, *Stomach*, 10, 11, 12, 13.

pré-nun-çie-er, a. [Lat. pronuncio = to announce.] Pronouncing.

pré-nun-çie-er, a. [Lat. pronuncio = to announce.] Pertaining to pronunciation.

pré-nun-çie-er, a. [Lat. pronuncio = to announce.] Pertaining to pronunciation.

pré-nun-çie-er, a. [Fr. pronuncio = to announce.] Pertaining to pronunciation.

pré-nun-çie-er, a. [Fr. pronuncio = to announce.] Pertaining to pronunciation.

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(continued)

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the reader, explaining the purpose of the study and the methods used. The letter is dated 1998 and is addressed to the reader.

DATE: 11/11/1964

She, she, fare, amide, what, still, father; wé, wé, here, cannot, he, there; shén shén, shén, shén, imagine; sù, wé
 ex, were, well, work, who, sin; mǐn, cǐn, cǐn, amide, shén, wé, still, shén, shén, African. m = n; é = é; qu = kw.

pro pri-é tor,

[illegible]

plac, pit, sire, sir, ...
... ca = 6; cy = 8; cu = 10.

[illegible]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : A new convert to some religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

Every proselyte has must be reduced twice over — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. 11

2. *J. J. G. Gentile* : A gentile convert. Two kinds were distinguished: (1) Proselytes of the gate, who followed a few old testament rules, and (2) proselytes of righteousness, who accepted the whole Mosaic ritual.

* **pros ē lyte**, *vt* & *i* [PROSELYTE, *s*]

A. Trans. To make proselytes or converts of; to convert to some religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

Those profane and uneducated who must see in proselyte the only way to their own deities — *Burke: Works* v. 10, ch. 1

B. Intrans. To endeavor to make proselytes or converts to proselytize.

He was not so far as to taste for proselytizing — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. 11

pros ē lyt ism, *s* [Eng. proselyt, *i* (sm)]

1. The act or practice of making proselytes or converts to any religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

To turn such and such an one to an enemy of his country and his religion is proselytism — *Lord: Quaker* ch. 11

2. Conversion to any religion, sect, system, or party.

His proselytizing led him to the Jews who were to be regarded as the Christian's baptism — *Macaulay: Works* v. 10

pros ē lyt ism, pros ē lyt-ism, *vt* & *i* [Eng. proselyt, *i*]

A. Trans. To endeavor to convert or to convert to any religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

One of the ways of making proselytism — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. 11

B. Intrans. To make or endeavor to make proselytes or converts.

A militant proselytism — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. 11

pros ē lyt ism, pros ē lyt ism, *vt* & *i* [Eng. proselyt, *i*]

A. Trans. To make or endeavor to make proselytes or converts.

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A. Trans. To make or endeavor to make proselytes or converts.

A militant proselytism — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. 11

2. One who proselytes; one who describes anything, in writing or verbally, in a dull, tedious, or prosy style.

With the unbellying dexterity peculiar to prosers, he contrived to draw out his tale to double its usual length — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. 11

Pros-er-pin-a, *s* [Lat.] [PROSERPINE]

Paul & Palmont : (1) A subgenus of Helix (Mollusca). (2) The type of a family, Proserpinidae (q.v.). The shell is depressed, shining callous beneath, aperture toothed in side, peristome sharp. Recent species are from the West Indies and Mexico. I also from the Korean island (Lat.)



PROSERPINE

Pros-er-pine, *s* [See above]

1. Greek Mythol. The daughter of Cronos and Juno, and wife of Pluto. She was seized by Pluto as she was gathering flowers in Sicily at her betrothal. She was taken to the infernal regions. The chief seats of her worship were Sicily and Magna Græcia, but she had temples also at Comanth, Megara, Thesia, and Sparta.

2. *Act. n* [Larrea, v. 20]

pros-er-pin-i-dæ, *vt* [Lat. *proserpina*, *i*]

1. A family of Polioptila. Shell of the same form as the Polioptila, but with a small, rounded, and two lateral subventral teeth.

pro-sil-i-en-cy, *s* [Lat. *prosil*, *i*]

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pro-sil-i-en-cy, *s* [Lat. *prosil*, *i*]

late, late, late, amide, what, fall, father; wé, wét, here, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: s
er, wore, wolf, work, whâ, sâll; mate, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, sâll; try, Syrian. a, æ = é; ay = ê; qu

šate, šit, šire, šmidst, what, šāl, father; wē, wēt, here, cameš, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sīro, sīr, marino; so, p
or, were, wōl, wōrk, wōd, sōn: mēta cōš cōrs, nūta cūr, rōla, šāl: trī, šyrian. aš, ʔ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw

bôn, bôn; pôn, pôn; côi, côi, cherus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -cian = shün; -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -tion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, del.

prô-tê-î-dae (1), *s. pl.* [Lat. *prot(eus)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Zool.: A family of Ichthyofidae, group Percomorphidae. Four feet are present, and persistent external branchiae. In some classifications *Protus* is the sole genus; in others *Menobranchius* (q.v.) is included.

prô-tê-î-dae (2), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prot(eus)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Ecol.: The typical family of the tribe or suborder Nucamentaceae (q.v.).

prô-tê-î-dae, *s. pl.* [PROTEIN.] [ALUMINOIDS.]

prô-tê-în, *s.* [Gr. *prot(eus)* (*prot(eus)*) = to be the first; *ptôros* (*ptôros*) = first; suff. *-in* (Chem.).] Named from holding the first place among albuminous principles. [ALBAI-ALBUMIN, ALBUMEN, 1.]

prô-tê-î-nê, *s. pl.* [Lat. *prot(eus)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Zool.: Wallich's name for a group of Rhizopoda, having both a nucleus and a contractile vesicle. There are two divisions: Actinophryna, with mononucleus, and Amelina, with polymorphous pseudopodia.

prô-tê-în-ê-ocôns (ceas sh), **prô-tê-în-ôns**, *s.* [Eng. *protein*; *-ous*, *ous*.] Pertaining to protein; containing or consisting of protein.

prô-tê-î-ni-nae, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prot(eus)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inae*.]

Ecol.: A sub family of Staphylinidae (q.v.).

prô-tê-î-ni-na, *s.* [PROTEIN.]

Ecol.: The typical genus of Proteiniina (q.v.). Antennae slightly perforated, inserted in front of the eyes; elytra covering the major part of the abdomen.

prô-tê-î-ni-na, *s.* [Prof. *pro*, and Gr. *telos* (*telos*) = complete, because their feet are pentadactyl, as in the Camidae, while in the Hyacinthidae they are tetradactyl. (*Proteina*.)]

Zool.: Aardwolf; *Proteles* (*Proteles*), an aberrant form, constituting the family Proteidae, a connecting link between the Viverridae and the Hyacinthidae.

It is about the size of a full-grown fox; hyacinth-like in color, with dark brown stripes and a black muzzle. It resembles the fox in habits, and feeds on ants and carrion. It was discovered and described by Sparrmann, about 1735, rediscovered by De la Lanza, and the genus was founded by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire.



PROTELES.

prô-tê-î-dae, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prot(eus)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Zool.: A family of Muridae, with one genus, *Proteles* (q.v.).

prô-tê-m-nô-dôn, *s.* [Gr. *prot(eus)* (*prot(eus)*) = to cut off in front; suff. *-ôn*.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Diprotodont Marsupials, related to Dendrolagus (q.v.), from late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary deposits of Australia.

prô-tê-m-pôr-ê, *phr.* [Lat.] For the time, temporarily. (Frequently abbreviated to *pro tem*.)

***prô-tênd'** *v.t.* [Lat. *protendo*, from *pro* = forth, forward, and *tendo* = to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth.

"He threatened with his long protruded spear." *Inglen Vagab.*, *Emile* 2, 126.

***prô-tênsê**, *s.* [Lat. *protensus*, pa. par. of *protendo* = to protrude (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ence*.] Extension. (*Spencer*: P. Q. III. iii. 1.)

***prô-tên-sive**, *s.* [Lat. *protensus*, pa. par. of *protendo* = to protrude (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Drawn out, extended, continued. (*See W. Hamilton*.)

prô-tê-ô-lite, *s.* (After *Proteus* of Greek mythology, and Gr. *lithos* (*lithos*) = a stone.)

Geol.: A very hard and compact rock, consisting of an intimate mixture of quartz, felspar, and mica, and showing distinct traces

of bedding, associated with granites. Regarded as a result of contact metamorphism. A variety of Cornubianite (q.v.). Occurs in Cornwall.

prô-tê-ô-myx, *s. pl.* [Lat. *prot(eus)*; *e* connect., and Gr. *myxa* (*myxa*) = slime.]

Zool.: A class of Protozoa, consisting of Gymnamyxa, exhibiting in the amoeba phase various forms of pseudopodia often changing in the same individual, and not producing elaborate spore cysts. Its founder (Prof. E. H. Lankester) does not group the genera into families and orders.

prôt-êr-ân-droûs, *s.* [PROTANTHOUS.]

†prôt-êr-ân-thoûs, *s.* [Prof. *prot(eo)*, and Gr. *anthos* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Botany:

1. A term used when the leaves of a plant appear before the flowers. (*Lindley*.)

2. Protandrous (q.v.). (*Barvin*.)

Prô-tôr-î-en, *s.* [See Def.]

Church Hist. (17): The Catholic party in Alexandria who maintained the orthodox faith, for which Proteans, after whom they were called, was barbarously murdered.

prôt-êr-ê, *prof.* [Gr. *ptôros* (*ptôros*) = before, either in time or space.]

prôt-êr-ê-bâse, *s.* [Gr. *ptôros* (*ptôros*) = before, and Eng. (*base*)]

Geol.: A rock regarded as intermediate in composition between diabase and granite.

prôt-êr-ê-glyph' i, *s. pl.* [Prof. *prot(eo)*, and Gr. *glyphô* (*glyphô*) = a carving.]

Zool.: Poisonous Colubrine Snakes, a division of the suborder Ophidophiles (q.v.). The first fangs of the upper jaw are grooved along the front, and the general appearance of the species resembles that of the harmless snakes. There are two families. Elapidae (terrestrial), some of the genera with the power of expanding their neck into a kind of hood; and Hydrophidae (aquatic).

prôt-êr-êg-jû-ôn, *s.* [PROTODON.]

prôt-êr-êp-ê-dê-s, *s. pl.* [Prof. *prot(eo)*, and Gr. *epêdê* (*epêdê*) = a head.]

Ichthy.: A division of Ichthyofidae. Rayed dorsal always present, and slender, ventrals inserted below (very rarely in front of the dorsal).

prôt-êr-êp-tôr-ê, *s. pl.* [Prof. *prot(eo)*, and Gr. *ptôros* (*ptôros*) = a head.]

Ichthy.: A division of Ichthyofidae (q.v.). The rayed dorsal belongs to the abdominal portion of the vertebral column, and is always in advance of the ventral.

prôt-êr-ê-sân-rûs, *s.* [PROTOPHYTES.]

prôt-êr-ê-spôn-gi, *s.* [Prof. *prot(eo)*, and Gr. *spôngos* (*spôngos*) = a sponge.]

Zool.: A genus of Phlebotomidae (q.v.), founded by Neville Kent (named at first *Protophaga*). He considers it "so far as is known, the nearest constituting form between the respective groups of the ordinary Chevro - Elapidae and the Spongidae," and that it may be "consistently accepted as furnishing a stock form, from which, by the process of evolution, all species were primarily derived." (*Neville*, *Trans.*, 1, 365.) There is a single species, *Protophaga kowalevi*, from the lake in Kow Gaudens.

***prôt-êr-vi-tý**, *s.* [Lat. *protervus*; *protervus* = perverse.] Perverseness, petulance.

"A vain and still protervus, on custom priding." *Langens*, *Of H. 1000*, bk. 1, ch. 22, 12.

prôt-êr-vi-tý, *s.* [Lat. *protervus*, from *Lat* *protervus*, *protervus*, from *pro* = openly, and *tervus* = to bear witness; *Lat* = a witness; *Sp.* & *Port* *protervus*; Ital. *protervus*.]

A. Interjection:

1. To make a solemn affirmation, declaration, or protestation; to affirm with solemnity; to declare or affirm solemnly; to asseverate.

"I do protest." *The process of my mind is true.*

2. To make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) against some act or proposition. (Followed by *against*.)

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make a solemn affirmation or declaration of; to affirm or assert solemnly; to asseverate.

"I protest true loyalty to her." *Macbeth*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

2. To call as a witness to affirm or deny a statement or affirmation; to appeal to.

"Protesting into supreme." *Alfred*, *P. L.*, 1, 1.

3. To prove, to show, to declare, to publish.

"Do me right, or I'll protest your coward." *Macbeth*, *Macbeth*, *Macbeth*, 1, 1.

4. To promise solemnly; to vow.

"On Diana's altar to protest." *Macbeth*, *Macbeth*, *Macbeth*, 1, 1.

5. To mark or note a bill before a

notary public, for non-payment or non-acceptance. [*Protest*, *s.* II. 1. (2).]

"The bill . . . if not taken up this afternoon, will be protested." *Colman*, *The Spectator*, 1.

prôt-êr-vi-tý, *s.* [PROTEST, v.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A solemn affirmation or declaration of opinion (frequently in writing) generally in opposition to some act or proposition; a solemn affirmation by which a person declares either that he entirely disapproves and disapproves of any act or proposition or else only conditionally gives his assent or consent in an act or proposition to which he might otherwise be considered to have assented unconditionally.

"The three men, content with their protest, returned from calling for a division." *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 25, 1886.

II. Law:

1. **Contract**:

(1) A formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange or promissory note, or a notary public at his direction, that the bill or payment of such bill or note has been refused, and that the holder intended to sue on all expenses to which he may be put as consequence of such refusal (there is no payment).

"In England the bill of exchange is not payable until it is protested." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 1886.

(2) **Marine Insurance** (See *Contract*.)

A protest is a declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange or promissory note, or a notary public at his direction, that the bill or payment of such bill or note has been refused, and that the holder intended to sue on all expenses to which he may be put as consequence of such refusal (there is no payment).

(3) A declaration made by the holder of a bill of exchange or promissory note, or a notary public at his direction, that the bill or payment of such bill or note has been refused, and that the holder intended to sue on all expenses to which he may be put as consequence of such refusal (there is no payment).

2. **Protest** (See *Contract*.)

"Each party has a right to protest, and to do so is a legal privilege." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 1886.

prôt-êr-vi-tý, *s.* [PROTEST, v.]

(1) **Contract**: A declaration made by the holder of a bill of exchange or promissory note, or a notary public at his direction, that the bill or payment of such bill or note has been refused, and that the holder intended to sue on all expenses to which he may be put as consequence of such refusal (there is no payment).

prôt-êr-vi-tý, *s.* [PROTEST, v.]

Law: A protestation. [*Protestation*, *s.* II. 1. (2).]

prôt-êr-vi-tý, *s.* [PROTEST, v.]

Law: A protestation. [*Protestation*, *s.* II. 1. (2).]

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Law: A protestation. [*Protestation*, *s.* II. 1. (2).]

prôt-êr-vi-tý, *s.* [PROTEST, v.]

Law: A protestation. [*Protestation*, *s.* II. 1. (2).]

âte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wêre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unîte, câr, râle, fâll; trý, sýrian. a, æ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

in, as: expect, Xenophon, exist. ing
-ious = shūs. -ble, -dlo, &c. = bel, del.

pro trude, v.t. & i. [Lat. *pro trude* = thrust forth or forward *pro* = forward, and *trude* = to thrust.]

[illegible]

-cian, tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; tion, -sion = shun. cioua, tioua, sioua shua. ble, dic, bəl dəl.

Pr. Intransitive:

1 To rove or wander stealthily, as one in search of prey or plunder.

Her crew distributed among twenty brigantines prowled for booty over the sea. — *Macaulay Hist. Eng.*

2 To rove and plunder, to pillage, to prey, to plunder.

prowl, *v.* [Prowl, *v.*] The act of prowling or roving about etc. stealthily, as in search of prey or plunder as I be on the prowl. (*Eng.*)

prowl, *v.* [Prowl, *v.*] One who prowls or roves about stealthily, as in prey or plunder.

There are not many young men in the street at night. — *Macaulay Hist. Eng.*

* **prowl** or **y.**, [*Eng. prout, v.*] Robbery, plunder, etc.

His men were in the house with other shocking practices. — *Macaulay Hist. Eng.*

prowl *ing.*, *pr. pr. v.* [Prowl, *v.*]

prowl *ing* *ly.*, *ad.* [Prowl, *v.*]

prox., *s.* [A contract of proxy (*v.*)] A ticket or list of candidates at elections issued to voters for their votes. (*Eng.*)

* **prox**, *enc.*, [*Eng. prout, v.*] Robbery, plunder, etc.

Macaulay Hist. Eng.

* **prox**, *ch. st.*, [*Eng. prout, v.*] Robbery, plunder, etc.

Between, a man and a woman.

He has the common-sense of a man, and all natural gifts. — *Macaulay Hist. Eng.*

* **prox** to *al* *ly.*, [*Eng. prout, v.*]

prox *im-al.*, [*Eng. prout, v.*]

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prudent, *ad.* [Prudent, *ad.*]

prudent, *ad.* [Prudent, *ad.*]

late, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wū, wēt, hare, camel, hār, there; pine, pīt, sire, air, marine; gō, pō or, wore, wolf, work, whā, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, quātē, cūr, rōle, fāl; trī, sīrian. m, ce = ā; ey = ā; qu = kw.

101. boy, pōi, pōi; cat, qall, ocherus, qhín, bench; go, gum; thin, thís; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing
 -sin, -tion = -shín; -tion, -sion = -shún; -tious, -tious, -tious = shún. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

The following are some of the more notable features of the book:

- The author's personal experiences as a member of the British Royal Air Force during the Second World War.
- A detailed account of the development of the Vickers-Armstrong company.
- A history of the company's products, from the early days of aircraft design to the modern era of jet engines.
- A discussion of the company's role in the development of the British Empire.

The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it is well illustrated with numerous photographs and drawings. It is a valuable addition to the literature on the history of aviation and the development of the British Empire.

in large measure of sand.
(leafy)

Example the Bath

Gen. Desert snakes: a family of Colubridae, with five genera, characteristic of the American and Oriental regions. Body and tail generally elongate, sometimes stout, rounded; head very distinct from the neck.

Phaenocarpa is a [Pret. pennum, and Gr
[...]]

The typical genus of the family
[...], with sixteen species,
[...], from West Africa to Europe and (al
[...])
[...]

Zootoca montana, a genus of Monitor
lizards, with one species, *Phrynosoma munit*, from the north of Africa and in the
western India. The genus is often merged in
Monitor sp.

paar-8-lite, * paar-8 lite, * [Phano-
Campa] Any individual of the gon in P'uontu:
paar-8-lite, * [Lat - in unknown pre-
stone stone (Pung)]
Paarbot : A genus of Tree ferns. It is
probably the inferior 1 the stem f St-
1. **paarbot.** Twenty four were described by

Support (1944-5). From the Devonian to the
Permian, valued by collectors for the con-
servations of their time and the fine polished
they take.

1. МѢНА. The same as СТЕНА (q. 1)
 2. МѢНА. The same as СТЕНА (q. 1)
 3. МѢНА. The same as СТЕНА (q. 1)
 4. МѢНА. The same as СТЕНА (q. 1)
 5. МѢНА. The same as СТЕНА (q. 1)
 6. МѢНА. The same as СТЕНА (q. 1)
 7. МѢНА. The same as СТЕНА (q. 1)
 8. МѢНА. The same as СТЕНА (q. 1)
 9. МѢНА. The same as СТЕНА (q. 1)
 10. МѢНА. The same as СТЕНА (q. 1)

Very small beetles, with clavate antennae, short elytra, and three-toothed tarsi. Many of them found in ants. They occur in most countries. *Amara* is a British

ὁμοῦ, s [Gr. ὁμοῦ (homoiou) =
 together, as in the dark]
 ὁμοῦ, s The typical genus of Psolophthorinae
 Two species are British
 ὁμοῦ, s [Gr. ὁμοῦ (homoiou) =
 together]
 ὁμοῦ, s The typical genus of Psolophthorinae
 Two species are British

... a generic term for all defects in
... comparing the
... the peltone (peristone)
... as the voids by pebbles
... a pebble, a round stain, and
... the rock.

...the people of the people
...the people of the people
...the people of the people

Polypodium : A genus of Polypodiaceae, differing from Polypodium in having the spores prolate less depressed and more circular. *Polypodium fulvum* (Sw.) sporophylls developed. *Papilionum glabrum* inhabits the Tsan-tsiang and Hoang hu.

Lele *Lele* *Lele*, *Lele* (Mod. Lat. *Lele*), and
Lele *Lele* (*Lele*) = a fish
Lele A genus of *Lele*, con-
 fined to the western coast of North America

Idem. A genus of Pleuronectidae, with one species *Pleuronectes erusai*, common in the Indian Ocean. It has retained more of symmetrical structure than the other members of the family, the eyes as often found on the

Scorpaenidae. - A flat fish, not the puffer genus. *Scorpaenidae*. - A genus of Carangidae. Body much compressed and elevated, snout rather short, one dorsal, ventral, anal, and pelvic fins. Teeth villiform.

pseud, *prif* [Pseu-do-]
pseud **hemal**, **pecudo**-**hemal**, *a*
 (pseu-do-hemal) from *pseu-* + *hemal* = a false

It is usually in the American in some cases, coming in, freely with the purest of all, but in the majority of cases about 10 to 15 per cent.

perid. m. l. r. d. s. [Prof. moul. and M. l. lat. m. l. r. d. s.] [A. H. R. 14]

paed-ae-ths a's. * [Pref /ae/ ant
(r aethra (zethra)) = paerf n | Im-
ginary c |alm feeling, imaginary uneas-
touch in organs that have been i ng removed

* **paed-a-pa-tle** (tle is ell). * [Pref
paerf, and Eng aye te (4 is)] 1 sa sh
paerf

psoud 𐌱𐌰𐌸𐌹, a [Mc at 14:11
connected with the genus *Pseudos* (q v)
psoud 𐌱𐌰𐌸𐌹, + [Erf *psoud*, and
N. Lat. *psoud*]

Isalmot Agents of Micronorous Draped,
with one spin, *Isalmotus puerilis*
from the fifth graptolite of Solihutoten
and the chalk of the Lebanon

pseud *sch-ē nō is*, *is* (Pref *pered*, and)
Mod Lat *iseneis*]

Ischty A genus of Siluride, *is* (y) with one

species, from the mountain streams of Khas
sya. There is a thoracic adhesive apparatus
formed by transverse plates of the skin
between the pectorals, fixing the fish to
clinging to stones, thus preventing the current
from sweeping it away.

*1 - A genus of Elapidae, from Australia. *Pantodonophis* is the Australian black snake is the commonest venomous snake in that country. It frequents wet and marshy places and resembles the cobra in many of its actions.

Mod. Lat. elegans].
Fulcrum. A genus of Trachinidae, from the
 Miocene of Liscia.
Lucas *Emm.-Br.-G.* [Ref. *parad.*, and Eng.
acc. emmigo (q v)].
Paul. Sir Wyville Thomson's name for the
 "Paul" of the "H.M.S. Challenger".

pho = **pig**-**la**, n [Eng pen-
to], v; The same as Penetration
(see PV.)

pho = last elem of porphyrographic works "Ember-
pho" Old Test in J which Church lost v

pho = **pho** re phous, n [(G) pho]
= (no dr /) from phos-
phorus and euphoric

...inscribed with ...
...wrongly ascribe ...
...the Orick pos ...
...Cidworth ...
...-a- ...

and Eng. 77 apply (9) The description of
file names as authors
* pseud. dis. of
an l h n s. / p u c t
c p r c p a c t

[illegible]

species, *Pterid. parvifolius*, from Guyana. It is greenish spotted with lilac, and has irregular lenticular markings.

larval form, that when the fall is at its height the use of grobs occurs for the first time.

πεῖδος ὁ, *pē* [Gr. *πεῖδος* (*peus* 22.) = false, *de dos* (*de*) = a false-hood] *unreliable*.

aliffy, a filw (contested) of apur e; in
 uenit' cell, unda, huc, a deceptis
 aliffance

pseudo-acetic acid, :
(Acn. $C_2H_3O_2$) (CH_3CO). Butyric acid
Obtained in the first stage by the trimerization
of formalin of calcium and by adding to an
equivalent of calcium in equivalent of a butyrate and
acetate. It is isomeric with propionic acid,
and in many respects behaves like it, but
differs in being re-acted by distillation into

pseudo-alkarmin, *v* [ANCHURIN]
pseudo-branchiae, *v* [PARTURAN-
 CHIT]
pseudo bulb

pseudo-butene, $\begin{cases} \text{CH}-\text{CH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{CH}-\text{CH} \end{cases}$ Formed by heating
near to dry distillate with alcoholic potash

It boils at 3° and solidifies at a low temperature.

Isobutyl alcohol

Chem. - $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$ Secondary butyl alcohol. An isomer of normal butyl alcohol obtained from erythrite by distilling with

forming hydrazoic acid. The latter forms a
fractured with moist oxide of silver, which
yields the alcohol as a colorless oily liquid
having a burning taste, a specific gravity of
87 at 67°, and boiling at 87°.

pseudo-calcull, c. pl

Psedul. Calcull of skin or blood-coagula,
or of meat-stuff. They are very rare.

[illegible]

Born: [redacted] Wm., [redacted], and Gr.

pu-bér-ti-lent, n. [Mod. Lat. *puberulent*, genit. *puberulentia*, dimin. from Lat. *pubescens* = arrived at the age of puberty.]

pū'-bēs, s. Lat. = hair.

1. *Awed.*: (1) The middle part of the hypogastric region, so called because at the period of puberty it becomes covered with hair; (2) The hair itself.

† 2. Sol.: The down of plants.

pu-bē'-cēncē, *pu-bēnc'-cū-cy, c. [Eng.
pubescens(f); -ce.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The state of having arrived at the age of puberty; the state of puberty.

"Solis divided it into ten septemages; in the first is dedication of falling of teeth, in the second, peace."

2. Hol.: Down closely pressed to the surface; hairs forming a short, soft stratum, only

pu-bēs'-cent, *a.* [*L.* pubescens; *pu-*, part of
pubescere = to grow hairy; *-cent* = hairy.]

L. Ord. Liang: Arriving at the age of puberty; of mature age.

"That women are weak, and men superior at the year of two's age, is admitted a universal truth." - Brown, "The Rights of Women."

pū'-blo. a. (PUBIS.)
to the pubis (O. V.)

pū'-bia, s. [Lat.]

Ans. The sacro-bone; one of the bones constituting the pelvic arch in vertebrates.

púb-lic, * púb-lick, * púb-lick, * pú-
lyke, u. & s. [Fr. public, féni. publicus, from
Lat. publicus; O. lat. publicus, populus, the
populus, from populus = the people, the
Port. publico; Ital. pubblico.]

A. *As adjective:*
1. Pertaining to or affecting the whole

people; belonging or relating to a state, nation, or community; general; opposed to private: as, the public service, the public welfare, a public act of parliament, &c.

"Tu unyonal countat in the public square,"
 Drunken & Virgil; David H. 1992.

2. Proceeding from the people or the many, belonging to the people at large; common, not restricted to any particular class or set.

"A disinterested universal mind, the sound
Of public weal." William: P. L. 2. 110.

4. Circulating among people generally; open to the knowledge of all; general, popular

5. Regarding not private or selfish interests but the interests of the community at large.

but the interests of the community at large directed towards or tending to promote the interests of a people, nation, or community.

De salutacione.

1. The people, generally and collectively
the general body of mankind; the number

generally of a wide, nature, or community
the people industrially. (Last with the date
the nation)

* Secularists, bemoaning the Unit report, say the report is a "pious exercise." The report, they say, is "a pious exercise."

2. Any particular section of the people to whom an author, actor, or other individual

* She has carried away merchandise valued by last owner

3. A mobile home in the

"To deny them even the right to speak in a meeting where there is a meeting." - said the speaker.

7 In public, in open view: openly, publicly: not in private or secret. (Hobson, P. 2)

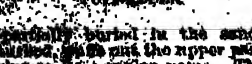
1941

Public Affair. Public Affair. Public Affair.

public house, & a house rented to
a party of intoxicating liquors; in 1851

1. The first of the following is a list of the names of the persons who are known to have been in the company of the person named in the first column of the table, and the date of the meeting.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



[illegible]

pul mō nár i oũs. { Pul mō nár i oũs. }
{ Pul mō nár i oũs. }
{ Pul mō nár i oũs. }

pul mōn a rý. { Pul mōn a rý. }
{ Pul mōn a rý. }
{ Pul mōn a rý. }

A. { Pul mōn a rý. }
{ Pul mōn a rý. }
{ Pul mōn a rý. }

B. { Pul mōn a rý. }
{ Pul mōn a rý. }
{ Pul mōn a rý. }

pulmonary sedatives. { Pulmonary sedatives. }
{ Pulmonary sedatives. }
{ Pulmonary sedatives. }

pul mō na ta. { Pul mō na ta. }
{ Pul mō na ta. }
{ Pul mō na ta. }

pul mō náto. { Pul mō náto. }
{ Pul mō náto. }
{ Pul mō náto. }

pul mōn i bráh chí á-ta. { Pul mōn i bráh chí á-ta. }
{ Pul mōn i bráh chí á-ta. }
{ Pul mōn i bráh chí á-ta. }

pul mōn i bráh chí-ato. { Pul mōn i bráh chí-ato. }
{ Pul mōn i bráh chí-ato. }
{ Pul mōn i bráh chí-ato. }

pul mōn se. { Pul-mōn se. }
{ Pul-mōn se. }
{ Pul-mōn se. }

A. { Pul mōn se. }
{ Pul mōn se. }
{ Pul mōn se. }

B. { Pul mōn se. }
{ Pul mōn se. }
{ Pul mōn se. }

pul mōn ic al. { Pul mōn ic al. }
{ Pul mōn ic al. }
{ Pul mōn ic al. }

pul mōn i fer. { Pul mōn i fer. }
{ Pul mōn i fer. }
{ Pul mōn i fer. }

pul mō nif er a. { Pul mō nif er a. }
{ Pul mō nif er a. }
{ Pul mō nif er a. }

pul mō nif er oũs. { Pul mō nif er oũs. }
{ Pul mō nif er oũs. }
{ Pul mō nif er oũs. }

pul mōn i gra da. { Pul mōn i gra da. }
{ Pul mōn i gra da. }
{ Pul mōn i gra da. }

pul mō-trách é ar i f. { Pul mō-trách é ar i f. }
{ Pul mō-trách é ar i f. }
{ Pul mō-trách é ar i f. }

pulp. { Pulp. }
{ Pulp. }
{ Pulp. }

(1) The pulp is the soft part of the tooth.

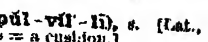
(2) The pulp is the soft part of the tooth.

(3) The pulp is the soft part of the tooth.

(4) The pulp is the soft part of the tooth.

100-443887-100

pu-mo'-i-form, *n.* [Lat. *pumex*, gent. *pumicis* = pumices, and *forma* = form.] Resembling pumice; light, spongy.

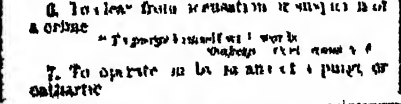


pump-drill, a. An upright drill acting by percussion.

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ing; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing.
us = shus. -ble, die, &c = dei, dei.

SECRET



From Lat. *parithron* = to make pain, *methe* =
pure and flow = to make, by & Port. *para* =
near, Ital. *paripetare*.)

A. Transitive:

1. To make pure or clear; to free from admixture of foreign or superfluous matter; as, To purify gold or water.
 2. To free from pollution accidentally; to cleanse from all that defile or pollutes.
- "In the old survey he was purified with him and his wife into the land."—*Wycliffe, Genesis*.
3. To free from the pollution of guilt or sin; to purge from that which is sinful, vile, or base.

"Faith is a great purger and purifier of the soul; purifying your hearts by faith."—*St. Augustine, Sermons*, vol. II, no. 2.

4. To free or clear from improprieties, corruptions, or barbarisms; as, To purify a language.

B. Intransitive: To grow or become pure or clear.

"Let them begin to purify at the living fountains."—*Isaiah, Chapter 56*.

Pur-ke- (Heb. *purim*) *pur-ke* (Heb. *purim*) The Festival of Lots, which was instituted by Mordecai (Esther ix, 27-x, 3), and is celebrated on this day by the Jews on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar (March), in commemoration of their wonderful deliverance from the destruction with which they were threatened by Haman. On these festive days the book of Esther is read; prayers are interchanged, and gifts are sent to the poor. The great popularity of this festival in the days of Christ may be gathered from the following remarks of Josephus: "When now all the Jews that are in the habitable earth keep these days as festivals and send presents to one another." (*Antiquities*, bk. xi, ch. vi, § 13.) It is supposed that it was this high which Jews went up to celebrate at Jerusalem (John v. 1).

Pur-ke- (Eng. *purke*) *pur-ke* (Eng. *purke*) Affliction of mind; grief; specifically, excessive misery in the absence of words.

"To relieve the excessive folly of purim."—*Proverbs*, bk. i, ch. 1, § 13.

Pur-ke- (Eng. *purke*) *pur-ke* (Eng. *purke*)

1. One who is excessively nice or precise in the choice of words; a rigorous critic of purity in literary style.

2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek.

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1. Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines or practices.

2. Pious in religious matters; overconscientious or exact; strict.

"These Puritan puritans."—*Proverbs*, bk. i, ch. 1, § 13.

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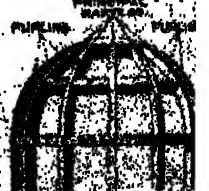
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SECRET

put *v.* To expose; to offer publicly: as, To put up goods for sale.

put *v.* To overlook; to pass over unrevenged; to neglect. (The phrase now is To put up with.)
"I will, indeed, no longer endure it; nor am I yet prepared to put up with what already I have patiently suffered." — *Macbeth*, I. 3. 1.

put *v.* To accommodate with lodging; to lodge, to entertain.

put *v.* Intransitive:

(1) To offer one's self as a candidate.
"Upon the descent of a lion, the beasts met to choose a king, what animal put up? — *Extrange* — *Fables*."

(2) To lodge; to take up one's lodgings.

(3) To stop.

"I wondered at what house the Bath coach put up." — *Johnson*, *Proverb*, ch. 22.

put *v.* To put up to:

(1) To trans: To give information respecting; to explain, to teach: as, To put one up to a trick or dodge.

(2) Intrans: To make up to; to advance, to approach.

"With this he put up to my lord." — *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, I. 3.

put *v.* To overlook; to pass over unrevenged: as, To put up with lameness.

put *v.* To take without discrimination or gratification; to tolerate: as, To put up with bad fare.

put *v.* To put the helm up for a place: To direct the course of a vessel towards a place.

"The stars that guided her to put her helm up for." — *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, I. 3.

put *v.* To put up to:

(1) To trans: An elliptical expression for suppose that it may be so; "state a possibility or probability of."

"Suppose that the poet after departure from the body, might say: 'My dear, dear friend, etc.'"

(2) To trans: One who suggests or argues hypothetical cases.

"No body could be a good lawyer that was not a put-up." — *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, I. 3.

put *v.* To put up to:

"This is very bare, and looks like a pretty put-up." — *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, I. 3.

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pyc-nid-a, *a*. (Mod. Lat. *pycnia* (q.v.); Eng. suff. -a.)

Justol.: *id.*, or belonging to Pycnia (q.v.).

pyc-nid, pyc-nid-a, *s*. [Pyc.]

pyc-nid-i-lum (pl. **pyc-nid-i-um**) *a*. [Linnæus] *id.* from Gr. *pycnos* (q.v.) = thick.

Justol. (Pyc.): The special receptacle anchoring mycorrhiza in some Lichens and Fungals.

pyc-nid-a, *a*. [Gr. *pycnos* (q.v.) = thick; suff. -a (Pyc.).] Ger. *pycnid*.

Min.: A variety of topaz (q.v.) occurring in aggregations of columnar crystals in the tin mines of Altenberg, Saxony.

pyc-nid-um, *pl.* [Gr. *pycnos* (q.v.) = thick; suff. -um] *id.* the meaning coinciding with the second element.

pyc-nid-um, *a*. [Pycnogonum] *id.* the Pycnogonum.

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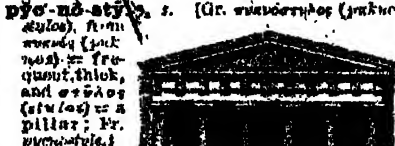
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PYCNOGONID. *id.* the Pycnogonum.

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pyr-o-tar-tic *tar-tic* *pyr-o*, a. [*Pyro*, pyre, and *tar-tic*, tartaric.] Derived from or containing tartaric acid.

pyrotartaric acid. α
$$\text{Mon: } C_{11}H_{16}O_4 = \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{CHCOOH} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2\text{COOH} \end{array} \quad \text{An}$$

acid discovered by Rose in 1837, and produced by the dry distillation of tartaric acid. The anhydride is freed from oil by dilution with water and filtration. The acid filtrate on evaporation crystallizes in colorless prisms with rhombic base. It is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 112°, and begins to boil at 200°.

pyr & tar tre-ail, c. [Eug. pyrocarp(4) & (c),
and ail(ine).]

Calc. : $\frac{C_8H_5O_7}{C_8H_5}$ N. Formed by heating a mixture of pyromartic acid and ammonia to a temperature of 100° for a short time. It is obtained in microscopical needles, which melt at 85°, are without taste or smell, boil at 300°, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and when heated with aqueous alkalis become converted to pyromartic acid.

pyr - 6 - tar - tr - mids, 180g. 180g.

Chen. (C₁₀H₁₂N₂). A diamide formed by heating acid pyridinate of azimionium. It forms needles or hexagonal plates, is very soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and alkalis, and has a slightly bitter and acid taste. It melts at 65°, and boils at about 200°.

pŏr-ō-tar-trō-nī-tra-nīl, a. [Formed from Eng. *potassium*, and *nitric*.]

Chloro-Cellulose is obtained by digesting with water a solution of pyracetrant in acetic acid. It crystallizes from boiling alcohol in groups of crystals; is nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 180°. Combined with sodium ammonia it is converted into pyracetrantamic acid in combination with ammonia.

* pyr-ō-tōch-nī-an, a. pyr. pyroteron;
 -nī. A pyroteronist.

pyr-ô-tôch-nic, pyr-ô-tôc-nick,
pyr-ô-tôch-nic-ni: u. (Fr.) 1800. and

Eng. techn.; technical; Fr. pyrotechnique.
Pertaining to or connected with fireworks, or their kindred art.

* pyr-6-téah-ní-clan, s. [Hog. pyrotechnic;
-clan.] A pyrotechnist.

pyr & tech-nics, [Pir.technic] The
art of making networks; the composition,

structure, and use of artificial structures.
hydrology.

[14] One who is skilled in pyrotechnics. A manufacturer of fireworks.

... was completed. -- *Deutsche. Zeit. Mag.*, on 21
 Nov. 1888. -- *Deutsche. Zeit. Mag.*, on 21

... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ... (e) ... (f) ... (g) ... (h) ... (i) ... (j) ... (k) ... (l) ... (m) ... (n) ... (o) ... (p) ... (q) ... (r) ... (s) ... (t) ... (u) ... (v) ... (w) ... (x) ... (y) ... (z) ...

function found on the surface of Venetian red
the eruption of 1859, which on solution and

11. How much more money do you have than
the average (p. 5).

1947-1948-49, v. (Fr. 1947-48-49) [Fr. 1947-48-49] [Fr. 1947-48-49]

and its application in various operations.

2. The name is Pyrometallurgy (p. 7.)

Pyrethroids—*pyr-e-ter-a-so-lis*, n.
[Fr., pyr-, and Eng. teret-, variable.] De-
rived from or containing pyrethric acid.

1987

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[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

n. n.p: expect, Xenophon, exist. - ing
 nouns = shua. - bic, dia, etc = bel del

~~the~~ ~~to~~ ~~and~~ ~~you~~, ~~all~~, ~~chorus~~, ~~ohin~~, ~~beach~~; go, ~~am~~: ~~this~~, ~~this~~; ~~an~~, ~~ay~~: expect, ~~xemphop~~, ~~eris~~. ~~lig~~

... as a wild animal ...

5. A special or assumed character, part, or position, capacity.

* 6. Profession, or assuming a similarity.

A man of such persuasion
 As would not give his faith without
 A good reason. (1 Cor. xv. 14)

Fig. 2. A genus of Convolvulus. They are twining with cordate leaves and red flowers, natives of the tropics. Type, the Cardinal *Quamoclit* (common) *culgaris*. About fourteen species are enumerated in Britain. They are well adapted for covering pillars in green-houses.

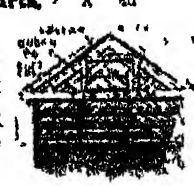
Xenophon, exist. ph = t
-tion, -tious, -tious, -tious; go. gem; thin, this; sin, ex; expect. Xenophon, exist. ph = t
-tion, -tious, -tious, -tious; tion, sion + shun, -tions, -tious, -tious + thia. -ble, -die, etc. = bel, dol.

[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

M.A.: A staff officer, specially appointed for

A detailed black and white illustration of a four-lobed leaf, characteristic of a clover. The leaf has a central stem (petiole) and a small root-like structure at the base. The lobes are rounded and have a textured, stippled appearance.

-tien, -tien = thin -tions, -tions, -tions = thin. -lic, -lic, -lic = bel, dol.



Một, Hai, Ba, bốn, năm, sáu, bảy, tám, chín, mười, mười một, mười hai, mười ba, mười bốn, mười lăm, mười sáu, mười bảy, mười tám, mười chín, hai mươi, hai mươi mốt, hai mươi hai, hai mươi ba, hai mươi bốn, hai mươi lăm, hai mươi sáu, hai mươi bảy, hai mươi tám, hai mươi chín, ba mươi, ba mươi mốt, ba mươi hai, ba mươi ba, ba mươi bốn, ba mươi lăm, ba mươi sáu, ba mươi bảy, ba mươi tám, ba mươi chín, bốn mươi, bốn mươi mốt, bốn mươi hai, bốn mươi ba, bốn mươi bốn, bốn mươi lăm, bốn mươi sáu, bốn mươi bảy, bốn mươi tám, bốn mươi chín,五十,五十 mốt,五十 hai,五十 ba,五十 bốn,五十 lăm,五十 sáu,五十 bảy,五十 tám,五十 chín,六十,六十 mốt,六十 hai,六十 ba,六十 bốn,六十 lăm,六十 sáu,六十 bảy,六十 tám,六十 chín,七十,七十 mốt,七十 hai,七十 ba,七十 bốn,七十 lăm,七十 sáu,七十 bảy,七十 tám,七十 chín,八十,八十 mốt,八十 hai,八十 ba,八十 bốn,八十 lăm,八十 sáu,八十 bảy,八十 tám,八十 chín,九十,九十 mốt,九十 hai,九十 ba,九十 bốn,九十 lăm,九十 sáu,九十 bảy,九十 tám,九十 chín.

"Get up your kneeling here and we will go to the river
it." - *Alfreda Thomson & Patrick.*

cham, cha-m, cha-m, cha-m; cha, cham, cha-m, cha-m; go, sem; this, this; sia, sa; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph, f.

gross-quit.

fāo, fāo, fāo, amides, what, still father; wē, wēi, hero, camel, hór, there; pūn, pū, also, sī, Martin; kō, pòt,
or, work, well work, who, she; mātō chā cūre naitō ēn- vāc cōll- cōd cōllo- cōm cōm cōm cōm cōm cōm cōm cōm cōm cōm cōm cōm

bei, bei = bei (bei); bei, bei, chernu, chin, bench, go, gom; thin, this; sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist.
-chun, chun = chun, tion, chun = shun; tion, tion shun. ciou, -ciou, mieu - shun. bie, die, (- bei, d)

fate, fat, fare, amlatet, wāt, fāt, father: wē, wūt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīn, pīt, cūr, mīr, marine; pō, pēt, or, wōre, wōrk, wōrk, whō, nōn; mūtē, cūt, cūrē, unīta, cūr, rātē, fāt; try, Serīan. *ā* *ā* = *ē*; *ay* = *ā*; *ay* = *ā*.

bail, boy; bail, lowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph - f.
clan, clan = shun. tion, -tion = shun: tion, -tion zham. clous, -tious, sious abūs. -ble, die, &c. = bel, del.

speaking, a true thing.

quiz, *v.* (From the same root as *quizzical*, and *quizz*, *v.*) To shake or trifle with; to quiver; to quail.

1. To shake or trifle with; to quiver; to quail.

He quivered with his feet as he felt the heat of the sun.

2. To move or quiver with a tremulous motion.

quiz, *ad.* (From *quizzical*.)

1. Furnished with a quizzical look.

2. (Slang) as in a quizzical.

quizzical, *adj.* (From *quizzical*.)

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